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TO

VOLUME II.

EMBRACING

MONTHLY BULLETINS FROM JULY, 1894, TO
JUNE, 1895, INCLUSIVE.

Pan American Union
Bulletin

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.
WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

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Per
P19 v. 2

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THE MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

JULY, 1894.

CHAPTER I.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

THE HORSE.

HINTS ON SELECTION, CARE, AND MANAGEMENT.

In selecting a horse, more actual knowledge is needed than can be secured from books alone. The accurate judge of horseflesh is one who has made the subject a practical, continued study for years, and who has at command not only the close knowledge gained by experience, but a good understanding, as well, of the principles which underlie force and action, applied in the movements of the horse. For an exhaustive discussion of this subject, the reader is referred to anyone of the special works on the horse—especially such books as "Sanders' Horse Breeding" and "Helm's American Roadsters and Trotting Horses." We can only undertake to give a few of the more prominent points, which may possibly aid somewhat in forming an intelligent judgment.

First. For draft, a horse must have weight; he may have fine action also, but the weight he must have, if capable of long pulls before heavy loads. The shoulders should be upright and heavy below, in order that strain on the traces may be met by collar resistance at such an angle as will utilize all of the force exerted. The draft horse should stand fairly high in front (rather prominent withers), and must have a chest of ample width to permit free expansion of lungs when under any temporary strain. The legs are best short, and should never exhibit that smooth, puffy appearance which always indicates a tendency to form fat at the expense of muscle; the canons should be flat, and the joints, especially, hard and firmly bound together. As we have stated, fine action is not absolutely necessary, but for farm use a good, sprightly walk is certainly desirable. Right here we may say, that a horse of 1,200 to 1,400 pounds weight is about the heaviest that will be found profitable on the ordinary farm; the heavier animals will always be in demand for a different purpose, and an intelligent judgment will select in reference to the purpose for which desired. To be too "fiery" or "high strung" is an objection; the draft horse should be pre-eminently an animal of quiet—yet not sluggish—temperament. A strong, even puller will resist fatigue better, and do more service.

Second. For speed, the shoulders should be slanting, the withers medium to low, the loin and rump high, and the hind quarters long and furnished with powerful muscles. In the race horse, the propelling power comes from the rear, and a greater mistake could not be made than to select for running a horse at all deficient in these parts, no matter how fully he might fill the judgment in other respects. The legs must have some length, and here may be added double caution as to their quality; not a particle of surplus flesh or fat should be apparent, and joints in particular must be closely knit together. The English Government has a set of rules for the use of those who select horses for cavalry service, and we insert them here; they are called "Points for Rejection," but will answer equally well as points for selection:

"Reject a horse whose forelegs are not straight; they will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as it walks away from you and you will be able to notice these defects, if they exist.

"Reject a horse that is light below the knee, especially if immediately below the knee; the conformation is essentially weak.

"Or a horse with long, or short, or upright pasterns. Long pasterns are subject to sprains; short or upright pasterns make a horse unpleasant to ride, and, on account of extra concussions, are apt to cause ossific deposits.

"Or a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out are more objectionable than toes turned in. When toes turn out the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are very apt to cut or brush. Both, however, are weak formations.

"Reject a horse whose hind legs are too far behind. Good propelling power will be wanting, and disease as a result may be expected in the hocks. And a horse which goes either very wide or very close behind, and one with very straight or very bent hocks. The former cause undue concussion; the latter are apt to give way.

"Reject a horse that is 'split-up'—that is, shows much daylight between the thighs. Propelling power comes from behind, and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs.

"Reject a horse with flat or overlarge feet, or with very small feet; medium sized are best.

"Also, with one foot smaller than another."

MANAGEMENT OF BROOD MARES.

As the breeding season approaches and preparations begin to be made for the matings, small breeders, who have one or two mares, are constantly in search of information as to the proper selection of a sire, as well as the care and management of the mare before and after mating.

The large stock farms are always provided with either a competent veterinary or a foreman, who has had experience in handling mares at this precarious time, but the small breeder is frequently far from competent advice, and, as he has only himself to depend upon, must understand fully the methods to save his mare and the valuable foal in an emergency. There are certain things desirable in a mare selected for breeding purposes, some of them so strongly to be desired that they may be considered essential. In the first place, the mare must be of a frame suitable to carry a foal, and be of vigorous enough constitution to insure that she will be able to sustain the drain upon her system caused by the foal during pregnancy and after delivery. Large, roomy mares are to be chosen, as they are more likely to impart their size to their offspring and the foal has more room to grow. Mares of great width across the hips, and with the back ribs large and deep, are of a conformation peculiarly desirable, as their structure, besides allowing plenty of room for the growing foal, reduces the risks incident upon parturition. She should also be a good feeder, and be furnished with an udder which will give sufficient milk, or else the foal may show the want of proper nourishment by a lack of strength and development. A mare which is noticeably defective in structure should not be selected for a breeder, and it will not pay to waste any time upon her. Her milking qualities can only be determined by giving her a trial for a season, though an experienced man may frequently make a tolerably close guess.

If a mare is in constant use in harness, it is better to give her a few days of pasture before breeding. If this can not be readily done, give mashes and let up in her work. The fact that a mare comes in season while in use is no reason why she should not be turned out previous to breeding, for, while she might repeatedly be in season and be served each time, she would, in all probability, fail to catch any of the services, especially if a mare that had never had a foal. Race mares are generally let up entirely while in foal, though instances are on record of mares going through an entire campaign while nourishing foals; but this is to be condemned, and it will be found more profitable in the end to throw them out. If the mare is required for service after breeding, be very careful that she is not strained in her work. Do not give her fast work, and let her take her own time going up hills. With care, she can be used to almost the day of foaling, and I believe the ordinary work is better for her—of course, making it very light during the latter part of the term. The beneficial effects of exercise upon the mare should not be lost sight of.

When the mare is in foal if she is not intended for work, she should be turned out in good pasture. The grasses should be nourishing, but not rich and succulent enough to disagree with her stomach or make her unwieldy from fat. Stomachic derangements are a common cause of miscarriage, and the use of too much soft food, producing relaxation of the bowels, is the most common complaint. On the other hand, the food must be sufficiently nourishing, or the mare will become thin and will starve her foal in its growth. Mares that have been fed a great deal of corn all their lives will be found to do better if given a feed or two daily after they are six months in foal, especially if the autumnal grasses are not rich and plentiful. Excessive fat should be avoided, as it is a type of disease and interferes with the due nutrition of the foal, while it induces complications at foaling time, not only interfering with the process of parturition, but also being liable to cause fever. If the mare is kept at work, she should have some kind of green food, care being used to avoid anything too succulent, as the mare's organs are liable to become overheated by this kind of food. Any of the grasses or clovers fill the requirements very well, and after they are gone, carrots, sliced in a bran mash every night, form an excellent food.

Excitement of any kind is a frequent cause of miscarriage or "slipping," and everything which tends in that direction should be avoided. The smell of blood is said to have a very decided tendency to produce abortion; and it is a fact that the miscarriage of one mare will affect others in the same way. If a mare has slipped her foal in a previous pregnancy, care should be taken to guard against a repetition of the occurrence, as she is more apt to do so again than one that has heretofore escaped the accident. It occurs most frequently about the fourth or fifth month, and extra care should be given her about this time. She should be isolated from other mares and kept quiet; it is better to give her the freedom of a small paddock to herself than to confine her, as she may become restless and anxious from want of exercise. Purging drugs should not be given, unless absolutely necessary, and if the bowels are in such a condition that a relaxation is required it can usually be secured by the use of bran mashes and a change to more suitable food; but if this fails, use should be made of the mildest possible aperient which is likely to answer the purpose. It is also advisable to begin about four months previous to foaling to give her twice a day—night and morning—a half pint of hempseed, and to continue this until within a week of foaling. Commencing at the same time, add to her feed night and morning one ounce of the fluid extract of viburnum prunifolium, continuing for two months. It can be obtained at any drug store. Good clean wheat is also recommended as a preventive of abortion, and many experienced men, if a mare begins to strain or show other signs of approaching abortion, immediately give her a handful of whole wheat, and this is also found to be very effective. Care must be taken, of course, to have the wheat clean and free from "smut" or ergot.

It would not be advisable to here lay down any rules for the management of the mare during parturition, any further than to see that she is comfortably located previous to its arrival, and is allowed her freedom, in order that she may assist herself; for I think it is better in nearly every case to leave the process to nature, and if assistance is needed, beyond the very simplest kind, to at once secure the services of an experienced and competent man. If it is necessary to confine her when she begins to show signs of her approaching delivery she should have a box stall, care being taken not to excite or injure her, and plenty of good bedding provided for her. She should not be haltered, as she needs perfect liberty to help herself and to attend the colt as soon as it is foaled. An attendant should be supplied her, not necessarily to interfere with the process or to assist her, but it will be found that she will acquire confidence from his presence, and will not be so likely to become nervous as if left entirely alone. The attendant should, if possible, be one who has had some experience of that kind, and he may in some cases be able to render her some trifling manual assistance. But in the large majority of cases she will have no trouble, and the attendant's services will not be required at all.

Immediately after foaling, the mare should be give a warm "slop" consisting of bran or crushed meal, with a little salt, the whole mixed with plenty of warm water. This warms the mare, and enables her to more quickly recover from the effects of foaling. For some time after foaling she should be provided with nourishing food, and if it is too early for her to obtain plenty of good grass she should have carrots, bran mashes, and a feed or two of oats daily, the oats being given as a gruel, the water of which it is made first having the chill taken off. Rye grass, cultivated and cut daily, is very well thought of by many who have used it; but, while it is much to be preferred over hay, it is not equal to good clover grass.

The mare should be returned to the horse on the ninth day, and will nearly always be found in season at that time. She should again be tried on the twenty-first day, and if she refuses the horse, it is pretty good evidence that she is in foal. If she is found in season on the second trial and takes the horse, she should again be returned ten days after and tried once more. Many breeders try their mares on the fifteenth day as well, but this is hardly necessary, and I believe the days indicated will prove as satisfactory as any that can be suggested.

THOROUGHBREDS

The English Thoroughbred is the undoubted scion of Eastern blood—Turk, Barb and Arabian—improved and perfected by the influence of skillful handling and natural conditions peculiar to English soil and climate.

The American Thoroughbred is, of course, a lineal descendant of the parent stock—English.

In the United States, it has been found advisable to permit a certain relaxation of the rigid rules adhered to in the English Stud Book, and to admit animals that show an unmixed descent for five generations of pure blood. This necessarily admits animals which are not strictly Thoroughbred, but if for five generations nothing but Thoroughbred stallions are used, the resulting animal is so nearly Thoroughbred as to answer all requirements. Indeed, we are inclined to think that the American system of breeding and recognized rules for entry have done much toward making the American Thoroughbred the successful rival of his English cousin, which he has proved himself to be.

The head of a Thoroughbred is fine; neck slender, but well set on at the shoulders; chest deep, wide and bounded by shoulders long and slanting, hindquarters high and well muscled; legs flat, with short canons, long, elastic pasterns, and rounded, well-made feet. Not a pound of surplus fat is carried when in racing trim; the cords and muscles stand out clearly and play in action like the sensitive strings of some delicate instrument. The Racer is essentially nervous in temperament; many have been made vicious by careless handling, and not a few have failed to show extreme speed on the turf because of failure to understand and appreciate their nerve peculiarities.

Many regard the Thoroughbred as a mere fancy animal—the especial horse of the sporting fraternity—but we do not agree with such expression. His indomitable will and wonderful endurance, combined with his beauty of form and usually good size, make him a horse of much value to use on native mares of mixed breeding, and the colts thus produced are among our most stylish saddle and harness horses. The South has always been rich in the blood of the Thoroughbred; and since there has been little call for horses of the heavier breeds until recent times, mules being employed almost exclusively for heavy draft and farm work, the racer has served a most valuable purpose. As heavier stallions are now being introduced extensively, we shall find the mares of racing stock a valuable foundation for producing an excellent general purpose horse.

AMERICAN TROTTERS.

The history of the origin and improvement of American Trotters furnishes one of the most, if not the most, remarkable examples of human skill in developing and training to desired lines, qualities which before had remained partially developed or entirely latent. The courage and stamina ot the Trotting horse, in brief, are found in the use of Oriental blood in and through the royal blood of the Thoroughbred; but to those remarkable individual animals hereinafter mentioned—in which the trotting gait seems to have been a spontaneous development of the trotting instinct combined with the energy and speed of the Racer—belongs the credit for this immediate origin.

Among the horses which may be thus considered original sources of trotting blood, and first in the list, by acknowledged right, stands Imported Messenger, himself a Thoroughbred, and embracing some of the choicest blood of the desert in his make-up, as will be seen by a simple statement of his paternal ancestry: Imported Messenger was a gray horse, foaled in 1780; imported to United States in 1788, and died on Long Island in 1808. His first sire was Mambrino; second sire, Engineer; third sire, Sampson; fourth sire, Blaize; fifth sire, Flying Childers; sixth sire, Darley Arabian. His dam was sired by Turf, by Matchem, by Cade (who was a son of Godolphin Arabian), and his second dam was by Regulus, also a son of Godolphin Arabian. His great grandsire, Samson, was a black horse out of all keeping with the ideal Thoroughbred in appearance, being large, coarse, and heavy-boned, but with a wonderful power of speed and bottom. Samson's reputed and recorded sire was Blaize, a bay thoroughbred, but his conformation and the inclination to trot which he transmitted to his offspring have led students of equine history to doubt the record of his paternity, and assert that his dam was covered by a Coach horse. If this were true—and it seems at least reasonable—it was the most fortunate accident that could have occurred, since it furnished the exact combination to insure a change of gait and still retain the fire and instinctive speed of the racer.

The peculiar conformation of Imported Messenger—low, round, almost flat withers—has been faithfully handed down to his lineal descendants; and it is a matter of common note that all true Messenger-bred trotters have always enjoyed a remarkable freedom from all kinds of foot, leg, and bone diseases. Messenger blood is found in nearly every family of American trotters; and through his great grandson, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, we have a family pre-eminent above all others in steady reproduction of the trotting gait, through a long line of noted descendants, of which we shall write later.

Another original source of trotting blood was found in Imported Bellfounder, a blood bay, with white diamond on nose and white left hind foot. His breeding has always been a matter of question, but by the best evidence obtainable his pedigree is as follows: sire, Old Bellfounder, out of Velocity by Haphazard, by Sir Peter, out of Miss Hervey by Eclipse. Grand dam of good blood, but not Thoroughbred. This stamps him as a true descendant of the Fireaways, a strain which has never been excelled for the saddle. Bellfounder, the "Norfolk Trotter," was foaled about 1815, imported to America in 1822, and died on Long Island in 1843. He was a natural trotter, of remarkable honesty, and his truest descendants have since been known as "field trotters," showing their best speed when free from all restraint of reins. The peculiar value of the Bellfounder blood is found, like that of Duroc, in its happy combination with the blood of Messenger.

First in trotting lines, by acknowledged right, are—

The Hambletonians: The family takes its name from Rysdyk's Hambletonian, descended, on the paternal side, from Imp. Messenger, through his thoroughbred son Mambrino (American) and Mambrino's son, Abdallah, sire of Hambletonian. The dam of Hambletonian was by Bellfounder. Through Hambletonian we have the Volunteers, Edward Everetts, Alexander's Abdallahs, Almonts, Messenger-Durocs, Happy Mediums, Wilkeses, Dictators, Wood's Hambletonians, Electioneers, and many others of acknowledged eminence, laying claim to the general title of Hambletonian.

The Mambrinos, another great family—descended, on the paternal side, from Imp. Messenger—take the name from Mambrino Chief. His sire was Mambrino Paymaster, a son of Mambrino, who was also the grandsire of Hambletonian. All the Mambrinos, Champions, and many others are grouped under this head.

The Bashaws take their name from Young Bashaw, a son of the Imp. Barb, Grand Bashaw. Young Bashaw was the sire of Andrew Jackson, who in turn got Long Island Black Hawk; and through the latter we have Green's Bashaw, the Mohawks, and others of note.

Closely related to the Bashaws are—

The Clays, who take the family name from Henry Clay, a son of Andrew Jackson, above mentioned. From this horse we have the numerous strains of Clays; and through his famous grandson, George M. Patchen, we have the branch which bears his name.

The Morgans we have already mentioned as taking the name and excellence of old Justin Morgan. Under this head we have the Black Hawks (exclusive of Long Island Black Hawk, who was by Andrew Jackson, with no trace of Morgan blood), Ethan Allens, Knoxes, Daniel Lamberts, Fearnaughts, Morrills, and others.

AMERICAN SADDLE HORSES.

The saddle horse is a modern production—based on a growing demand for something not only handsome, but comfortable as well, for saddle use.

The origin of the Saddler is, of course, found in thoroughbred blood, supplemented by the blood of easy pacers which have proved potent in imparting saddle gaits.

In appearance, the typical Saddler is a combination of Thoroughbred and Trotter, having the size, gameness and easy, clean-going action of the former, with the quiet, intelligent appreciation of education at the trainer's hands, which we find so marked among the trotters. All colors are found—bays, browns, blacks, chestnuts and grays, about in the order named. Stallions weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds; mares proportionately less. The head is fine; neck slender, but well arched and muscular; shoulders and girth deep and ample; back short; rump close and generally sloping; quarters long and well muscled, and legs fine-boned, neat, close-fleshed, and without feather.

HACKNEYS.

The origin of the Hackney can not be stated in definite terms; indeed, it has been only within the last decade that it has been strictly considered a breed.

The foundation of the Hackney must be sought in the blood of the Hunter, combined with that of the English Thoroughbred, and with sufficient infusion of blood of the common middle-sized horse—generally known in England as the "Farmer's Horse"—to insure harness gaits and tractability. The strains of blood which are just now most popular among Hackneys are those of "Confidence" and "Fireaway," individuals, especially of the latter breeding, commanding ready sale at good figures. The Fireaways were especially noted as the best saddle strains which England has ever seen, and their blood, handed down through imported Bellfounder, as will be seen in chapter on American Trotters, has proved desirable in more than one direction.

The colors found are bays, blacks, browns and chestnuts, often with white star and sometimes with white feet and ankles. In size they are about equal to the French Coacher, standing fifteen to sixteen hands high, and weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds. The Hackney is especially high at the withers; shoulders strongly slanted; neck well crested, and carrying the head very high; back short; legs of medium length, close knit; canons broad and flat; pasterns shorter than with Thoroughbreds and Trotters, but longer than with draft breeds; feet firm and of moderate size; forearm especially short, giving an unusually high knee action, and quarters well muscled and compact.

The Hackney's disposition is kind, and his speed in harness, while by no means comparing with that of the trotting horse, is still amply sufficient for all heavy carriage use. The Hackney really approaches closer to the standard of the Trotter than any of the other carriage breeds. They are uniformly hardy, strongly built, have an abundance of "style," and the best specimens can be relied on for endurance at long distance.

The Hackney has become the English gentleman's favorite horse-of-all-work, being largely used for park riding as well as light road driving, and in our eastern cities, where the tendency is so often to pattern after English custom and style, the Hackney finds his most congenial American home.

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

These horses are the direct result of the wisdom and foresight of the French government. Some time during the latter part of the Eighteenth century, the government began the establishment of studs and breeding stables, in anticipation of an approaching scarcity of good horses for the cavalry service. Thoroughbred stallions from England were introduced and their services offered to breeders at remarkably low rates, the policy of the government being to buy back the get of these horses, and eventually establish a breed of the peculiar type desired. The practice led to a great deal of trickery in the way of selling good-looking individuals on appearance solely, the fraud only appearing when the animal was used for breeding purposes. To obviate this trouble, the French government adopted the plan of buying up superior stallion colts and rearing them in the public studs.

In addition to this, the owners of very superior stallions are granted a bonus by the government, on condition that the stallion in question shall remain in the country for service; a second class—the owners of stallions good but not fine—are allowed to offer their stallions for service, but receive no subsidy. No stallions except these two classes, and those belonging to the government, are allowed to stand. In certain departments of France only—as notably in Orne, Calvados and Seine-Inférieure—is government attention directed to the production of Coachers.

The color of the French Coach is usually bay, but chestnuts are abundant and blacks quite common; the fashion in America calls for bays, and most of our importers have selected with a view of supplying this fashionable demand. In size, they rank with the Cleveland—an average weight falling between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds for stallions. The head is small with full forehead, expressive eyes, fine muzzle, and medium, quick-playing ears. The neck is long, well arched and firmly set on long, sloping shoulders. The back is short; hips long and well up; legs of good length, firmly knit, and with tough, well-made feet. In general appearance the French Coach horse is just what the name indicates, a stylish, well-made carriage horse of good action and fine appearance.

CLEVELAND BAYS.

We have no authentic data regarding the origin of the Cleveland breed, but give what seems to be the most probable of the many theories advanced. Professor Low says:

"It has been formed by the same means as the Hunter, namely, by the progressive mixture of the blood of the Race Horse with the original breeds of the country."

The name of the breed is taken from the district of Cleveland, in Yorkshire, England, where it was first known, and the term bay was added to indicate the prevailing color.

Color, invariably a bright bay, either light or dark, with black mane and tail, black points, and usually a small white spot between "bulbs" of the heel. In size they are medium, individuals standing from sixteen hands to sixteen hands three inches in height, and weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds. The head is of fair size, with a face of kindly expression and intelligent cast; neck finely arched and well set on to long, sloping shoulders; back short; loins even and powerful; hips of good length, and legs straight, close knit, and free from long hairs at the fetlock.

The Cleveland bay is a general purpose horse, heavy enough for all ordinary farm work, and active, stylish, and with ample speed for either wagon or carriage use. In breeding he transmits color, bone, style, kind, and docile disposition, and general characteristics to a marked degree; he is easy to handle, and for use in grading on the pony mares of the great Southwest, we doubt if his superior can be found, or, indeed, his equal. Royalty and Lord Derby, both prize winners, are excellent representatives of the breed, and fully bear out the proverbial good judgment of their respective importers.

THE SUFFOLK PUNCH.

This breed of horses, which has for many years enjoyed such merited popularity in England, has of late years found substantial and growing favor with American breeders. The origin of the Suffolk breed is somewhat obscure, but the best evidence obtainable indicates the use of Norman stallions on the best native Suffolkshire mares. That this is true is strongly evidenced by the Suffolk color—sorrel or light chestnut—which has so often been found a compromise color between bay and gray; the former being represented in the native mares, the latter being the predominating color of the Norman stock.

As far back as 1745 the Suffolk was famed for its still prominent characteristic—draft; and notices of the breed at the drawing matches of that period may be unearthed among the old files of some of the English newspapers. Improvement of the Suffolk has been very great, especially within the last quarter century.

Color, almost invariably chestnut or sorrel; size somewhat less than Shire or Clydesdale, having an average height of fifteen and three-fourths to sixteen and one-half hands, and weighing at maturity from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds. The body is round, close and compact, with short, clean legs, and pasterns free from the troublesome long hair of the Shire and Clyde. The shoulders are long, and lie well forward for draft; the bone is small, but firm; the hind quarters long, heavy and well coupled to a short, close-knit back. The general appearance indicates a rather over medium-sized sorrel horse with heavy, round body and short legs. The Suffolk is emphatically a draft animal, valuable for remarkable steadiness and great faithfulness in the collar.

He will pull every pound which is possible, and no whip is needed or should be used to urge his natural freedom in work. As a horse for the general farmer, it would be hard to find one more suitable—having a good, fast walk, an even, "all-around" trot, and sufficient weight to save muscle work before plow or harrow.

PERCHERONS.

The Percheron is an old French breed, long noted for rapid and effective draft work, and always supposed to owe much of its excellence to Eastern blood.

Color varies, gray—mostly dappled—predominating, while there are many pure blacks and bays, and all shades of gray, from the darkest iron to almost pure white. The body is low, square and full in all points, with magnificent head, and a neck, which, for beauty, would not disgrace the proudest of Barbs. Legs are short in proportion, and, while very massive, are yet fine and close knit. Percheron breeders claim almost perfect immunity from bone and leg diseases, such as ringbone, splint, windgalls, etc. Our own experience with the breed, particularly with the half-blood colts from native mares, has not justified an admission of this claim, and we feel compelled to state that some breeders, and many who have used the Percheron grades for heavy farm or other work, have expressed a belief that the Percherons are even more subject to these troubles than some of the other breeds.

The Percheron is a draft breed, mature stallions weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 or 2,200 pounds, and their get from ordinary mares weighing from 1,200 to 1,700 or 1,800 pounds, when grown. They are quick, active, and intelligent. Some have thought them vicious, and we have known a number of ill-tempered representatives of the breed; but it is more than likely that the troublesome temper was caused by unskilled or "vicious" grooms. While they stand change of climate as well as any of the large breeds, yet we can not say—as do some of their partisan breeders—that they acclimate with perfect safety.

CLYDESDALES.

Like the Percheron, the French draft, and in fact all of the other draft breeds, the Clydesdale owes its original merit to the Black Horse of Flanders—a lineal descendant of the great Black Horse of northern Europe.

Color, either bay, brown, or black, with usually a white strip in the face, "blaze," and more or less white on the feet and lower parts of the legs; occasionally there is found a dun, chestnut, or even sorrel. The color which may be called peculiar to the breed is a light bay, fading to still lighter bay at the flanks, between the thighs, and forward on the belly line. In size they are classed with the large breeds, stallions ranging from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds, and mares from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds. In appearance, the Clydesdale horse is a large, tall, rangy animal, with a long head, medium neck, strong legs, heavily fringed with hair below the knee, and long, slanting shoulders—the latter a point well worth noticing as inclining toward greater activity than is usual with the large breeds.

As compared with the Percheron or the French draft, the Clydesdale horse is longer legged, longer bodied, and of more quiet temperament. Our observation and experience with the half blood colts from native mares fully bear out the assertion that they are, almost without exception, kind, quiet, intelligent, and easily broken. One very prominent characteristic is their naturally fast walk. The American farmer is not slow to apprecriate the superior value of a team that will plow three acres of ground in a day, as against one that, with the same plow, will turn but two acres; and this fact has done much to advance the interests of the Clydesdale in America. The tendency of late to widen the breach between Clydesdale and English Shires has induced breeders of the former to look more to appearance and action, and gradually lower the average in weight—thus leaving to breeders of the latter a market demand for great weight and appearance, with action somewhat in the background.

A point to which many object is the fringe of long hair at

the fetlock, already referred to; the objection, however well founded, has caused certain breeders to attempt a reduction of the characteristic—with what success remains to be seen. In the South, the Clydes are perhaps not so well known as the French draft; but the few shipments made are said to have done remarkably well. It is claimed indeed, that no other horse of the heavy breeds can so well endure the Southern climate.

EL CABALLO.

INDICACIONES PARA LA SELECCIÓN DE ESTOS ANIMALES Y SU MEJOR CUIDADO Y MANEJO.

Para elegir un caballo de la propia clase se necesita poseer mayor conocimiento de este animal que el que puede adquirirse solamente en los libros. Nadie puede ser buen juez de caballos si no ha estudiado prácticamente el asunto por espacio de muchos años, y no une á los frutos de la experiencia una idea bastante clara de los principios á que obedecen la Fuerza y la Acción, en cuanto pueden aplicarse á los movimientos de este animal. El asunto está tratado con cuanta extensión puede apetecerse en varias obras notables relativas á este objeto especial, entre las cuales pueden citarse en primera línea el libro de Sanders titulado *Horse Breeding* (cría de caballos) y el de Helm denominado *American Roadsters and Trotting Horses* (caballos americanos de tiro y de trote); y el que quiera informes detallados sobre cualquiera de estos puntos hará bien en procurarse aquellas publicaciones y estudiarlas atentamente. En este opúsculo no podrán hacerse sino indicaciones generales, ilustrativas solamente de los particulares mas importantes.

I.

Cuando se desea un buen caballo de tiro es preciso atender con preferencia á su peso. Es bueno que el animal tenga los movimientos fáciles, pero la circumstancia de que tenga también mucho peso es absolutamente imprescindible para que sea capaz de arrastrar grandes cargas. Sus paletas deberán ser rectas, y de base bastante ancha para que la tracción ejercida por las tiraderas se antagonize debidamente por la resistencia que ofrece la collera, efectuándose esto á un ángulo de tal abertura que permita utilizar por completo la fuerza ejercida.

Un buen caballo de tiro debe ser lo mas alto posible, en la parte del frente más bien prominente de antepecho, y debe ser igualmente tan ancho de pecho que permita la expansión libre de los pulmones en cualquier momento de cansancio. Las patas cortas son las mejores, y nunca deben mostrar una apariencia lisa é hinchada, que siempre indica una tendencia á producir gordura á expensas del músculo; la parte inferior de la pata debe ser aplanada, y las coyunturas especialmente fuertes y bien atadas. Según dijimos no es absolutamente necesario el buen movimiento, pero para la labranza es preferible uno que sea bueno y ligero. De paso dirémos que un caballo de 1,200 á 1,400 libras es el más conveniente para la labranza; los caballos más pesados estarán siempre en demanda para otros propósitos, y un criterio propio los escojerá según el fin para que se les desea. El ser demasiado "fogoso" ó "muy obstinado" es una objeción; el caballo de tiro deberá ser preeminentemente un animal quieto, aunque no de temperamento flojo. Uno fuerte y de tiro seguido resistirá mejor la fatiga y hará más trabajo.

II.

Para la carrera, las paletas deberán ser oblicuas, el antepecho de mediano á inferior, el muslo y parte trasera altos, el cuerpo largo y con ponderosa musculación. En el caballo de carrera, la fuerza motriz viene de atrás, y no podría cometerse peor error que el de escojer para la carrera un caballo en algo deficiente en esto, por mucho que llenase todos los requisitos en otros respectos. Las patas deben tener un largo suficiente, sin muchas carnes ni mucha gordura, y particularmente con las coyunturas bien unidas. El Gobierno inglés tiene un Reglamento para el uso de los que escojen caballos para la caballería. A continuación lo insertamos. Se titula: "Indicaciones para negarse á aceptar;" pero bien se le podría llamar "Indicaciones para escoger."

"Rechazad todo caballo cuyas patas delanteras no sean derechas; pues no resisten á la fatiga. Poneos detrás del caballo al ponerse él á caminar, y podréis notar estos defectos, si es que existen.

"Rechazad todo caballo que sea delgado debajo de la rodilla, mayormente en la parte inferior; esta conformación es esencialmente débil.

"También todo caballo con cuartillas largas, cortas ó paradas; las cuartillas largas están sujetas á torceduras; las cortas ó paradas hacen al caballo desagradable para el que va á montarlo, y á causa de las frecuentes concusiones que reciben están expuestas á que en ellas se formen depósitos huesosos.

"También todo caballo con cascos torcidos hacia fuera ó hacia dentro. La torcedura generalmente ocurre en la cuartilla. Los cascos torcidos hacia fuera son más objetables que los torcidos hacia adentro. Cuando están torcidos hacia fuera las cuartillas son encojidas,y los animales así formados están muy expuestos á cortarse ó dañarse. Ambas, sin embargo, son conformaciones débiles.

"Rechazad todo caballo cuyas patas traseras se inclinen mucho para atrás; le faltará la fuerza motriz, por lo que puede resultarle enfermedad en los jarretes. También todo caballo que camina con las patas traseras muy separadas, ó juntas, y el que tiene los jarretes muy rectos ó muy torcidos; aquello produce demasiada concusión y esto lo hace apto á que se rinda al cansancio.

"Rechazad todo caballo que tenga las patas muy separadas; la fuerza motriz viene de atrás y debe precisamente ser deficiente en los caballos que carecen del necesario desarrollo muscular en aquel paraje.

"Rechazad todo caballo de casco aplanado ó demasiado grande, ó demasiado pequeño; los de casco mediano son los mejores.

"También todo caballo que tenga un casco más pequeño que el otro."

TRATAMIENTO DE LAS YEGUAS DE CRÍA.

Al acercarse la época de la cría y comenzar preparaciones para sortear las yeguas con los caballos padres, los criadores en pequeña escala que no poseen sino una ó dos yeguas procuran siempre obtener informes que los ilustren debidamente acerca del caballo que han de escoger, como también sobre el cuidado y tratamiento que necesita la yegua antes y después de su fecundación.

En las grandes haciendas de crianza hay siempre, ó bien un veterinario competente, ó bien un empleado experto, á quien se encomienda el importante asunto de cuidar las yeguas en esta época precaria. Pero los criadores en pequeña escala carecen frecuentemente del consejo adecuado, y en general no tienen á quien volver los ojos, sin quedarles mas recurso que descansar en sus proprias fuerzas. Es preciso por lo tanto procurar que entiendan tan completamente como se pueda los métodos que deben seguir para salvar la yegua, lo mismo que su cría en caso de emergencia.

Hay ciertas cosas que deben buscarse siempre en una yegua cuando se trata de escojerla para objetos de crianza; y entre ellas hay algunas hasta tal grado importantes que pudiera considerárselas como esenciales. En primer lugar la yegua debe estar conformada de manera que sobrelleve bien los sufrimientos de la preñez, y que sea de constitución suficientemente vigorosa para que su salud no se altere por virtud de su estado, ni durante el período antedicho, ni en consecuencia del parto. Se deben escojer yeguas robustas y bien desarrolladas, puesto que con ello resulta más probable que el potro salga con idénticas cualidades de robustez y lozanía. Las yeguas cuyo diámetro entre las ancas sea muy considerable, y que tengan las últimas costillas grandes y bien encorvadas, deberán preferirse para madres á todas las demás, puesto que su conformación, á parte de suministrar capacidad suficiente para que el feto se desarrolle sin dificultad, hace también que sean menores los riesgos que pueden venir del parto.

Debe también cuidarse mucho de elegir una yegua que sea buena criadora, y que dé suficiente leche, porque de lo contrario el potro sufrirá por falta de la nutrición adecuada, y dejará mucho que desear en cuanto á robustez y desenvolvimiento.

Una yegua que deje ver desde luego algún defecto de conformación no debe escojerse nunca para madre, porque el dedicarla á semejante objeto sería perder el tiempo y el dinero.

En cuanto á la determinación de sus méritos como buena criadora será siempre necesario poner á prueba la yegua, á lo menos por algún tiempo; pero un hombre práctico y experimentado, podrá, sin embargo, descubrir desde luego y sin gran trabajo, lo que haya exactamente en este particular.

Si la yegua que se destina para madre está siempre trabajando aparejada, será bueno, antes de entregarla al caballo, que se la deje descansar por algunos días y andar suelta en potrero. Si esto no puede hacerse sin inconveniente, se la debe alimentar con salvado mezclado con agua, y disminuirle el trabajo.

El hecho de que una yegua pueda quedar preñada aunque se la tenga ocupada en el trabajo no es argumento contra el consejo de que se la deje libre y se le dé descanso, puesto que en toda probabilidad el resultado de no hacerlo así será la pérdida del potro. A las yeguas de carrera generalmente se las deja libres y en descanso durante la preñez; pero también ha habido casos en que se las ha hecho correr en ese estado, durante toda una campaña, sin perjuicio aparente. Esta práctica debe sin embargo ser condenada, puesto que al fin y al cabo resultan más ventajas, cuando se las deja en reposo.

Si se necesitare el trabajo de la yegua después de estar preñada, será preciso tener cuidado de no cansarla demasiado. No debe hacérsela andar muy de prisa, y hay que permitirle que al subir las lomas se tome el tiempo que quiera. Si se procede con cuidado y prudencia podrá trabajarse con ella, á pasar de su estado, casi hasta el mismo día del parto. El mejor trabajo que puede dársele es el ordinario á que esté acostumbrada, procurando por supuesto alijerarlo cuanto se pueda en el último período de la preñez. Es preciso no perder de vistar que el ejercicio es siempre provechoso para el animal en este estado.

Cuando la yegua está preñada y no hay necesidad de dedicarla al trabajo se la debe dejar suelta en lugar donde exista buen pasto. Este debe ser nutritivo, aunque no tan rico y suculento que pueda caerle mal en el estómago ó ponerla demasiado gorda. Las indigestiones y en general todas las enfermedades del canal intestinal son causas frecuentes de mal parto. La enfermedad mas común de esta clase, que consiste en demasiada soltura del vientre, procede del uso excesivo de alimento suave. Es inútil demostrar que es necesario que la yegua reciba la suficiente alimentación, pues que de lo contrario se pondrá flaca, llegándose tal vez hasta el extremo de matar al feto. Una yegua que ha sido alimentada toda su vida con maíz en cantidad abundante, lo pasará mucho mejor después del sexto mes de la preñez,si se le dá una ó dos veces por día una ración de dicho grano, especialmente en el caso de que los pastos del otoño no sean bastante ricos ó no se encuentren en abundancia. Debe evitarse con cuidado que la yegua se ponga demasiada gorda, porque la gordura es una clase de enfermedad que se opone á la debida nutrición del feto y que produce complicaciones en el momento del parto, facilitando al mismo tiempo la presentación de la fiebre.

Si la yegua tiene que trabajar, será preciso darle algún forraje verde cuidando sin embargo de que no sea demasiado suculento, puesto que el alimento de esta clase es capaz de producir una irritación peligrosa en la economía del animal. Cualquiera clase de alfalfa, ó de pasto común, llenará las condiciones que se desean, y si se hubiere pasado la estación en que este alimento se encuentra con abundancia podrá darse de comer á la yegua cualquiera otra cosa que llene en lo posible las mismas condiciones. Las zanahorias cortadas en rebanadas y sumergidas en un atol de salvado, constituyen un excelente alimento que debe darse á la yeguas todas las noches en el caso antedicho.

Debe evitarse con cuidado que el animal se asuste ó salga por cualquiera causa de su estado normal de reposo, pues que todo lo que saque á la yegua de esta quietud puede ser causa de un mal parto. Se dice generalmente que este sobreviene muchas veces por solo el olor de la sangre, y es cosa positiva que el mal parto de una yegua que anda con otras en su mismo estado las afecta igualmente haciéndolas mal parir también.

Una yegua que ha mal parido una vez está expuesta á que le suceda lo mismo en las subsiguientes ocasiones; y por eso hay que tener más cuidado en proporcionarle reposo y mantenerla aislada de las otras. Lo mejor sería en este caso dejarla suelta en un pequeño corral destinado exclusivamente para ella y donde pueda hacer todo el ejercicio conveniente.

Debe evitarse mucho dar á la yegua ninguna medicina purgante, á menos que no sea absolutamente indispensable. Si los intestinos están en tal estado que se hace indispensable evacuarlos por este medio, lo mejor que puede hacerse es alimentar la yegua con atol de salvado y con otro pasto que sea menos productivo de estreñimiento. Si estos medios suaves resultaren insuficientes podrá apelarse á los purgantes, escogiendo siempre el que sea menos violento en su acción.

En todo caso es siempre útil que desde cuatro meses antes del parto se haya estado alimentando á la yegua con la semilla llamada cañamón, de la que debe dársele una media pinta por la mañana y otra por la noche todos los días, continuando este tratamiento hasta una semana antes del parto. Al mismo tiempo, además de la semilla indicada se debe dar junto con ella á la yegua por la mañana y por la noche una onza del extracto fluído de *viburnum prunifolium*, pero esta medicina, que puede encontrarse en cualquier botica, no debe darse por más de dos meses. El trigo limpio y de buena cualidad está también recomendado como remedio para impedir el mal parto, y muchos criadores experimentados acostumbran dar á la yegua un puñado de trigo en el momento que descubren en aquella cualquiera síntoma que indique la proximidad de un mal parto. El resultado ha sido siempre satisfactorio. Es preciso tener mucho cuidado, sin embargo, de que el trigo esté limpio y enteramente libre de moho y de cornezuelo ó ergot.

No sería juicioso formular ninguna regla especial con respecto al tratamiento de las yeguas durante el parto, pero debe decirse en general que es importante procurarles alojamiento cómodo y dejarlas en libertad de ayudarse á si mismas. Es mejor por regla general dejar sola á la naturaleza, y que el auxilio que se preste á esta en caso de necesidad sea el más simple posible. Por supuesto si ocurre una dificultad seria debe acudirse en al momento á un hombre competente y de suficiente experiencia en el ramo.

Si fuere necesario encerrar á la yegua cuando empieza á presentar los síntomas del parto debe ponérsela en uno de los compartimientos de la caballeriza, procurando que nada haya que la moleste ó le cause daño, y que tenga una buena cama en que descansar. No debe estar amarrada ni tener ataduras de ninguna clase, puesto que le es necesaria perfecta libertad para ayudarse á si misma y para atender al potro en el momento de haber nacido.

Será bueno que haya alguien encargado de atender á lo que necesite, no precisamente para que intente hacer algo ni procure ayudar la, sino porque la experiencia demuestra que con su presencia la yegua adquiere confianza y no está tan expuesta á asustarse y ponerse nerviosa como cuando se la deja enteramente sola. Este sirviente debe ser en cuanto sea posible un hombre práctico y experimentado, capáz, si la ocasión lo requiere, de ayudar al animal con alguna sencilla operación manual. En la gran mayoría de los casos no habrá absolutamente ninguna necesidad de sus servicios.

Inmediatamente después del parto debe darse á la yegua una especie de sopa caliente compuesta de salvado ó de harina gruesa de maíz con un poco de sal, mezclado todo en una gran cantidad de agua. Con esto se da calor á la yegua y se la pone en actitud de recuperar más pronto sus fuerzas, extenuadas por razón del parto. El alimento que debe dársele por algún tiempo después de aquel acto debe ser siempre muy nutritivo y si fuese demasiado temprano en el año para poder darle buena yerba, habrá que apelar á las zanahorias, á los atoles de salvado y á una ó dos raciones diarias de avena, esta última administrada en la forma de una especie de almidón, preparado con agua, no caliente sino simplemente tibia. El forraje de centeno cultivado y cortado diariamente es en la opinión de muchos un excelente alimento para estos casos ; pero si bien es cierto que debe preferírsele con mucho al heno ordinario, también lo es que no puede compararsele en cuanto á bondad con el forraje de alfalfa.

Nueve días después del parto puede ponerse de nuevo la yegua donde están los caballos, y por regla general se encontrará que está otra vez en disposición de ser fecundada. Si á los veintiun dias se prueba de nuevo y ella rehusa el caballo es casi cierto que ya se encuentra preñada. Si en esta segunda prueba no rehusase al caballo, deberá volverse á hacer el experimento diez dias más tarde. Hay muchos criadores que vuelven á hacerlo á los quince días, pero esto me parece que es enteramente innecesario. Lo que queda expuesto se encontrará tan satisfactorio en sus efectos como puede desearse.

CABALLOS DE RAZA PURA.

(*Thoroughbreds.*)

El caballo inglés de pura sangre es un vástago indudable de la raza pura oriental, turca, berberisca y árabe, mejorada y perfeccionada por virtud de manejos diestros y de las condiciones naturales que son inherentes al clima y suelo de Inglaterra. El caballo de pura sangre americano es por supuesto un descendiente directo del inglés.

En los Estados Unidos se ha considerado conveniente separarse algún tanto de las estrictas reglas que se observan en Inglaterra para la inscripción de los animales en el libro de registro (Stud Book), admitiendo en este á los que pueden probar su descendencia sin mezcla por el espacio de cinco generaciones. De aquí resulta que se registran animales que no son estrictamente de pura sangre ; pero si por el espacio de cinco generaciones nunca se ha usado un caballo padre que no sea de pura raza, el animal resultante de aquellas uniones viene á ser en realidad casi tan de pura raza como cualquiera otro, llenando para el efecto cuantos requisitos pueden desearse. En realidad nos parece que el sistema americano de crianza y las reglas que se han reconocido en América para el rejistro de los animales han contribuido á convertir el caballo americano de pura sangre en el rival, sino el vencedor del caballo inglés.

La cabeza de un caballo de raza pura es fina, su pescuezo es delgado pero bien asentado sobre los cuartos anteriores, su pecho ancho y bien desarrollado, sus cuartos traseros altos y musculosos, sus patas planas con cañas cortas, sobrecascos largos y elásticos y cascos redondos y bien formados. Ni una libra de gordura más de la debida ha de existir en él cuando está en disposición para la carrera. Sus músculos y tendones deben estar claramente marcados y ponerse en acción con tanta facilidad como las cuerdas mas sensitivas de cualquier delicado instrumento. El caballo de carrera es esencialmente nervioso en su temperamento, y así es que muchos se han vuelto resabiosos por consecuencia del mal manejo, y no pocos han dejado de obtener el éxito en las carreras que de otro modo hubieran podido alcanzar ciertamente, á causa solo de que han dejado de entenderse y apreciarse las peculiaridades de sus nervios.

Hay muchos que no ven en el caballo de pura raza sino un objeto de capricho, el caballo especial de los aficionados á las carreras; pero nosotros no podemos estar de acuerdo con semejante idea. La indomitable voluntad de este animal y su maravillosa resistencia lo hacen de mucho valor para servir de padre uniéndolo á yeguas del país de raza mezclada, y muchos potros obtenidos de esta manera se encuentran entre nuestros más elegantes caballos tanto de silla como de tiro. En el sur siempre ha habido muchos caballos de esta clase, y desde que se introdujeron allí poca ha sido la demanda por caballos de mayor peso. Para arrastrar grandes cargas y ejecutar los trabajos de la agricultura no se han empleado hasta hace poco sino las mulas; el caballo de carrera ha servido para propósitos más altos.

Como ahora se están introduciendo en gran número caballos padres de mayor peso encontraremos que las yeguas de carrera suministran un buen medio para que de su mezcla con aquellos resulte una raza de caballos excelentes para todo lo que se desee.

CABALLOS AMERICANOS DE TROTE.

La historia del origen y mejoramiento de los caballos americanos de trote suministra uno de los ejemplos mas notables, si no el más notable de todos, de lo que puede hacer el esfuerzo humano en el desenvolvimiento y educación de una variedad de animales, imprimiéndoles un tipo y cualidades fijas que antes habían estado latentes, ó manifestadas solo de una manera imperfecta. El brío y la resistencia del caballo de trote provienen, para decirlo en pocas palabras, de la sangre oriental que se mezcló para formarlo con la real sangre del caballo de raza pura; pero trayendo las cosas de más cerca hay que buscar el dicho origen en los famosos animales que se nombrarán después, en que el trote parece ser una cosa natural y espontanea, y en que se combina el instinto de trotar con la energía y la velocidad del caballo de carrera.

Entre los caballos que como se ha dicho pueden considerarse como origen y fuente de la variedad de que se trata, se encuentra ocupando el primer puesto en la lista, según todos lo reconocen, el llamado "Imported Messenger" que era de pura raza y poseía en su constitución la sangre más escojida del desierto. Una simple noticia de su genealogía por parte de padre lo demostrará fácilmente. "Imported Messenger" era un caballo que nació en 1780, fué importado en los Estados Unidos en 1788, y murió en Long Island en 1808. La línea de sus antepasados arranca de "Mambrino," que engendró á "Engineer," que engendró á "Sampson," que engendró á "Blaize," que engendró á "Flying Childers," que engendró á "Darley Arabian." Su madre fué engendrada por "Turf," cuyo padre era "Matchem" que tenía por padre á "Cade," el cual era hijo de "Godolphin Arabian," y la madre de su madre había sido engendrada por "Regulus," que era también un hijo de "Godolphin Arabian." Su antepasado "Sampson" era un caballo negro que en nada parecía ser de pura raza, pues que era grande, pesado y huesudo, pero que desplegaba sin embargo una velocidad maravillosa y tenía mucha resistencia. Su padre "Blaize" fué un caballo bayo de raza pura, pero cuya conformacíon, así como su inclinación al trote, que transmitió á sus descendientes, han hecho dudar á los que se ocupan de este asunto, de que sea auténtico el origen y ascendencia que se le atribuyen, habiéndose llegado á asegurar que debió su nacimiento á un caballo de coche. Si así fuere la verdad, lo que no parece fuera de razón, la tal mezcla constituyó el accidente más feliz, puesto que de allí resultó una combinación exacta para conseguir el cambio del paso, reteniendo al mismo tiempo la fogosidad y la instintiva velocidad del caballo de carrera.

La peculiar conformación de "Imported Messenger," que era un caballo bajo, redondo, casi plano en la cruz, se ha trasmitido fielmente en toda la línea de su descendencia, y es cosa que se ha observado universalmente que todos los caballos de trote de la raza de "Imported Messenger" se han visto siempre libres de toda especie de enfermedades en el casco, en las patas, ó en el hueso. Casi no hay ninguna familia de caballos americanos de trote que no tenga sangre de "Imported Messenger," y por el intermedio de su bisnieto "Rysdyk's Hambletonian" tenemos una familia que se distingue entre todas las otras por la manera constante con que transmite y perpetúa, por una larga serie de descendientes notables, la buena disposición para el trote. De él hablaremos más tarde.

Otra fuente y origen de nuestros caballos de trote ha de encontrarse en "Imported Bellfounder," un caballo bayo, que tenía una mancha blanca en forma de alfajor sobre la nariz, y que tenía también blanca la pata de atrás izquierda. Siempre se ha disputado con respecto á su genealogía pero las mejores pruebas que pueden obtenerse indican que nació de "Old Bellfounder," que era hijo de la yegua "Velocity" y del caballo "Haphazard," el cual era hijo de "Sir Peter," que á su turno lo era de la yegua "Miss Hervey" y el caballo "Eclipse." Su abuela era una yegua de buena sangre pero no de raza pura. Según esta genealogía el caballo de que se trata era un verdadero descendiente de los "Fireaways," una raza de caballos de montar que jamás ha sido superada. "Bellfounder," el "Norfolk trotter" nació por el año de 1815 y fué importado en América en 1832, muriendo en Long

Island en 1843. Era por naturaleza un caballo de trote y de muy buenas disposiciones, y sus mas legitímos descendientes han desplegado siempre mayor velocidad mientras más libres se encuentran de la retención de las riendas. El mérito peculiar de los caballos de la raza "Bellfounder" se encuentra, lo mismo que el de los caballos de la raza de "Duroc," en la feliz combinación de su sangre con la de "Imported Messenger."

Los caballos de trote que están reconocidos en pleno derecho á ocupar el primer lugar en su clase son los siguientes:

Los Hambletonianos ("Hambletonians.") Esta familia toma su nombre de "Rysdyk's Hambletonian," descendiente por la parte de padre de "Imported Messenger" y de su hijo "Mambrino" (nacido en América), y del hijo de "Mambrino" nombrado "Abdallah," padre de "Hambletonian." La madre de este fue engendrada por "Bellfounder." De "Hambletonian" tenemos los llamados "Volunteers," "Edward Everetts," "Alexander's Abdallahs," "Almonts," "Messenger-Duroc's," "Happy Mediums," "Wilkeses," "Dictators," "Wood's Hambletonians," "Electioneers" y muchas otras clases de reconocida eminencia, comprendidas todas bajo el título general de Hambletonianos.

Los "Mambrinos," otra gran familia, que desciende por parte de padre de "Imported Messenger" tomó su nombre de "Mambrino Chief," cuyo padre fué "Mambrino Paymaster," que fué engendrado por "Mambrino," el cual era también abuelo de "Hambletonian." Los "Mambrinos," "Champions," y muchos otros deben ser comprendidos en este grupo.

Los "Bashaws" toman su nombre de "Young Bashaw" cuyo padre fué "Imported Arabian Grand Bashaw." "Young Bashaw" fué el padre de "Andrew Jackson" que engendró á "Long Island Black Hawk," del cual hemos tenido á "Green's Bashaw," los "Mohawks" y otros caballos de nota.

Estrechamente unidos á los "Bashaws" están:

Los "Clays," que toman su nombre de familia de "Henry Clay," que tuvo por padre al "Andrew Jackson" antes mencionado. De este caballo tenemos las numerosas clases de

"Clays;" y de su famoso nieto "George M. Patchen" tenemos también la rama que lleva su nombre.

Los "Morgans" que ya hemos mencionado derivan su nombre y excelencia del viejo "Justin Morgan." En este grupo han de colocarse los "Blackhawks," excluyendo sin embargo de ellos, á "Long Island Black Hawk" engendrado por "Andrew Jackson," que no tiene huellas de sangre de Morgan. Pertenecen á la misma familia los "Ethan Allen," los "Knoxs," los "Daniel Lamberts," los "Fearnaughts," los "Morrills" y otros.

CABALLOS AMERICANOS DE SILLA.

El caballo americano de silla es una producción moderna debida á la gran demanda de un caballo de montar que fuese no solamente bonito sino que tuviese también paso cómodo.

La fuente ó raíz de esta raza hay que irla á buscar, por supuesto, en el caballo de sangre pura, cuya sangre se mezcló con la de caballos menos veloces produciendo movimientos más adecuados para el objeto.

En apariencia el caballo de silla típico es una combinación del de raza pura y del de trote, teniendo el tamaño, actividad, y movimientos fáciles del primero, junto con la educabilidad y las demás cualidades características del segundo.

Los hay de todos colores, bayos, oscuros, negros, castaños y tordillos, predominando estos colores poco más ó menos en el orden en que se les ha nombrado. Los caballos padres de esta clase pesan de mil á mil dos cientas libras. El peso de las yeguas es menor en proporción. La cabeza de estos animales es fina, su pescuezo delgado, pero bien arqueado y muscular. Sus cuartos delanteros y el lugar donde se pone la cincha son amplios y desarrollados, el lomo corto, las ancas estrechas y generalmente inclinadas, los cuartos traseros largos y musculosos, y las patas delgadas, poco huesosas y de músculos apretados, y sin pelo.

LOS "HACKNEYS."

El origen de los caballos que llevan este nombre no puede explicarse en términos precisos, y en realidad de verdad no se les ha considerado como formando raza especial sino durante los diez últimos años.

El elemento constitutivo del "Hackney" debe buscarse en la sangre del denominado "Hunter" combinada con la del caballo inglés de pura raza, con el aditamento de la suficiente infusión de sangre del animal ordinario, de tamaño mediano, que se conoce generalmente en Inglaterra con el nombre de caballo de campo (*farmer's horse*). De estos tres elementos reunidos resultan su modo especial de andar y la facilidad de manejarlo. Las variedades de "Hackneys" que gozan de mas popularidad en Inglaterra son las denominadas "Confidence" y "Fireaway." Los caballos de estas dos razas, especialmente los de la última, aseguran buenos precios y pronta venta en todos los mercados.

El "Fireaway" es notable especialmente por las cualidades que hacen de él el mejor caballo de silla que jamás se ha visto en Inglaterra, y las virtudes de su raza trasmitidas á este país con la importación del "Bellfounder" como se vé en el capítulo de los caballos americanos de trote, han resultado de gran provecho en más de un sentido.

El color de los "Hackneys" es vario: los hay bayos, negros, oscuros y castaños. A menudo tienen una estrella blanca, y algunas veces tienen las patas y los sobrecascos también blancos. En cuanto á su tamaño son casi iguales al "French Coacher" que tiene de altura de quince á diez y seis manos, y de peso de mil á mil trescientas libras. El "Hackney" tiene la cruz alta, los cuartos delanteros fuertemente inclinados, el pescuezo bien arqueado, la cabeza muy alta, el lomo corto, las patas de mediana longitud, el cuerpo fornido, las cañas anchas y aplanadas, las sobrecascos más cortós que en los caballos de raza pura y los de trote, pero mas largos que en los de la raza de tiro, las patas firmes y de tamaño moderado, el antebrazo especialmente corto, de donde resulta que puedan levantar bien altas las patas, y los cuartos traseros musculosos y compactos.

El "Hackney" es manso por naturaleza, y la velocidad de que es capaz cuando está ensillado, aunque no puede compararse de ninguna manera con la del caballo de trote, es sin embargo suficiente paraque pueda usarse sin desventaja aún para carruajes pesados. El "Hackney" se aproxima más estrechamente al tipo del caballo de trote que á cualquiera otro de las razas que se usan para carruages. Es por regla general fuerte, de constitución poderosa, y con mucho brío al mismo tiempo. Puede contarse también con la facultad de resistir la fatiga de una larga distancia que adorna á los mejores caballos de esta clase.

El " Hackney " ha venido á ser el caballo favorito de los ingleses, destinándosele á toda clase de trabajo. Se le usa para pasear en los parques y para tirar de carruajes lijeros. En nuestras ciudades del Este donde existe la tendencia dá modelar las cosas conforme al sistema inglés, el " Hackney " ha encontrado un hogar que lo recibe con simpatía.

CABALLOS FRANCESES DE COCHE.

Estos caballos ("French Coachers ") son el resultado directo de la sabiduría y previsión del Gobierno francés. A fines del siglo XVIII fundó este Gobierno establecimientos de crianza de caballos, previendo que habría pronto una escasez de estos animales propios para el servicio de la caballería. Hizo traer de Inglaterra caballos padres de pura raza y los puso á disposición de los criadores, á precios muy bajos, siendo el principal objeto del Gobierno comprar los potros que de esta manera se obtuvieren, y conseguir también, si fuera posible, una raza particular del tipo que deseaba. Dió esto lugar á muchas causas de queja, por cuanto se vendieron animales de muy buena aparencia, pero sin los requisitos apetecidos, especialmente cuando se trataba de usarlos para propósitos de crianza. El Gobierno francés tuvo al fin, para remediar estos males, que adoptar el plan de comprar potros de superior cualidad para dedicarlos á ser en su oportunidad caballos padres, criándolos entre tanto y cuidando de ellos en establecimientos sostenidos por el Estado.

Además de esto se concede en Francia una prima á los posedores de caballos padres de superior cualidad, á condición de que no salgan del país y permanezcan en él haciendo el servicio á que se les destina. También se permite que los dueños de caballos padres buenos, aunque no de clase superior, puedan ofrecerlos para el servicio sin recibir auxilio pecuniario. Ningún caballo padre que no pertenezca á estas dos clases, ó que no sea de la propiedad del Gobierno, puede usarse legalmente.

En algunos departamentos de Francia, especialmente en el de Orne, el de Calvados y el del Sena inferior, el Gobierno se ocupa directamente de atender á la propagación y perpetuidad de la raza de los caballos de coche.

El color de este caballo francés es generalmente bayo, pero hay muchos que son castaños y también negros. Los que la moda prefiere en América son los bayos, y la mayor parte de nuestros importadores los escojen con el objeto de suplir esta demanda del mundo elegante. Su tamaño es casi el mismo que el de los caballos de la raza de "Cleveland," y su peso por término medio varía entre mil y mil y doscientas libras en los caballos padres. Su cabeza es pequeña con la frente ancha, con ojos expresivos, boca y nariz finas, y orejas medianas y de rápido movimiento. El pescuezo lo tiene largo, bien arqueado y firmemente asentado en los cuartos delanteros que son largos y suavemente inclinados, el lomo es corto, las ancas largas y levantadas, las patas de buena longitud, bien trabadas y con cascos duros y bien conformados. El aspecto general de estos caballos, como podrá descubrirse echando una mirada á los grabados que los representen, es exactamente lo que su nombre indica: un caballo de carruaje elegante y bien hecho con buenos movimientos y de bella apariencia.

LOS "CLEVELAND BAYS."

No tenemos datos auténticos respecto al origen de la raza que lleva este nombre, pero haremos constar lo que parece mas probable entre las muchas teorías que sobre este asunto han sido propuestas.

Según el Profesor Low, esta raza "ha sido formada de la misma manera que el 'Hunter,' á saber; por la mezcla progresiva de la sangre del caballo de carrera con la de los caballos oriundos del país."

El nombre de la raza está tomado del distrito de Cleveland en Yorkshire en Inglaterra, donde fué conocida por primera vez, y el término "Bay" se añadió á esta designación por causa de que el color bayo es el que prevalece en estos animales.

Este color es invariablemente brillante, bien sea claro ú oscuro. Las crines del pescuezo y de la cola son negras. Suele presentar el animal puntos negros y también una mancha blanca en la parte carnosa del casco. El tamaño de estos caballos es mediano, teniendo una alzada que varía de 16 manos á 16 manos y 3 pulgadas. El peso varía también de mil ciento á mil trescientas libras. La cabeza de estos animales es de tamaño regular, y la expresión de sus ojos es suave é inteligente. El pescuezo lo tienen bellamente arqueado y bien asentado en los cuartos delanteros, que son largos y suavemente inclinados. El lomo es corto, los sobre lomos parejos y poderosos, las ancas de buen tamaño, las patas derechas, fornidas y sin largos pelos en el sobrecasco.

Los "Cleveland Bays" son caballos útiles para cualquier objeto, pues tienen suficiente peso para ejecutar todos los trabajos agrícolas ordinarios, además de la actividad, elegancia, y velocidad de paso que se necesita para el tiro, bien sea de carros ó carruajes. Trasmiten á sus descendientes su color, su constitución, elegancia, mansedumbre, docilidad, y sus demás cualidades características, de una manera sumamente marcada. Son fáciles de manejar, y para el propósito de mezclar su raza con la nuestra ordinaria del gran Sudoeste nos parece que sería imposible encontrar ningunos otros que les fuesen superiores, ni tal vez iguales. Dos caballos célebres llamados "Royalty" y "Lord Derby," uno y otro agraciados con premios, son excelentes representantes de esta raza y justifican plenamente el buen juicio proverbial de sus respectivos importadores.

LOS "PUNCH" DE SUFFOLK.

Esta clase de caballos que por muchos años ha gozado de mucha popularidad en Inglaterra ha encontrado mucho favor en los últimos años entre los criadores americanos. El origen de esta raza es algo oscuro, pero según los mejores datos existentes puede decirse que es debido á la mezcla de caballos padres normandos con las mejores yeguas de Suffolkshire. La verdad de esta teoría se demuestra claramente por el color castaño lijero ó alazán, que es una mezcla del bayo y del tordillo, el primero de cuyos colores es el distintivo de la yeguas de Suffolk, mientras que el segundo lo es, por regla general, del caballo normando.

En época tan remota como 1745, ya tenía fama el caballo de Suffolk por su cualidad predominante y característica, que es el tiro de grande pesos. En los periódicos ingleses de aquellos tiempos pueden encontrarse noticias respecto á este particular. El mejoramiento que ha experimentado esta clase especialmente en los últimos veinte y cinco años ha sido muy notable.

El color de estos caballos es casi invariablemente ó alazán ó castaño. Su tamaño es un poco más chico que el de los "Shires" ó "Clydesdales," pues su alzada por término medio es de quince manos y tres cuartas á diez y seis y media manos. Su peso en pleno desarrollo varía de mil cuatrocientas á mil ochocientas libras. Su cuerpo es enjuto y compacto, sus patas cortas y limpias y con los sobrecascos libres de los pelos largos que tienen los "Shires" y los "Clydes." Los cuartos anteriores son largos y bien conformados para el tiro, los huesos pequeños pero sólidos, los cuartos traseros largos, pesados y bien ajustados á un lomo corto y fornido. El aspecto general del animal lo hace aparecer al pronto como un caballo alazán de mediana altura, de cuerpo redondo y pesado y de patas cortas. El "Suffolk" es por esencia un animal de tiro de mucho precio por causa de su notable firmeza y constancia en el trabajo.

El arrastrará el máximum posible de peso sin que se necesite usar el látigo ni apremiar en ninguna manera su natural libertad de acción en el trabajo.

Como caballo de uso general para los agricultores sería dificil encontrar otro que fuese mas adecuado, puesto que tiene un paso bueno y rápido, además de suficiente peso y resistencia para tirar del arado ó del rastro.

LOS "PERCHERONS."

El "Percheron" es un antiguo caballo francés, notable por su trabajo de tiro rápido y efectivo, cuya excelencia según siempre se ha supuesto depende en mucho de la sangre oriental que corre en sus venas.

Su color varía, pero por regla general puede decirse que es tordillo, generalmente del matíz mas oscuro. Los hay sin embargo enteramente negros y también bayos; y entre los mismos tordillos los hay que varían desde el mas oscuro hasta el casi blanco.

Son estos caballos de poca alzada y de cuerpo ancho y casi cuadrado, con la cabeza magnífica y un pescuezo que por su belleza no sería desdeñado por el más elegante de los caballos árabes. Sus patas son cortas en proporción, y aunque macizas son sin embargo finas y enjutas.

Los criadores de estos caballos mantienen que están perfectamente libres de toda enfermedad de los huesos y en las patas. Nuestra propia experiencia sin embargo, especialmente con los potros obtenidos por el cruzamiento de esta raza con la de las yeguas nativas, no ha corroborado este aserto. Además de esto no faltan tampoco algunos criadores y varias personas de otras clases que han empleado los "Percherons" en trabajos agrícolas pesados ó en otras cosas, que creen sujetos estos animales á las referidas enfermedades en mayor grado tal vez que las otras razas.

El "Percheron" es un caballo de tiro. Los padres en perfecto desarrollo pesan de mil seiscientas á dos mil ciento ó dos mil doscientas libras. Su progenie obtenida con yeguas ordinarias no excede nunca en pleno desarrollo del peso de mil ochocientas libras, variando ordinariamente entre mil doscientas y mil setecientas.

Son los "Percherons" prontos, activos é inteligentes.

Hay quien los considera resabiosos y sabemos de un buen número de representantes de esta raza que son de mala disposición. Pero puede también suceder que estos defectos dependan del mal manejo de los que andan con ellos.

Aunque resisten los cambios de clima tanto como los caballos de cualquiera otra raza, no podemos sin embargo decir, como lo hacen algunos criadores, que se aclimatan sin peligro.

LOS "CLYDESDALES."

Los caballos llamados "Clydesdale" deben su mérito original, asi como los "Percherons," los franceses de tiro, y en general todos los de las otras razas, que se dedican á este último uso, al caballo negro de Flandes, que es un descendieente por línea recta del gran caballo negro del norte de Europa.

Su color es generalmente ó bayo ó negro, ú oscuro, teniendo por lo común una faja blanca en la cara, cuando toda la cara no tenga este color. Las patas principalmente en la parte inferior son siempre más ó menos blancas. De vez en cuando se encuentra un "Clydesdale" cervuno, castaña, ó alazán. El color que puede considerarse distintivo de la raza es el bayo claro, mucho más pálido en los costados y en la parte interna de los muslos y en la inferior del vientre. Juzgando por el tamaño pudieran clasificarse estos animales entre los pertenecientes á las razas de mayor volumen, puesto que los caballos padres varían en peso de mil setecientas á dos mil cien libras, mientras que las yeguas pesan entre mil doscientas y mil seiscientas libras.

En su apariencia externa el "Clydesdale" es un caballo grande, alto, de cuerpo prolongado, de cabeza larga, de pescuezo mediano, patas firmes, muy llenas de pelo debajo de la rodilla y con los cuartos delanteros largos é inclinados. Esta última cualidad es digna de tenerse en cuenta, pues que indica mayor actividad que la usual en las razas de caballos de gran volumen.

Comparados los "Clydesdales" con los "Percherons" ó los caballos franceses de tiro, se encontrará que tienen el cuerpo más largo que estos últimos, que sus patas son también más largas, y que tienen mayor docilidad. Las observaciones que hemos hecho, y la experiencia que hemos adquirido respecto de potros de sangre mezclada, obtenidos con yeguas del país, justifican plenamente el aserto de que son casi sin excepción mansos, quietos, inteligentes y fáciles de domar. Una de sus cualidades características mas prominentes es que naturalmente caminan pronto. El agricultor americano no tarda mucho en apreciar que una pareja de caballos que puede arar tres acres de terreno en un día es superior á la que con el mismo instrumento no pueda arar más que dos acres, y este hecho ha servido de mucho para favorecer el crédito de los "Clydesdales" en América.

La tendencia que se ha observado ultimamente de diferenciar más y más las razas de los "Clydesdales" y de los "Shires" ingleses ha inclinado á los criadores de los primeros á fijarse sobre todo en el aspecto y los movimientos, bajando gradualmente el promedio en el peso, dejando así á los criadores de los segundos un mercado libre para la demanda de grande peso y volumen, y descuidando hasta cierto punto ó dejando en lugar secundario, todo lo que se refiere á la acción ó facilidad en las movimientos.

Un particular acerca del cual muchos encuentran objeción es la franja de pelo largo que tiene este caballo en el sobrecasco; y de ahi ha resultado que varios criadores hayan emprendido remover ó disminuir este signo distintivo; pero hasta ahora no puede juzgarse del resultado. En el Sud los "Clydes" no son tal vez tan conocidos como los caballos de tiro franceses, pero los pocos que se han enviado allí parecen haber dado muy buen resultado. En realidad ha llegado á decirse que ningún otro caballo de raza pesada puede soportar tan bién el clima del Sud.

COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

There is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A., in the fall of 1895 an Exposition, international in its character, and designed to demonstrate the practicability of extending the trade of the Southern States of this country with the South and Central American Republics. The central idea of the promoters of this enterprise is thus expressed, and yet, as they have proceeded with their work they have found themselves tending constantly in the direction of a really international exposition. The promoters believe in the assured completion of the Nicaragua Canal and are awake to the necessity for taking early steps to secure the trade that will naturally result from the completion of this undertaking. They have witnessed the rapid growth of the Southern Republics and the growing inclination of their people to trade with this country. Taking steps to increase their lines of manufacturing, the enterprising people of the New South are looking for enlarged markets for their productions and believe they can see them among the people of this Continent. Speaking in the language of their preliminary prospectus the promoters of the Atlanta Exposition say:

The central idea of the "Cotton States and International Exposition" is to increase the trade and secure closer commercial relations between this country and Central and South America, Mexico and the West Indies. The certainty of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, the rapid progress being made in those countries, and the growing demand for manufactures, material and supplies, which these United States can furnish, make it imperative that we shall bring to their attention at the earliest date and most convenient place the full capability of this country to supply all their needs, and also demonstrate the exceptional facilities our seaports provide for the mutual interchange of commodities. No country in the world can hold forth equal advantages for such commerce with all of this western continent as the United States, but the small per cent of trade we enjoy is proof that we have not given it the attention it required.

The charter of this company proposes that it "shall hold in or near the city of Atlanta, an exposition of the products and resources of the Cotton States and other States of the United States and of all other countries, and of the appliances, machinery, inventions and devices used in cultivation, prepartion, manufacture and use of such products and resources, together with exhibitions of works of art, and inventions of all persons who may exhibit the same."

Under this charter the company has already secured in the city of Atlanta alone nearly one-quarter of a million of dollars as a minimum fund, and has secured the use of the splendid grounds and buildings of the Piedmont Exposition Company, on which has been expended nearly $200,000.

These grounds are just outside the city limits, beautifully located, and supplied with ample transportation facilities, consisting of convenient tracks on the main line of the Richmond and Danville railroad, with well-arranged stations at the grounds and in the city, and also three finished electric lines from the center of the city to the grounds, also streets with asphalt and block pavements leading direct to the gates.

Plans are under way for large and complete buildings filled with all that is necessary to accommodate the largest exhibit that can be collected, and surpassed by no exposition held in this country, except the World's Columbian Exposition and the Centennial at Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to secure the aid of the United States and a Government exhibit in a national building, such as has been made several times elsewhere, and showing the progress since made, and especially adapted to the development of the Cotton and other Southern States.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

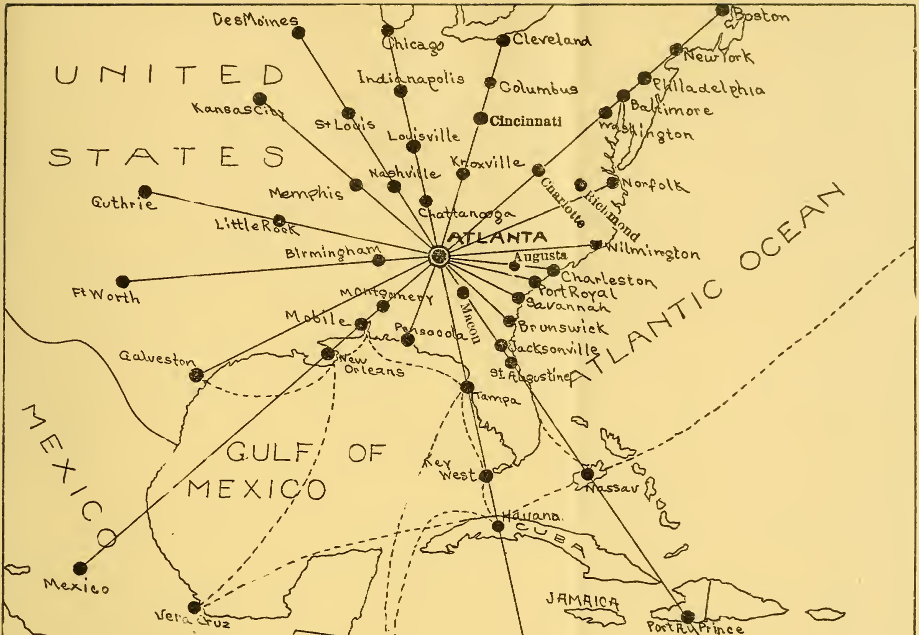
A large, capable and enthusiastic committee of ladies is already energetically at work to secure the funds for a building to be devoted to the exhibition of woman's work and progress in every department of domestic, social, literary, art, or other work by which the feminine talent of this age is making the world richer and purer. The work already done is a guarantee of a magnificent success.

NEGRO BUILDING.

The progress of the Negro race since their emancipation has had no adequate presentation at any time, and now it is proposed to accept the proffer of Bishops Gaines, Turner and others to give the opportunity for a full display in a building of their own, of the best product of their race in the various industries and pursuits that have been open to them, and such evidences as they can present of educational and intellectual progress. The few and inadequate presentations they have made have fitted them to enter at this time into a larger and more complete exposition of their own work.

STATE EXHIBITS.

The unanimous and enthusiastic indorsement of the Exposition by the governors of all the Southern States and the hearty responses made by them to the proposition for an interstate feature, assures the probability of magnificent State exhibits. The location of the Exposition in the very center of these States will give all an equal chance to present to the world a more complete exhibit of the wealth, progress, and future possibilities of the South, and on a scale proportioned to their most ambitious desires.


UNITED STATES
DesMoines
Chicago
Cleveland
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
Indianapolis
Columbus
Cincinnati
Kansas City
St Louis
Louisville
Knoxville
Nashville
Norfolk
Richmond
Charlotte
Memphis
Chattanooga
Guthrie
Little Rock
ATLANTA
Birmingham
Augusta
Wilmington
Charleston
Port Royal
Savannah
Ft Worth
Montgomery
Macon
Mobile
Pensacola
Brunswick
Jacksonville
St Augustine
Galveston
New Orleans
Tampa
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
Key West
Nassau
Havana
CUBA
Mexico
Vera Cruz
JAMAICA
Port Au Prince
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
CARIBBEAN SEA
COSTARICA
Colon
Caracas
Panama
COLUMBIA
Bogata
VENEZUELA
Quito

FOREIGN STATES.

Foreign countries, and especially those near us—Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America—will be invited to participate by representative exhibits, both national and individual, in buildings of their own, and in those provided by the management. These will give an impetus to the constantly increasing trade between those countries and the United States at Southern ports, and bring about closer commercial relations, in anticipation of the building of the Nicaragua Canal, and greatly aid in the successful progress of that enterprise.

The appended map shows the position of Atlanta with reference to the great marts of commerce in the United States as well as to the seaports from which products of this country are to be exported.

LOS ESTADOS ALGODONEROS Y LA EXPOSICIÓN INTERNACIONAL.

En el otoño de 1895 ha de tener lugar en la ciudad de Atlanta, Estado de Georgia, de los Estados Unidos de América, una Exposición, que tendrá el carácter de internacional, y cuyo objeto principal será poner de manifiesto la posibilidad práctica de aumentar el tráfico mercantil entre los Estados del Sud de este país y las Repúblicas de las Américas Central y del Sud. En el desenvolvimiento de esta idea fundamental del certamen, encontraron los promotores que era indispensable convertirlo prácticamente en una verdadera Exposición Internacional. Para ellos es asunto de firme creencia que el canal de Nicaragua ha de ser construido, y que es por tanto indispensible tomar desde ahora, ó cuanto mas pronto sea posible, medidas necesarias para apoderarse del tráfico que ha de resultar naturalmente de la realización de aquella empresa. Ellos han presenciado el rápido desenvolvimiento que ha

tenido efecto en las Repúblicas latino-americanas, y tienen conocimiento de la inclinación cada vez mayor que existe entre sus habitantes de entrar con nuestro país en relaciones comerciales. Y juzgan, por lo tanto, que al emprender como ha emprendido el pueblo laborioso y enérgico del nuevo Sud el acrecentamiento de su industria fabril, y buscar naturalmente para sus manufacturas mercados nuevos, se facilita mucho la realización de ambas tendencias, estableciéndose un comercio cuyas corrientes no tengan que salir de los límites de este hemisferio. Usando las palabras de que se valieron en su Prospecto preliminar los promotores de la Exposición de Atlanta, debe decirse lo siguiente:

"La idea fundamental de la 'Exposición Internacional de los Estados algodoneros' es aumentar el tráfico entre este país y los Estados de Centro y Sud América, México y las Antillas, estrechando lo mas posible sus relaciones comerciales. La certeza de que el canal de Nicaragua llegará á construirse—el rápido progreso de los países antes nombrados—y la creciente demanda que en estos se nota por las manufacturas, el material, y las provisiones que los Estados Unidos pueden suministrar—son cosas todas que hacen imperativo para nosotros llamar la atención de los dichos pueblos, lo mas pronto posible, y de la manera y en el lugar que sea mas conveniente, hacia las oportunidades que les ofrece este país, y las facilidades con que cuenta para proveerlos de cuanto pueden necesitar—demostrando al mismo tiempo las ventajas excepcionales que tienen nuestros puertos de mar para el mutuo canje de mercancías.

"No hay país en el mundo que pueda ofrecer para este comercio del hemisferio occidental las ventajas que ofrecen los Estados Unidos. Si las cifras hasta ahora obtenidas no corresponden debidamente á lo que debía esperarse de este hecho cierto, hay que atribuirlo á que no hemos prestado al asunto la atención debida.

"La carta fundamental de esta Compañía pone de manifiesto que es su propósito celebrar en la ciudad de Atlanta, ó en sus inmediaciones una Exposición de los productos y recursos de los Estados algodoneros, como también de los de otros Estados de los Estados Unidos y del extranjero, exhibiéndose además en ella las invenciones, máquinas, y sistemas y procedimientos en práctica, para el cultivo, ó fabricación, según sea el caso, de los artículos exhibidos, así como también las obras de arte y los inventos de cualquier género que quieran mostrarse al público.

"Para llevar á debido efecto los propósitos que acaban de explicarse, la Compañía ha reunido ya, en solo la ciudad de Atlanta, el capital mínimo de doscientos cincuenta mil pesos, y contratado además el uso de los espléndidos edificios y terrenos de la Compañía denominada 'Piedmont Exposition Company,' en que se han gastado como $200,000 próximamente.

"Estos terrenos, colocados á muy corta distancia de los límites de la ciudad, y bellamente dispuestos, están provistos de abundantes facilidades para el transporte de la gente y de los artículos exhibidos. La línea troncal del ferrocarril de Richmond y Danville está unida con ellos por medio de un ramal conveniente, que está provisto de cómodas estaciones. Hay también tres líneas de carros movidos por electricidad que parten del centro de la ciudad y terminan en los mismos terrenos. Y á todo debe añadirse que las calles y caminos ordinarios que conducen á los viajeros, hasta las mismas puertas de la Exposición, están pavimentadas con asfalto, ó con trozos de madera.

"Están completándose los planos de los nuevos edificios que se trata de construir, y se espera que en todos ellos se habrá de encontrar reunida la colección de artículos más grande que se haya nunca exhibido en ninguna parte en este país, excepto en Chicago en la Exposición Universal Colombina, ó en Philadelphia, en la también universal del centenario de la independencia.

EDIFICIOS DEL GOBIERNO.

"En el Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América se presentó oportunamente un proyecto de ley con el objecto de obtener del Gobierno federal nó solo su auxilio pecuniario sino también la remisión de los artículos adecuados, para que sean exhibidos, según se ha hecho hasta ahora muchas veces en casos análogos, en un edificio nacional. Allí podrá observarse el progreso que se ha efectuado en el desarrollo de la riqueza y de los recursos de los Estados algodoneros y de los demás de la Unión."

EL EDIFICIO DE LAS MUJERES.

"Una Comisión de Señoras, numerosa en su personal, y llena de entusiasmo, además de ser sumamente capaz é ilustrada, ha tomado á su cargo, con enérgico empeño, la reunión de fondos con el objeto de levantar un edificio en que se exhiban los resultados del trabajo de las mujeres, y el progreso que á ellas se debe en los diferentes ramos de la actividad social, no solo en lo relativo al hogar doméstico, sino también en las ciencias, las artes, la literatura, y en todas las demas esferas en que bajo la influencia de su sexo se purifica y se mejora el mundo. Lo que hasta ahora tiene conseguido esta Comision es una garantía de que sus esfuerzos serán coronados por un éxito magnífico."

EL EDIFICIO DE LOS NEGROS.

"El progreso alcanzado por la raza negra después de su emancipación no se ha exhibido nunca de una manera satisfactoria y adecuada. Ahora se trata de llenar esta omisión aceptando la oferta de los Obispos Gaines, Turner y otros, que se proponen hacer una exhibición completa de este particular, en un edificio exclusivamente construido por ellos para este objeto. Allí se verán los mejores productos del trabajo y actividad de los negros, y se pondrá de manifiesto también el progreso que hayan realizado hasta ahora en punto á educación y cultivo intelectual. Las exhibiciones de este género que ya ha habido, aunque pocas y bastante incompletas, han preparado sin embargo á los promotores de este pensamiento para hacer esperar en el presente caso algo verdaderamento satisfactorio."

EXPOSICIONES PARTICULARES DE CADA ESTADO.

"La aprobación unánime y entusiasta que han dado al pensamiento de la Exposición los Gobernadores de todos los Estados del Sud y la cordial respuesta que de todos ellos se ha recibido respecto á que concurran al certamen los Estados á que respectivamente presiden, hacen esperar que los resultados que se obtendrán en este punto serán magníficos. Situada como lo estará la Exposición en el verdadero centro de aquellos Estados, tendrán todos idénticas oportunidades para ostentar por completo su riqueza y su progreso, así como las posibilidades que tiene el Sud en lo futuro, haciéndolo todo en tal escala que satisfaga sus mas ambiciosos deseos."

ESTADOS EXTRANJEROS.

"A los Estados extranjeros, y especialmente á México, las Antillas, Centro América, y la América del Sud se les invitará á que concurran, tanto nacional como individualmente, enviando sus respectivos artículos, y exhibiéndolos, bien en edificios construidos por los mismos países, bien en los que aquí se provean para ese objeto. Con esto se dará impulso al tráfico siempre creciente entre los referidos pueblos y los puertos del Sud de los Estados Unidos de América, y se entrecharán todavía mas las relaciones comerciales que existen en el día, y que deben procurar fomentarse ahora más que nunca, en vista de que se va á construir el canal de Nicaragua, y de lo mucho que puede hacerse en favor de tan útil empresa."

Los mapas que se acompañan muestran la situación de Atlanta relativamente á los grandes centros de comercio en los Estados Unidos de América, y también á los puertos de mar por donde pueden exportarse los productos de este país. .

MEXICO.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO GOLD MINING.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, *June 13, 1894.*
To the HONORABLE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In encouragement to gold mining in this country the Mexican Government, by Federal decree, grants certain concessions to parties who engage in the development of gold mines and placers. I have the honor to inclose copy of said decree, taken from the *Diario Oficial* of the 12th instant, together with a translation thereof. I am, sir, etc.

(Signed) ISAAC P. GRAY.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
THIRD BUREAU.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to direct me the following decree, to wit:

Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof.

Know Ye,

That the Congress of the Union has been pleased to decree the following—

The Congress of the Mexican States decrees:

Sole Article. The Executive is hereby empowered, during the period of one year dated from the promulgation of this law, to make contracts for the prospecting and operating of gold mines and placers, in accordance with legislation now in force, and subject to the following conditions amendatory of said legislation:

First. The contracts shall be in the form of concessions, which the Executive shall issue freely, and upon the hypothesis that it is in possession of data sufficient to justify the belief that such concession is to cover the mining of gold in the district to be developed.

Second. For the purposes of this decree gold mining regions shall include deposits of that metal, whether alluvial or not, as well as deposits wherein the gold is found mixed with some other metal, but where the commercial value of the gold exceeds that of the other concomitant metals.

Third. No region shall be considered as gold bearing if the average show of metals in all the mines included therein yields less of gold than expressed in the foregoing paragraph.

Fourth. As soon as the nature of the ore changes in such manner that the average yield mentioned in the foregoing paragraph is not realized the contracts granted under this law shall be revoked.

Fifth. Each contract shall clearly specify the limits of the tract to be developed.

Sixth. Within the limits of such tract the concessionaires can designate and acquire as many claims as can be located upon unoccupied territory, or incorporate thereto claims belonging to the concessionaires prior to the date of the contract, as well as any others they may hereafter acquire by purchase or other legal manner.

Seventh. Concessionaires shall obtain prospecting permits subject to the laws in force, all other companies or private individuals being inhibited from prospecting in that district for any kind of metals, but with the proviso that such permits shall be good for six months and no longer; and that once lapsing and during the two years immediately succeeding, neither the concessionaires nor any other party can obtain such exceptional prospecting permits.

Eighth. The concessionaires can import into the Republic, free of import duties, the machinery, instruments, tools and necessary apparata for the purposes of prospecting and development of materials of construction for mines and metallurgical officies, provided such concessionaires first advise in each case with the Department of the Treasury and abide by the regulations thereby imposed. Should the concessionaires sell a portion or all of the supplies thus imported without the consent of the Government, they shall lose all such supplies thus sold, and forfeit also all the franchises granted in the concession, unless such sale be rendered necessary by bankruptcy or liquidation.

Ninth. The concessionaires shall enjoy a rebate on the annual mining tax for a period of ten years, paying in the first year at the rate of one-tenth of the impost in force, and an increasing amount each year until the full tax becomes payable in the eleventh year.

Tenth. During ten years time the concessionaires shall be exempt from all Federal impost, with the exception of the tax alluded to in the foregoing article, and with the exception of taxes payable in stamps, and mintage and assay taxes or dues.

Eleventh. The concessionaires shall invest in their undertaking, during the first three years, a capital of $500,000 at least, to be increased to $1,000,000 during the following five years.

Twelfth. The concessionaires shall, within the time of the terms designated in the contract, present the plans, samples, ores, descriptive reports and geological specimens resultant upon their prospects.

Thirteenth. The concessionaires shall allow an inspector, appointed and salaried by the Executive, to examine the work of prospect and of mining.

Fourteenth. The concessionaires shall guarantee compliance with their obligations by a deposit, in minimum, of $10,000 in bonds of the public debt, to be furnished at the time of signing of the contract, and which they can not redeem until they have proven the inversion of capital (see Article II) of at least $200,000. If the bonds deposited bear interest the depositors shall withdraw the coupons in due time for collection.

Fifteenth. The exemptions from imposts mentioned in the ninth and tenth articles do not include the mining of alluvial gold. In such case the concessionaires, if discoverers thereof, shall pay, during the mining of such alluvial gold, at the rate of one-third of the imposts in force.

Sixteenth. Within two years from the date of this contract the concessionaires shall establish a metallurgic establishment of treating at least 400 tons of ore per week, or in place of such establishment, any other concern capable in the judgment of the Secretary of Public Works of such amount of work.

I therefore order the same to be printed, published, circulated, and that due compliance be had thereto.

Given in the Palace of the Federal Executive of the Union in Mexico, on June 4, 1894.

(Signed) PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To Lic. MANUEL FERNANDEZ LEAL,
Secretary of Public Works, Mexico.

IRRIGATION.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO *June 16, 1894.*

To the HONORABLE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The enclosed extract from the *Diario Oficial* of 15th inst., will acquaint you with the bases of concessions the Mexican executive is authorized, by Federal decree, to grant persons who may engage in irrigation.

I am, etc., (Signed) ISAAC P. GRAY.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, MEXICO,
SECOND BUREAU.
DECREE JUNE 15, 1894.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address the following decree:

Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof.

Know Ye,

That the Congress of the Union has been pleased to decree—

The Congress of the United Mexican States decrees:

Article I. The executive is authorized, under this law and the law of June 5, 1888, to make concessions to private parties and to companies for the better use and improvement of waters lying within the Federal jurisdiction, for irrigating purposes, and as power to be applied to various industries.

Article II. The concessions which may be granted shall be under the following conditions:

1. Prior publication of petition in the official journal of the respective Federal Entity or State.

2. Without conflict with the interests or vested rights of any third party; the courts first deciding in case of objections filed.

3. Presentation of plans, profile charts and descriptive reports for the full comprehension of contemplated works, such presentation to be made within the time specified in the concession.

4. The obligation to allow an engineer to inspect the plans and construction of all the works, an inspector appointed by the Executive and paid by the Company.

5. Obligation to make a deposit, in bonds of the public debt to guarantee compliance with the stipulations under the concessions.

6. Obligation to submit for examination and approval, to the Department of Public Works, all schedules for sale or lease of waters.

Article III. The Executive can grant to Companies the following concessions and privileges:

1. Exemption for five years from every Federal impost, save the internal-revenue stamp taxes, on all capital invested in the plans, construction and repair of the works defined in the contracts.

2. The duty-free importation, for one sole time, of the machinery, scientific instruments and apparata necessary to the plans, construction and development of the works.

3. The right to occupy, free of expense, public and national lands for the passage of canals, the construction of dams or dykes, and the formation of reservoirs.

4. The right to appropriate, on the ground of public serv-

ice and utility, the property of private parties, per payment of proper indemnity, and in accordance with the provisions defined by the railroads, in tracts sufficient for the uses described in the foregoing Article.

Article IV. Pursuant to the provisions of this law and those of the law of June 5, 1888, the Executive shall regulate the issue of waters in the Federal District and Territories, making concessions for the construction of dams and reservoirs, subject likewise to the stipulations established in the Civil Code.

Article V. The Executive is authorized to grant the duty-free importation on machinery and apparata necessary for the using of waters for purposes of irrigation and power to companies obtaining concessions for that purpose from the States, provided such companies give guarantees to perfect such works, and in accordance with rules and regulations to be established therefor by the Executive of the Union.

(Signed) PABLO MACEDO, *Speaker House.*
R. DONDÉ, *President Senate.*
E. CERVANTES, *Clerk House.*
A. GARCIA, *Clerk Senate.*

Ordered published, printed, circulated, etc.

COAL FIELDS OF MEXICO.

The following interesting account of the discovery and development of the coal fields of Mexico is taken from a recent number of a paper published in that Republic:

Prior to 1880 it was generally assumed by both geologists and engineers that there were no commercially important coal-bearing formations in Mexico. As early as 1870 a small amount of coal had been mined in the State of Sonora, near the town of Los Bronces, for the use of local smelters, and in some other portions of the country a little coal had been taken out for local use, but none of these deposits had been carefully examined, and in view of the almost entire absence of transportation facilities they were not deemed of much importance. By 1880 railroad development had commenced to play an important part in opening hitherto inaccessible regions, and when, about the time a number of samples of anthracite were sent to the Government Bureau of Mines for analysis, so much attention was attracted that a commission was appointed to visit and examine the locality from which it came, and also other points where coal was reported as existing. After devoting considerable time and study to the matter the commission rendered a very comprehensive report, in which it was shown that anthracite, bituminous and brown coals existed in a number of the Mexican States in such quantity as to be of the utmost economic importance to the country, so soon as railroads should be built to them, providing a means of transportation. Until nearly 1890 very little work of importance was done, though many mines had been opened, some operated, and a better knowledge of the extent and condition of the coal fields arrived at.

The most fully developed coal field in the country is that in the State of Coahuila. This is evidently a part of the coal field lying on the north side of the Rio Grande, around Eagle Pass, Tex., and covers a considerable area in the Mexican State named. Geologically, all of the coal measures occur in the cretaceous formation, and are divided into two beds, the upper, or Laramie, and the lower, or Fox Hill, both corresponding with the coal-bearing formation of the same name in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. In what is termed the Rio Grande region, lying near to Piedras Negras, the Fox Hill group outcrops and is mined to a small extent, the product being a variety of cannel coal, useful for certain purposes. From Sabinas, extending south and southeast, the Laramie group is developed, and in it the mines at Sabinas, San Felipe, Hondo, and Alamo are operating, supplying coal for various railroads, principally the Mexican International; making coke for the use of smelters in the various Mexican States, and also shipping a considerable portion of the output through the port of Piedras Negras into the United States. The coal measures throughout this region are greatly disturbed by faults and foldings, another difficulty encountered being the irregularity in the width of the seams, and occasional intervention of barren areas.

In the State of Sonora, lying along the Gulf of California and extending north to the line of Arizona, coal was found and used by local silver smelters so early as 1870. At the towns of Los Bronces and La Barranca some small openings were also made. In 1890 an English company sent an engineer to examine the reported discovery of coal near San Marcial, sixty miles from Guaymas. It was found that about 17 feet beneath the surface a seam of anthracite occurred, variously reported as 3 to 9 feet in thickness. The company secured a concession of 4,000,000 acres of land, and planned to develop the coal and construct a railroad to the port of Guaymas, in the Gulf of California, from whence coal was to be exported and also supplied to Pacific steamers. Failing to carry out the provisions specified, the concessions were declared forfeited, and shortly afterward were granted to a Mexican company, organized to carry on the proposed work. Explorations with the diamond drill and by prospectors show that this coal field is quite extensive. It is reported to have been traced sixty miles east from San Marcial, nearly one hundred and twenty miles northeast, and in the north to the Arizona line. The developments started by the Mexican company are about forty miles from Ortiz, lying between Hermosillo and Guaymas. The drill is said to have shown three distinct seams of coal, 2, 4, and 7½ feet respectively.

It is all anthracite or semi-anthracite, containing from 8 to 15 per cent ash and sulphur, according to reported analyses.

In the State of Puebla some fifty-nine coal mines had been opened up to 1890. In the district of Acatlan, in the southern part of the State, twenty mines were opened, eighteen of them belonging to one company. Owing to poor facilities for transportation, difficulties encountered in mining, and the rather poor quality of the coal, little work of importance has been done. Most of the mines were opened in hopes of securing from the State government the bounty of $1,000 per year for ten years, and freedom from taxation for twenty-five years, which had been offered to the first company which should supply Puebla with a quantity of coal at a price no higher than that of wood. Very attractive inducements were also offered to railroads which would build in and develop these coal properties and the contiguous country.

In the State of Jalisco coal has been found at a number of places—on the border of Lake Chapala, in the Rancho del Veralito, Chiquilista, and in the Ameca and San Gabriel valleys. Small deposits have also been discovered in the States of Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala and Nueva Leon, some of that occurring in the latter States, being used on the locomotives of the Mexican National Railroad. A deposit of a variety of bituminous coal known as Grahamite is reported as having been found a few miles up the river from Tampico.

Brown coal, or lignite, is found in a number of localities in Mexico, but is little used, practically not at all in a commercial way. As a rule it presents the same peculiarities both as to formation and character as the lignites of Texas, Colorado and other localities in the United States.

STEAMSHIP CONCESSION.

The *Diario Oficial* publishes the concession granted to Mr. Elliseo Canton Julio for the establishment of two lines of navigation, one between the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, with the privilege of extension to the United States and Europe; the other between the ports on the Pacific Coast and the United States and South America.

These navigation companies must be organized within a year from date; within two years one of the lines must be in service; and within two years and three months the other line.

The Pacific line will be composed of three steamers of 2,500 tons each, and two of 500 to 1,000 tons each; the former to have a speed of twelve knots, and the latter of eight.

The Gulf line will have three steamers of 4,000 tons each; two of 2,000 tons each; and two of 500 to 1,000 tons each; the first five to have a speed of 12 to 14 knots, and the last two of 8 knots.

The Pacific steamers will run between San Francisco, Cal., and Panama, with the privilege of extending further north and further south.

The Gulf steamers will ply between Vera Cruz, Progreso, Habana, and American and European ports, with the privilege of touching at any ports.

The two lines must make connections with the terminal stations of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec Railway, for inter-oceanic traffic.

There will be special rates for Government freight and troops and employes, as well as immigrants. The latter must not be less than twenty-five in number on any steamer, in order to obtain the benefit of the reduction.

Beans, peas, corn, rye, and other analogous national products will pay as a maximum freight 40 francs per ton between the Gulf ports and Liverpool.

The usual franchises and concessions are given, and the contract is for thirty-three years.

Before the completion of the time fixed for the opening of the lines the concessionaire must give a bond as a guarantee, in the sum of $30,000, or deposit that amount in bonds of the public debt.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY OF MEXICO.

Speaking of the tobacco industry of Mexico, the *Two Republics* published at the City of Mexico, in its issue of June 2, says:

It is an indisputable fact that there is a growing demand for Mexican tobacco in the United States and also in several markets of Europe, and it is within the power of those who handle the leaf of this country to cause this demand to become very much greater. The best Mexican tobacco is too often converted into what are branded as Habana cigars, and many people who enjoy the fragrant weed of this country imagine they are smoking Cuban tobacco. As yet the cigar factories of this country can do little more than supply the domestic demand, and for this reason no great effort is being made to open up foreign markets for Mexican cigars. Until the excellence of the cigars of this country becomes more generally recognized abroad, other countries will reap the greater part of the benefit to be derived from the growing popularity of the Mexican leaf. In other words, most of the tobacco exported from Mexico is made into cigars elsewhere, and smokers are not aware that the Cuban or American cigars which they enjoy are made chiefly from Mexican tobacco. With cigars the case is different. These are usually sold for what they really are, and the more cigars Mexico exports the greater will become the fame of the tobacco of this country.

The popularity of Mexican tobacco is further attested by the fact that the present growing crop of the State of Vera Cruz is about to be contracted for by owners of factories in Havana and the United States.

THE TEHAUNTEPEC RAILWAY.

The Tehauntepec Railway which has been in process of construction for the past forty years, and has in that time experienced every phase of adversity, is now practically completed. It is announced that the first train from ocean to ocean will pass over it on August 1, proximo.

The northern, or Atlantic, terminus is the port of Coatzacoalcos, at the mouth of the river of that name, and distant about twenty-five miles from the thrifty city of Minatitlan. The southern terminus is Salina Cruz, on the Pacific Ocean. The road is about 190 miles long, its general direction being north and south, traversing the southern portions of the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca.

This is the first transcontinental line constructed in Mexico, and its completion is a matter of great importance not only to that Republic, but also to the entire maritime world; especially the United States. The distance between United States ports and those on the west coast of Central and North America and Australia, will be materially shortened over the present route via the Isthmus of Panama.

The Republic of Mexico wisely retains control of this railway.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE.

The recent session of the Mexican Congress made the following provisions looking to the encouragement and development of the merchant marine of that Republic.

Congress, before adjourning, empowered the Executive to take all the necessary measures for the creation of a Mexican Merchant Marine, subject to the following conditions:

I. Foreigners may be permitted to acquire national vessels.

II. The present legislation as to the make up of crews is to be repealed.

III. Registration of native or foreign-built vessels under the Mexican flag is to be facilitated by the abolition of the bond for the proper use of the flag.

IV. The existing system of issuing shipping licenses is to be modified, and the rule making obligatory the renewal of such licenses is to be done away with.

V. A Marine Registry is to be established as a measure of protection to seafaring men.

VI. Bounties for the encouragement of shipbuilding may be granted in accordance with the following principles:

a. The bounties for steamers shall be greater than for sailing vessels.

b. The amount of bounties shall be assessed according to the gross tonnage of the vessel.

c. The bounties for the construction of engines and other auxiliary apparatus shall be adjusted to a standard unit not less than one hundred kilograms in weight.

VII. Navigation bounties may also be granted in accordance with the following principles:

a. The unit of the bounty shall be greater for sailing vessels than for steamers.

b. The bounties shall be proportional to the tonnage of the vessels and the distance run, measured on an orthodromic line.

c. The bounties shall be granted to all shipbuilders and owners, and for not more than ten years.

d. The navigation bounties shall be on a descending scale.

e. Sailing vessels of less than fifty tons and steamers of less than seventy-five tons are not to be entitled to a bounty.

VIII. A temporary reduction or removal of the import duties may be granted on materials of all kinds which enter into the construction of wooden, iron, or steel vessels, but in order to enjoy the benefit of such exemption importers must give a bond for the duties, to be cancelled when the employment of the material in the construction of the vessels has been proved.

IX. The Executive may concentrate all matters relating to the national marine under the control of a new department of Government.

X. Foreign vessels may be permitted to enter the coasting trade, but only in particular sections and for a given length of time, the Executive always reserving the right to enforce the prerogatives of national vessels in this trade.

SANITARY DUES.

The President of the Republic of Mexico has approved the bill recently passed by Congress authorizing the collection of "sanitary dues," as follows:

I. For bill of health, according to the following scale:

Mexican and foreign vessels sailing for a foreign port are to pay: Steamers, $5; sailing ships, $3.

Mexican and foreign vessels sailing for a Mexican port are to pay: Steamers, $3; sailing ships, $2.

II. For sanitary visit, as follows:

Vessels arriving from abroad are to pay 2 cents per ton's capacity at the first Mexican port at which they touch and 1 cent at the others; but the dues are never to be less than $10 at the first port and $5 at the others.

Vessels trading between Mexican ports are to pay 1 cent per ton, but the dues are never to be less than $3.

III. Quarantine dues, as follows:

Mexican and foreign vessels, without distinction are to pay

3 cents per ton's capacity for every day which they are held in quarantine.

Every person on board is also to pay a given sum per day, according to a schedule to be drawn up by the Board of Health.

IV. Charges for disinfection:

These dues are to be collected according to a schedule to be drawn up by the Board of Health.

[From the "Two Republics" of June 30, 1894.]

PEARL FISHING.

Señor Cornejo's company have the largest concession for pearl fishing given by the Government. It reaches from the limits of Guatemala to the mouth of Colorado River, in the Gulf of California, with exception of the islands of Espiritu Santo, Cedros, and San José. Señor Cornejo informs us that the annual take of pearls averages $150,000, and the take of shells from 400 to 500 tons, which are worth from $140 to $160 per ton. The apparatus used for pearl fishing is now of the latest improvement, and accidents are very rare. There is still a little diving done in the old way by the Indians, "buzos de cabeza," on their own account. Some of these men will go down in thirty and fifty feet of water, and remain under water close to three minutes.

The darker colored pearls are the most valuable. The black, green, and blue of various shades are not found in other parts of the world. The vessels and apparatus of the company are valued at $150,000. There are 40 fishing boats at 8 tons burden; 7 vessels of from 25 to 100 tons. Every year some notable pearls are taken, and this year, between September, 1893, and May, 1894, $80,000 worth of pearls were secured, among which were five or six splendid ones, two black and three blue, exceptionally beautiful, weighing six carats each and worth from $5,000 to $10,000 each.

The principal markets are London, Paris, and Germany.

PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN MEXICO.

The following is the schedule of prices at which public lands are to be sold during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1894. They are the same as those at present in force.

States—	Price per hectare—(2½ acres.)
Aguas Calientes	$2 25
Campeche	1 65
Coahuila	75
Colima	2 25
Chiapas	1 55
Chihuahua	75
Durango	75
Guanajuato	3 35
Guerrero	1 10
Hidalgo	2 25
Jalisco	2 25
Mexico	3 35
Michoacan	2 25
Morelos	4 50
Nuevo Leon	75
Oaxaca	1 10
Puebla	3 35
Queretaro	3 35
San Luis Potosi	2 25
Sinaloa	1 10
Sonora	1 10
Tabasco	2 00
Tamaulipas	75
Tlaxcala	2 25
Vera Cruz	2 75
Yucatan	1 65
Zacatecas	2 25
Distrito Federal (federal district)	5 60
Tepic (territory)	1 65
Baja California (territory)	65

These prices are usually payable in some form or other of Government security.

The Mexican Government has recently granted concessions for the construction of the following railways: A line from Aguas Calientes to the mines of Tepezala; from La Paz to the mines of El Triunfo in Lower California; from San Juan de las Huartas to a point on the Pacific Ocean; a line from Perote to Tezcutlan; from Mazatlan to Rosario; from San Luis de la Paz, State of Guanajuato, to San Miguel in Allende on the Mexican National. The concession to the Mexican Pacific Railway has been declared null and void.

The President of Mexico has decreed that the impost of $500,000 shall be levied on all the distilleries of alcoholic liquors for the next fiscal year the same as last fiscal year.

The following are items taken from Mexican *Financier* of May 26, 1894:

The exportation of dyewoods from the State of Sinaloa is a new industry which promises to grow to considerable proportions. A shipment of 700 tons of the wood consigned to Falmouth, England, was recently made from the port of Perihuete. Shipments are also being made from Altata.

A company with a capital of $50,000 was recently organized at Tlacotalpam, State of Vera Cruz, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of cotton-seed oil. The necessary machinery is about to arrive from the United States, and it is hoped that its erection will be completed and the whole mill in running order before the close of the year. It is intended also to export the crushed seed to England, where it is made into cakes for cattle. It is probable, too, that the company will undertake the extraction of oil from the coyol nut and the castor bean.

JALISCO.—A company to work the gold placers at Pihuamo was organized at Guadalajara, the 15th inst. Ventura Anaya y Aranda was chosen president. Messrs. H. A. Hilton and A. G. Higbee, both experts of much experience in this class of work, started for Pihuamo on the 16th, and will at once begin the erection of sluices and commence active operations. The claims owned by the company comprise a zone ten kilometers long, following the course of a river which in the driest season has an abundance of water for working requirements, and great hopes are entertained that the enterprise will prove an unqualified success.

The San Lorenzo Company, in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, has opened the first 400 meters of the irrigation canal, the portion most difficult and costly. Some 1,500 meters yet remain to be opened. When this work is finished 100,000 acres of very fertile land will become available.

The Governor of the State of Guanajuato, Mexico, has issued a circular throughout the State, calling for full statistical data relating to farming properties, and mines and reduction works. He has also in view a law for modernizing the schoolrooms of the State so as to improve the hygiene and convenience for teaching.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

From an official volume entitled "Statement Regarding the Economic and Financial condition of the Argentine Republic," we extract the following interesting information regarding that country.

With an area of 2,894,257 square kilometers there are scarcely 4,531,000 inhabitants. That is to say, there are 1.6 inhabitants per square kilometer, while Belgium shows 242; Spain, 34.6; and the United States, 7 inhabitants per kilometer.

While the population during the last decade has increased 50 per cent, owing to immigration and natural growth, the cultivated area of the Republic has increased 300 per cent. As compared with eighteen European countries, the Argentine Republic holds the lowest rank. It has 14 kilometers under cultivation for every 1,000, whereas France, Belgium, Italy, and Spain present, respectively, 549, 539, 402 and 391 kilometers.

Cattle breeding and agriculture engage chief attention in the Republic. During the last ten years the increase in horned cattle has reached 57 per cent.

In 1883 there were 65,000,000 sheep, and in 1892, 75,000,000 head, or, say, an increase of 15 per cent.

Taking the three quinquennial periods from 1878 to 1892, the following statement shows the chief products exported:

Products.	1878–82	1883–87.	1888–92.
Wool ....tons...	485 692	602,436	685.164
Cowhides.................thousands...	11,504	12,744	19,001
Meat products . . ..tons...	141,432	159,070	321,115
Tallow	77,541	73,283	91,088

With reference to agricultural production, the following statement shows the progress realized in this branch during the last ten years:

Products.	Exports.		
	1878–82	1883–87	1888–92.
Wheat ....tons...	31,243	523,427	1,395,294
Maize	193,996	943,708	1,814,024
Flour	7,787	26,688	47,635

The above three products, when added to those of the herds and flocks, represent about 80 per cent of the value of the annual exports.

The chief manifestations of the manufacturing industries are connected with the production of sugar, wine, eau de vie, beer, matches, stearine candles, corn milling and meat preserving.

The sugar produce in 1883 was 12,000 tons; to-day it is almost 35,000. The production of wine in 1883 is put at 200,000 hectoliters; at present it exceeds 660,000.

And if the import returns as to these products are examined, it will be found that said imports, besides beer, eau de vie, matches, edible grain substances, furniture, etc., have decreased in proportion to the national production, the development of which, in turn, depends upon the ever-increasing needs of home consumption.

According to returns of the Inland Revenue Office, the seventy four breweries that are in operation in the Republic had an output in 1892 of 4,040,827 litres of small beer and 8,578,139 of ale.

There are at present 193 distilleries, with an acknowledged output of 37,242,069 litres; 364 factories of spiritous beverages, with an output of 4,011,047 litres per annum; six large match factories, with an annual output of 125,549,000 boxes.

The bank of the nation keeps a statistical and minute record of the factories whose owners are desirous of opening an account there; and the data on the matter show that there are in the metropolis of the Republic 347 factories whose owners possess in round numbers a capital of $40,700,000, and who employ 12,200 operatives.

The public land belonging to the State amounts to 42,406 square leagues, without taking into account those let out on lease.

During the last ten years more than 10,000 kilometers of railroad have been constructed. The traffic of these lines has increased as follows: In 1885 there were 5,587,299 passengers; in 1892 there were 11,709,017; in 1885 there were 4,145,117 tons of goods carried, and in the first half of 1893 the figures were 6,360,260 tons.

The number of letters, telegrams and parcels sent through the post is continually increasing.

The value of the imports, which amounted to $80,000,000 in 1883, rose to $164,000,000 in 1889, and fell to $67,000,000 in 1891, in consequence of the crisis. In the first six months of 1893 the value of the imports stood at 50,291,966 gold dollars.

The exports, which in 1883 stood at $60,000,000, in 1892 had reached $113,000,000, and in the first half of 1893, $70,355,939 in gold, with this peculiarity, that the increment has been a constant one during these ten years, a circumstance which shows beyond all question that the crisis has not in the least influenced the sources of production of the country.

The revenue has continued to increase, as may be seen from the following figures:

Quinquennium—	Amount in million dollars.	Per cent.
1878–82	100.7	—
1883–87	198	80
1888–92	380.5	90

In 1891 there was an emigration of 44,120 persons, while in 1892 there was an excess of immigration over emigration of 10,080, and the first half of 1893 of more than 3,000.

CITY OF BUENOS AIRES, STATISTICS MARCH, 1894.

The rainfall for the month was 1.15 milimeters.

On March 31 the population was estimated at 586,665 inhabitants.

There were 2,103 births, the nationality of the parents being: Argentines, 228; Argentine father, foreign mother, 48; foreign father, Argentine mother, 215; foreigners, 1,239. The nationality of the remaining parents is classified as unknown.

There were 407 marriages, the nationality of the contracting parties being: Argentine husbands, 75, wives, 109; Italian husbands, 163, wives, 149; Spanish husbands, 84, wives, 75; French husbands, 32, wives, 34; English husbands, 8, wives, 6; German husbands, 7, wives, 6. Remainder unknown.

The deaths amounted to 1,010, which is a slightly higher rate than in the month of February, and lower than the month of January. The nationalities of the deceased were as follows: Argentines, 730; Italians, 181: Spaniards, 75; French, 42, English, 16; Germans, 4; rest unknown; 543 deaths were of children under 4 years of age. There were 72 deaths from infectious diseases, being: measles, 1; diphtheria, 39; scarlet fever, 5; typhoid, 20; croup, 6; influenza, 1; 525 deaths occurred in the daytime, and 586 at night.

The port returns show 198 vessels of every description as entering, with 12,047 passengers, and 124 sailings, with 6,618 passengers.

The immigration returns show entries from beyond seas 3,499, and emigration to beyond seas, 2,568. The nationality of the immigrants was: Italians, 2,685; Spaniards, 468; French, 113; Germans, 70; Austrians, 51; Belgians, 23; English, 20; Swiss, 20; Danish, 8; Portuguese, 8; Russians, 8; North Americans, 4; and Argentines, 14.

The police returns show a total of 1,048 prisoners in the penitentiary, and 122 in the correctional prison for women and children; 436 cases of assault, homicide, and robbery took place during the month, and 3,256 breaches of the peace, 2,009 of which were cases of drunkenness. There were 83 accidents, causing injury to 86 persons. There were 8 suicides, and 8 attempted suicides. Seven fires were reported, the losses amounting to $71,950, of which $58,400 was covered by insurance.

The real estate sales comprised 829 properties for $7,682,017, the average rate per meter being $13.66. The nationality of the sellers and buyers was (cents omitted):

	Sellers.	Value of sales.	Buyers.	Value of purchases.
Argentines	339	$3,946,428	168	$1,996,406
Italians	225	1,133,872	404	1,475,711
Spaniards	92	360,417	66	684,451
French	29	253,167	34	602,023
English	8	122,006	7	40,128
Germans	31	128,364	25	648,193
Companies	29	1,227,807	11	1,315,052

The nationality of the remainder is unknown.

One hundred and seventy-six properties were mortgaged for a total of $1,865,344, being an average of $23.90 per square meter.

The transactions on the Bolsa amounted to $529,596,076, and $36,772,689 gold were sold.

Forty-five trade-marks were registered and nineteen patents granted.

At the end of the month there were 8,329 patients in the hospitals and retreats, and 1,478 in the lunatic asylums.

The entries into the markets comprised 42,223 head of cattle, 67,594 sheep, 556 pigs, 142,909 fowls, 5,490 turkeys, 2,953 ducks, 1,315 brace partridges, 8,730 brace pigeons, 4,710 rabbits, 2,338 geese, 5,106,435 kilos vegetables, 29,729 kilos cheese, 2,821,037 kilos fruit, 202,061 kilos fish, 12,186 kilos shellfish, 16,538 kilos butter, 77,832 kilos tripe, 112,377 dozen eggs.

The 287 bakeries used 3,004 tons of flour.

The waterworks supplied 2,511,963 kiloliters of water.

The eight tramway companies carried 6,903,948 passengers, making 172,750 round trips, employing 7,187 horses, 3,487 personnel, with 428 cars in service.

The six railway companies carried 635,402 passengers, and 156,950 tons of freight.

The postoffice dealt with 6,547,664 letters, etc.

The messenger service ran 12,181 messages.

Seven thousand one hundred persons attended the race courses, and spent $511,294 at the "sport."

The theatres were attended by 114,861 persons, the gross income of the thirteen which were open during the month being $134,596.

The public lighting was done by means of 7,513 gas lamps, consuming 300,520 cubic meters of gas, at a cost of $63,860; and 5,213 kerosene lamps, using 39,090 liters of kerosene, at a cost of $13,030.

Eight thousand seven hundred and nine tons of basura were burnt during the month.

CHILE.

THE NITRATE INDUSTRY.

The totals exports of nitrate from Chilean ports for the year 1893, amounted to 20,655,161 Spanish quintals, as follows:

	Quintals.
To the United Kingdom, for orders	10,259,887
The United Kingdom, direct	386,441
Germany	5,016,779
Holland and Belgium	922,883
Mediteranean ports	272,941
France	1,314,767
United States, east coast	2,187,277
United States, west coast	190,417
Mauritius	45,031
China	390
Chile	58,424
Peru	195
Bolivia	49
Ecuador	40

Of this total there was shipped from the different ports quantities as follows:

Iquique	10,014,231
Pisagua	4,683,769
Junin	2,332,626
Coleto Buena	550,950
Taltal	1,435,307
Antofagasta	668,871
Tocopella	969,407
Total	20,655,161

The exports for the first quarter of the year 1894, show an excess of 1,736,494 quintals over that of the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The total value of the exports of nitrate for the year 1893, was $29,760,000.

Last March the Chilean Government published a notice in the principal cities of Europe and the United States, inviting proposals for the purchase of the first lot of the Government nitrate beds and nitrate refineries in northern Chile. The senventeen different properties then advertised comprised 1,395 acres not yet worked, and 678 acres more or less worked; the amount of merchantable nitrate of soda remaining in these seventeen deposits was estimated by the Government engineers to be 1,603,739 tons, and its market value as it now lies in the beds was appraised at $3,500,000. The bids were to be opened at Santiago, on June 15, and the sale awarded to the highest bidder. The Chilean Government has now given notice of the sale of the second lot of nitrate beds in the same district. The appraised value of these forty-three properties now advertised for sale aggregates $9,504,809, United States gold; they contain 5,513 acres unworked, and 1,408 acres partly worked, and are estimated to contain 4,634,967 tons of merchantable nitrate of soda when refined. The bids are to be opened at Santiago, October 15, 1894. These nitrate deposits average twenty-six miles by railroad from the shipping ports, and the crude nitrate (caliche), averaging 40 per cent merchantable nitrate, is appraised by the official engineers at about $2 per ton in the bed. To facilitate intending purchasers the plans and specifications of the several nitrate properties now offered for sale have been sent to the Chilean consulates in this country and in Europe. The second sale now advertised is about three times as large as the former lot.

The mineral exports from Chile for the year 1893 were as follows:

Copper	$4,320,000
Manganese	384,000
Gold	96,000
Silver	7,200,000
Nitrate	29,760,000
Total	41,760,000

VENEZUELA.

NEW REGULATIONS AFFECTING FOREIGNERS IN VENEZUELA.

[Gaceta Oficial de Venezuela, May 12, 1894.]

On May 12 and 14 the President of Venezuela approved the following enactments of Congress affecting the rights of foreigners in that Republic.

Under date of May 12, 1894, the President of the Republic of Venezuela approved a law passed by Congress regulating the exercise of the freedom of the press guaranteed to the Venezuelan citizens by Article XIV of the Constitution.

Article XIV of this law reads as follows: To be the owner, editor, manager, contributor, printer, or in any way a colaborer of a newspaper, book, pamphlet, or writing of a political character it is required to be a Venezuelan.

SECTION 1. Foreigners shall be permitted to be owners, editors, printers, managers, or colaborers of books, pamphlets, newspapers, or writings of scientific, literary, industrial, technical, or any other character not dealing with the politics of the country.

SEC. 2. Such foreigners as may violate this provision shall incur for the first time a fine of not less than one hundred and not more than one thousand bolivars. A double fine shall be imposed in the case of a second offense, and if the offense is committed a third time, the foreigner shall be expelled from the territory of the Republic.

DECREE OF MAY 14, 1894.

[Gaceta Oficial (Official Gazette), Venezuela, May 14, 1894.]

I, Joaquin Crespo, the Constitutional President of the United States of Venezuela, upon consultation with the Council of Government, considering:

I. That under Article 78 of the Constitution of the Republic, the President has the power, after having heard the opinion of the Council of Government, "to forbid the admission into the national territory, or to expel from it, those foreigners who have not a domicile in the country and who are notoriously pernicious to the public order."

II. That in order to carry these provisions into effect in the proper manner it is necessary to know who are the individuals who come into the country, as it has been done for the same purpose in some other nations, do hereby decree as follows:

Article 1. Foreigners arriving in Venezuela shall file before the Collector of Customs of the respective port a declaration, supported by the documentary evidence stating the following:

I. Their name and the names of their parents.

II. Their nationality.

III. The place and date of their birth.

IV. The place of their last domicile.

V. Their profession, occupation, or manner of making their living.

VI. The name, age, and nationality of wife and minor children, if accompanied by them.

Article 2. The collectors of customs shall report by wire to the National Executive the facts stated in the said declarations. If no declaration is made they will report this fact.

Article 3. If the newly arrived foreigners have not documents to append to their declarations, the statement can be proved by the testimony of trustworthy witnesses who are acquainted with them.

Article 4. Foreigners who have entered the territory of the Republic during the last six months shall file the above said declaration before the Governor of the Federal district if they live in said district, or before the President of the respective State if they reside in its capital. Should they reside in any other place in the country their declarations shall be made before the respective local authorities, who will transmit them to the president of the State.

Article 5. In the cases referred to in the preceding Article, the Governor of the Federal district, or the President of the respective State, shall report the facts to the National Executive in the same manner as provided for in Articles 2 and 3 of the present decree, in order to enable the National Executive to decide whether those foreigners who have made unsatisfactory declarations, or who have been unable or unwilling to make any, are to be considered pernicious or liable to expulsion.

Article 6. The consuls of the Republic shall cause the present decree to be published in their respective consular districts, for which purpose they shall have it translated from the Spanish into the language of the country They shall send to the Government a copy of the newspaper in which the publication has been made.

Article 7. The Secretaries of Internal Relations, of Foreign Relations, and of the Treasury shall take charge of the execution of the present decree.

Given under my hand and the seal of the National Executive, and countersigned by the Secretaries of Internal Relations, Foreign Relations, and the Treasury, in the Federal Palace at Caracas on May 14, 1894, the eighty-third of independence and the thirty-sixth of the Federation.

JOAQUIN CRESPO.
JOSÉ R. NUÑEZ,
Secretary of Internal Relations.
P. EZEQUIEL ROJAS,
Secretary of Foreign Relations.
FABRICIO CONDE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NICARAGUA.

The following information regarding gold and silver mining in Nicaragua, is taken from a letter of recent date from Mr. J. Crawfords, of Managua:

Valuable silver mines have been discovered in three mineral districts in Nicaragua. The ores are principally varieties of argentite. None of these mines have been developed.

Valuable "reefs" and "lodes" or "true fissure veins" of low grade containing gold are numerous in Nicaragua. Excepting two, the mines are worked by crude processes without regard to the character or constituents of the gold-containing deposit; yet they yield from one-half to two and one-quarter ounces of gold—about 670 fine to the ton of gangue, or ore. Water for power and wood for timbering are generally abundant and convenient to these mines.

Three mineral districts have been discovered in Nicaragua containing high-grade gold deposits in fissures and veins. Two of these deposits are about fourteen miles distant from sufficient water for power, or wood for timbering and for steam power. These mines have been worked only in small areas and a few feet deep. The fragments of quartz that show several particles of gold easily discernible by the naked eye, are selected by Indian boys. These are culled over again by men and the pieces of quartz perceptible to the unaided eye, are crushed into powder in the concave surface of a rock, a hand muller or pestle. The mixture of gold and mercury is separated from the gangue by water. By this process only quartz containing over $500 to the ton is worked. It is yet impossible to give a reliable estimate of the gold per ton of gangue in these high-grade mines. The gold or metal from these mines is usually .887 to .900 fine.

Valuable placer mines have also been discovered in Nicaragua. One district is at Princapulka, on the southeastern side of a mountain range in northeastern Nicaragua; the other is on the northwest side of the same range and in the same section. These mines yield about four ounces of gold per day, average, to four miners with picks, shovels and rocker.

No hydraulic power works have yet been erected in either of these districts, although the water in creeks and rivers descends over numerous cascades, rapids, and falls, from their sources in the mountains. The placer gold is from .867 to .872 fine. It is mixed with silver.

ECUADOR.

From the Panama *Star and Herald* of recent date we make the following extract, showing measures which are proposed for increasing the revenues of the Republic of Ecuador:

"Among the many new projects and reforms that are to be laid before the approaching Congress is one for the purpose of increasing the country's revenues by a tax of 4 sucres per quintal upon the quantity of cocoa harvested, and and *s*.2.40 sucres upon coffee. The idea is very popular in the interior, but, as may be supposed, quite the reverse along the Pacific slope., or to be concise, the cocoa and coffee producing area.

"The wants of the country are increasing every day; fresh liabilities have to be met, and its credits maintained, but these very desirable ends can not be obtained upon a palpably empty purse. Up to the present everything—with one exception—has been taxed and surtaxed, until the strain upon each industry has become too great. Until recently, if extra funds were required, an appeal was made to the import dues, which to-day are 40 per cent (!) in excess of their original standard. As a natural consequence of this the consumer has borne the burden of contributing to the country's advancement. This would be quite fair were one man's requirements greater than those of his fellow. Quite right, if the man who, to use a vulgar phrase, is making money "hand over fist," were to expend a correspondingly large amount in his own private needs, as the poor quill-driver earning the princely salary of *s*100 a month. Or, I would go still further, and yet say that it was quite right did the surtaxes *not* apply to the prime necessaries of life. But such is not the case; your poor man spends as much as his richer brother, not in luxuries, be it understood, but in the actual requirements of his daily existence. Manifestly, the system is, to say the least of it, unfair. Possibly this view of the question has struck the people in power (for the measure I mention emanates from a Government quarter) and they have properly decided to make the money grub contribute a just and equitable share by taxing the source of his riches.

"As a matter of fact the prime cost of a quintal of cocoa, that fetches $14.50 in New York, is not more than 7 sucres, or, say, $4 American gold. The freight from Guayaquil to the United States is $1.10, so that between the producer, the broker, and the exporter the sum of $9.40, or, say, 84 per cent or thereabouts of its actual value, is divided. From this, one must reduce 4 per cent, which is the exporter's maximum share. Thus we have the producer and the broker—or, more comprehensively, the debtor and creditor (since they invariably stand in this relation to each other), deriving enormous profits from a source that does not supply the country with a single centum of revenue, for it must be borne in mind that it is the New York merchant who pays the exports dues.

"Cocoa is the mainstay of the country and the nature of each year's crop determines her commercial relations for the time being, but these relations, though of paramount importance, can but slightly affect the cocoa grower and his creditor, who derive the greatest profits and contribute the minimum to the public revenues. They are always certain of huge gains while a demand for the article exists, and should, until the demand and their fabulous profits cease, contribute a fair share toward the support of the country."

GUATEMALA.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

By legislative decree No. 494, the Government of Guatemala orders that from and after July 1, 1894, all taxation for national purposes shall be designated under six heads as follows:

I. Stamped paper and stamps. All contracts and documents of all kinds, shares of stock, bonds, insurance and other policies, pawnbrokers' tickets, receipts, powers of attorney, letters of credit, leases, bills, accounts, drafts, bills of exchange, doctors' bills, promisory notes, protests, last wills and testaments, manifestoes, patents of land, all petitions, writs, returns and records of all kinds in judicial proceedings, certificates, certified copies, orders, passports, all memorials and petitions to the authorities whether executive, legislative or judicial, titles, diplomas, commissions, etc., shall have to be written on stamped paper, ranging in value according to the value involved in the transaction to which the document refers; 1 cent when the value involved is less than $10; 10 cents when it does not exceed $100, and 10 cents for each $10 when the amount exceeds $100.

When no stamped paper of the required class can be had at the place, this circumstance shall be set forth; and the payment of the tax shall be made by attaching to the document as many stamps of the class or classes provided for by the same decree as may cover the value of the stamped paper.

Commercial books of all kinds, registries, books of accounts, etc., shall require a 10-cent stamp on each folio.

Articles II and III of the decree explain particularly the amount to be paid in each case.

The failure to comply with the provisions of this decree will render the document inadmissible as evidence, until the defect is cured, besides subjecting the signers thereof to pay a fine, equivalent to 10 per cent on the amount involved in the transaction, or to twenty times the value of the stamp or stamped paper which ought to have been used, if amount is expressed. But no fine shall exceed $500.

The fines shall be to the benefit of the informers or of the authorities who discovered the violation of the law, if there is no informer.

II. Direct tax on the sales and exchange of real estate.

This tax, amounting to 5 per cent on the value of the property sold or exchanged, shall be paid on all conveyances of real estate by sale or exchange, unless the property belongs to the Government, or is worth less than $100. When the conveyance is made for the settlement of some estate, among the heirs themselves, the tax shall not be due.

No deed of conveyance shall be recorded if no evidence is attached to it of payment of the tax.

Fines and other penalties are provided for to punish the violations of these provisions.

III. Tax on conveyances by descent, and gifts or donations.

All conveyances by descent, whether under a will or *ab intertato*, and all gifts or donations, shall pay as follows:

One per cent on the value of all donations and legacies or bequests to legitimate descendants.

Two per cent on the value of all donations and legacies or bequests to legitimate ancestors, or to illegitimate recognized children or relations.

Three per cent on the value of all donations and legacies or bequests to wife or husband, legitimate or illegitimate brother or sister, and adopted children.

Five per cent on the value of all donations and legacies or bequests to all collateral relatives and to the foster father.

Eight per cent on the value of all donations and legacies or bequests to all relatives by marriage.

Ten per cent on the value of all donations and legacies or bequests to strangers.

The decree establishes some cases of exception, and provides for the enforcement of its provisions in this respect.

IV. Consumption duties.

Under the head of "consumption duties" charges are made on the consumption of meat and the manufacture of salt.

Each head of cattle slaughtered shall pay $2.50, and each quintal (100 pounds) of salt shall pay 50 cents.

V. Tax on real estate.

A tax of six per 1,000 on the assessed value of real estate shall be paid in Guatemala.

VI. Road tax.

Every man between the age of eighteen and sixty years is bound to work four days every year on the public roads, or to pay in lieu thereof 50 cents for each day of service.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION.

MEXICO.

The project of sanitation of the City of Mexico undertaken by Mr. Orozco gives promise of great success.

Thus far all the scientific points upon which the plan was based, have been borne out by practical results. The pure water of La Viga has been successfully diverted from its former course and made to flow through many of the city drains, thus effectually preventing the stagnation and decomposition of sewage. The general health of those portions of the city in which Mr. Orozco's plan has been realized has been so greatly improved that he has been the recipient of an emphatic and spontaneous vote of thanks from the residents of those sections.

In his most commenable scheme looking to the proper drainage of the City of Mexico, and consequent improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, Mr. Orozco has encountered two serious obstacles, both of which, however, it is thought will be overcome.

The first is the defective construction of many of the sewers which does not admit of the passage of water through them ; the second is, that Mr. Orozco is not permitted to dam the water of La Viga to a level necessary to give the passage of the water through the sewers the velocity and volume requisite to reach all portions of the sewage system and properly scour them out.

It is understood that the objection to Mr. Orozco's damming the water of La Viga to the necessary level, is on account of a slight and temporary inundation of private property adjoining the canal when that level was attained. To meet this difficulty it is proposed to construct some levees, or other means of protection. It is also proposed to so repair the present water mains and sewers of the city that they may be utilized in Engineer Orozco's scheme.

The following monthly summary of the weather for June, 1894, is taken from the official report of the Central Meteorological Observatory of the City of Mexico:

Temperature of the air (deg. Fahr.)—	
Monthly mean, in shade	64.0
Monthly mean, in sun	64.6
Maximum, in shade	81.5
Maximum, in open air	90.3
Minimum, in shade	50.9
Minimum, in open air	44.6
Total range, in shade	62.6
Total range, in open air	45.7
Barometrical pressure (inches)—	
Monthly mean	23.08
Maximum	23.18
Minimum	22.94
Greatest range in 24 hours	0.16
Total range in the month	0.24
Relative humidity (saturation 100)—	
Monthly mean	59
Clouds—	
Prevailing direction	N.E.
Number of cloudy days	15
Number of clear days	7
Winds (miles per hour)—	
Prevailing direction	N.W.
Mean velocity	3.3
Maximum	27.9
Rainfall (inches)—	
Total in month	1.6
Greatest fall in 24 hours	0.3
Number of rainy days	16
Evaporation (inches)—	
Monthly mean, in shade	0.13
Monthly mean, in sun	0.37
Maximum in 24 hours, in shade	0.34
Maximum in 24 hours, in sun	0.53

The copy of the *Mexican Financier* of July 7 was printed on paper manufactured by the San Rafael paper mills of the City of Mexico. In its quality and finish this paper compares favorably with that used by periodicals in the United States and other countries. Speaking on this subject the *Mexican Financier* says:

"We have hitherto imported our paper, but with the recent great advance in the art of paper-making here, inaugurated by the San Rafael mill, we find it possible to supply ourselves at less than the price of importing the same class of paper. Cheap silver will, we fear, be a very dear metal for foreign manufacturers of articles similar to those made in this country. Mexico, as we have pointed out before, is following in the same path of industrial independence as Japan and China."

The Sonora and Sinaloa Irrigation Company, which owns a concession, granted in the name of Mr. Carlos Conant, for the construction of an irrigation canal in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, is rapidly pushing forward its work. When completed the canal will be seventy feet wide on the bottom, having a fall of fifteen inches per mile, and will carry a stream of water six feet deep. For more than one year a steam dredge costing $27,000 has been at work. The concessionaire has a land grant of 550,000 acres, lying between the rivers Yaqui and Mayo, which will be opened to settlement as soon as the canal shall have been completed and the land subdivided.

The concession given to W. H. Carlsen in April last for the construction of a railway from Tijuana, Lower California to Ensenada has been officially promulgated. This road must be completed within eight years.

A concession has been recently granted to Messrs. Rubira & Co. to erect at Tajamiroa, in the State of Michoacan, a plant for the manufacture of cloth from cotton and wool, as well as from the other fibers which grow freely in that region, and have not been hitherto utilized for manufacturing purposes.

This enterprise is interesting, not only as being one of many new industries springing up in our neighbor Republic, but particularly because it purposes to bring into use resources of the country which have been left slumbering during all these years.

A company has been recently formed for the purpose of developing and working antimony beds lately discovered near the station of Guzman on the Mexican Central railway. The vein which has been followed for about thirty feet is three feet wide. Miners get out 300 pounds of high-grade ore for $1.50. The ore is remarkably pure and is absolutely free from arsenic or lead, it runs 50 per cent metallic antimony and commands $46 per ton in Liverpool. Ordinary miners are plentiful and work for 50 cents per day; expert miners work for 75 cents per day.

By a recent arrangement the line of steamers now plying between New Orleans, Belize, Livingston, and Puerto Cortez will, in future, touch at the Mexican ports of Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico monthly.

The concession granted by the Mexican Government to the Chiapas Mining Company, Limited, of London, for the construction of a railway from a point on the Teapa River, in the in the State of Tabasco, to Solosuchiapa, in the State of Chiapa, has been officially declared null and void, owing to the fact that conditions embodied in the concession had not been complied with. The concessionaries lose the guarantee deposit of $6,000.

The concession held by Mr. Woodhouse for the construction of a railway between the stations of Guadeloupe and Apizaco, on the Vera Cruz line, to the iron works at Zacatlan in the State of Puebla, has been declared forfeited, owing to the failure of the concessionaire to deposit the required guarantee within the time stipulated.

The harbor works contractors of the city of Vera Cruz are considering a proposition from a French company represented by Engineer M. Emile de Morteau, looking to the permanent improvement of the harbor of that city. The plan as proposed is very extensive, involving the expenditure of $7,000,000; when completed there will be a depth of twenty-seven feet of water alongside the wharves. The dredges, which will be used in the work are those formerly in the service of the construction of the Panama Canal.

In the month of May last, there was exported from Yucatan 33,437 bales of henequen (sisal hemp) weighing 11,831,502 pounds and valued at $621,153.86.

DON IDIARTE BORDA.

[Communicated.]

Don Idiarte Borda was born in the city of Mercedes, the capital of the department of Soriano. His parents were Don Juan Idiarte and Doña Maria Borda, both of them French Basques and industrious people, who settled in that city in 1840. They established a restaurant, with ball-playing grounds attached, which at that period was the center of reunion of the great number of Basques who then resided in the picturesque city of Mercedes. Señor Idiarte Borda received no other primary instruction than what could then be obtained in the country schools. He learned to read and write in a small primary school, but never attended colleges or universities, because of the limited means of his parents. He was devoted to study and exceedingly clever, and by constant application he taught himself all the branches, which rendered him a well-informed man, relatively speaking.

When Señor Idiarte Borda reached the age of manhood, he married a beautiful young lady of Mercedes, Doña Matilde Baños, the daughter of an honest business man, Don Francisco Baños, and Doña Manuela Sanchez. This most distinguished lady is still living. About that time the political movement known as "la invasion," of General Don Venancio Flores took place, which resulted in the overthrow of the government of Don Bernardo Berro. Señor Idiarte Borda joined the revolutionary party and contributed to the triumph of its ideas.

After the pacification of the country, Señor Idiarte Borda, who was fond of public life, was elected justice of the peace, and filled this position for some time, until the revolution headed by Gen. Don Timoteo Aparicio broke out. Then Señor Idiarte Borda again took up arms in defense of his party, and was present in several encounters of that bloody struggle.

In the month of April peace was re-established, and Señor Idiarte Borda was called, successively, to fill the positions of Counsel for Minors, and Mayor of Mercedes. While holding the latter office the dictatorship of Don Lorenzo Latorre occurred.

In 1875, when the revolutionary movement known as the "Tri-color" took place, Señor Idiarte Borda lent his assistance to the cause, which was decided in the memorable battlefields of Palomas and Guayabos—fighting by the side of Fonda, Lalleman, and other distinguished citizens who undertook to defend the institutions of the country trodden upon by the military movement of January 15, 1875. When the revolution was suppressed and the dictatorship of Colonel Latorre affirmed, Don Justo R. Pelayo was appointed Political Chief of the Department of Soriano, and he went to Mercedes strongly recommended to Bernardino Echevarria, who was a person of great influence in the department, and a great friend of the dictator, as well as the best friend of Señor Idiarte Borda.

When the elections for the new legislative chamber took place the Political Chief of Soriano, Señor Pelayo, acting in harmony with Don Bernardino Echevarria, recommended to the consideration of Colonel Latorre the following list of deputies, to represent the Department of Soriano, to wit: Juan Idiarte Borda, Antonio Gonzalez Roca, and Juan Meza. This ticket was accepted without objection and voted by the "colorados" and "nacionalistas," who took part in those famous elections—forerunners of all the others which have taken place up to this date.

Señor Idiarte Borda took his seat in the chamber, and the first act of that body was the approval of all that had been done by the Dictator. It may be said that from that moment the public life of the present President of Uruguay started. When the government of Don Lorenzo Latorre was overthrown, Señor Idiarte Borda remained firm in his seat in the chamber. His influence grew greater, and he became a warm friend of General Santos, whose confidence he enjoyed to the utmost degree.

When the revolution, which ended at Los Palamares de Soto (Quebracho) was overpowered, Señor Idiarte Borda, together with Señor Abdon Arosteguy, Dr. Benito M. Cuñarro, Dr. José Roman Mendoza and other deputies, entered into the conspiracy which was called "of the minority," their object being to overthrow the tottering government of that period. But Santos was informed of the purpose of those who up to that time had been his friends, and the latter saw themselves compelled to abandon the country and go to Buenos Aires. Most of them, however, soon returned to their own country, thanks to the change in the political situation operated by the cabinet called "Ministerio de la Conciliación."

When General Don Maximo Tajes was elected President of the Republic Señor Idiarte Borda was also elected to serve in the Chamber of Deputies as representative of the Department of Soriano, an election which did not please either the President or Colonel Galarza, both of whom were afraid that Señor Idiarte Borda would counteract their influence in the business of Soriano, in which they thought their influence ought to be eternally supreme. From that moment the rivalry which keeps the present President at a distance from the "chanás" leaders orginated.

In the preparatory movements which had preceded that election of 1887, Señor Idiarte Borda had been appointed Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the "colorado" party, and as such he could strengthen the bonds of friendship which connected him with Don Julio Herrera, then Secretary of War, who was preparing his way to become the President of the Republic.

It has been said that Señor Idiarte Borda took an active part in the financial transactions which ended in the failure of the National Bank and produced the violent crisis, the liquidation of which is now almost at an end. Notwithstanding this, the President of the Republic is rather poor, his whole property, consisting, as far as it is known, of the house on Ituzaingo Street, where he resides, and a concession granted him by the municipal corporation of Mercedes for the management of a market in that city in association with the Deputy Don José Modesto Irisarri and another person. This concession has been a subject of considerable opposition by the local press on account of its being considered prejudicial to the general interests.

In the preliminary movements for the last election, and while Señor Idiarte Borda was serving as a Senator in the Department of Maldonado, he was chosen to preside over the Executive Committee of the "colorado" party, and in that position he showed great ability and energy in carrying out the purposes of the party in power.

The new President of the Republic is a man of simple habits and amiable disposition; he is very systematic, and personally takes care of all domestic details in his house. He dislikes show and vain ostentation. This is the citizen whom the course of events has brought to preside over the destinies of the Republic of Uruguay.

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

AUGUST, 1894.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

CHAPTER II.

THE MODEL COW.

Imagine her standing before you. General style a wedge-shape, nearly the opposite of the beef type, or as the triangle to the parallelogram. Her quiet disposition is deceiving, in a measure. For, let a stranger, a stray dog, an unusual noise, or anything startling appear, and her meekness is laid aside; her quiet eye flashes, her head is thrown up from its normal position of a slight decline, her back seems to become rigid, tail slightly elevated, and nostrils extended. She stands on the defensive, or is ready to take the aggressive if any danger threatens her calf. Now, her appearance is that which is often called the nervous disposition. Every good dairy cow seems to be made up this way. But this nervous temperament of the cow should not be excited, or she will be short at the pail, and short in cream of what she does give; for the quiet meditative way should be hers when she is making milk.

But to her points: We note a rather long, dishing head, large, prominent eyes, set well apart and down her face; large muzzle and mouth, small, feminine ear, with rich, oily secretories inside; small tapering horn, if she is not of a polled breed, though it may be good sized at butt; wide jaws, throat well cut up, and free from dew-lap until close to the brisket, a long ewe-neck, sloping shoulders, thin at the top but opening wide down at the forelegs, so that they stand well apart, showing wide chest and plenty of room for heart action. Let us step to the rear and note the "business end" of the cow. The first point that receives attention is the immense udder, extending from away up in front to away up her back parts, the further the better, with plenty of loose skin in her twist. I place great importance on the udder being extended well to the front, with four well-placed, medium-sized teats, with two or four rudimentary teats; the skin should be loose and hairless; large, extended milk veins; crooked and large holes, for more depends on the size and numbers of these than on size of veins, for certainly the veins will carry off all the blood the hole will let back through to the heart. The famous cow "Jewel" has four on each side. "Alma," holding the diploma for best dairy cow of the Northwest, has veins away up to her front legs, and four holes on each side. These veins are called by different names, but are not so essential as to have the above characteristics. The so-called butter cord lies in the flank; it is a rounded cord, about the size of one's little finger to three times that size. I have noted that all good butter cows have it largely developed. But I find upon investigation that it is simply a cord to assist holding up the abdomen, and has no connection with the udder. The escutcheon—that is, the hair in the twist and on rear bottom of udder which goes the wrong way—is usually on good cows, but not always; it should be continuous, for if broken, it indicates the stopping of the flow of milk, or that it is not kept up through the year.

The back should be straight, but when age begins to tell, the spine will sink somewhat by reason of the weight of the stomach, and the incessant and large demands on the nerve force which runs through the spinal cord. Open back—that is, open large vertebræ, indicates large nervous force. This is of greatest importance, for on a good back hang all the profits. It not only has to hold up the large abdomen, but is the insulator through which flies the nervous force.

Note the wide hips and pelvic bones ; tail large at its juncture, but tapering down to a fine point below the hocks, with small bulb of oily matter at point, and with a good brush. These may seem of small importance, but each one has its special bearing on the making of a good dairy cow. Large barrel, with ribs well sprung, flat, and space between them, open twist, thin, bony thighs, small legs. Throw over all a loose hide, golden color, covered with thin hair, the more to the square inch the better, and you have a type of a dairy cow of which, if bred and fed aright, you will have no trouble in getting a good specimen.

Always breed to a dairy type of a bull, and from the time the heifer is born, always feed for a butter cow. She should be bred so as to come in from twenty to twenty-four months old, for nature sets at work those qualities that provide for the forthcoming young early in its life, thereby giving an impetus to the points toward milk instead of beef.

MANAGEMENT OF A CALVING COW.

The birth of any young animal is a time of great physical disturbance to the mother. The whole system undergoes a violent change. The circulation of the blood, which previously nourished the fetus, often making 10 per cent of the weight of the dam, is suddenly confined to the latter, and this is a serious matter for her. The flow of blood through the system is thus stimulated, and for a few days there must always be danger that any mistake in the management may lead to trouble of various kinds, unless means are taken to avoid this by judicious treatment. One who well understands the physiology of an animal may easily adapt the treatment to the necessities of the case ; but this is a subject that is too much neglected in the education of the farmer or a dairyman. It is better that the whole subject should be considered from this point of view than that distinct rules should be laid down that can never cover every case that may happen, for there are so many differences in cows and in their general treatment that no set of rules can cover all of them. Thus the right treatment of a cow or any other farm animal about to bring its young into the world must be based on some knowledge of what the animal needs in this trying part of its life, and this includes not only the management at the precise time of birth and immediately after it, but for some time previously, that preparations may be made for it.

There must, therefore, be some suitable training of the dam for this exigency as there is for all others in the life of any animal. The condition must be healthful, and every function, as of digestion, the action of the bowels and other organs, and even of what may well be termed the mental condition, should be in a state of quiet operation and wholly free from excitement. The feeding for a few weeks previous to the event expected should be light, but most nutritious. All undue stimulus by means of grain feeding is to be prevented, and if dry fodder, which is apt to be constipating, is used, this should be modified by such laxative food as roots or bran mashes. The action of the bowels is a most important thing to be attended to, as any interference with this is sure to affect the system injuriously, either to produce a feverish state of the system or to induce weakness by want of sufficient nutrition. In general, it may be said that in this respect the animal should be treated as if recovering from some sickness, and good nursing is to be given. The importance of this preparation may be realized by the fact that at the present time one of the most valuable cows in the world, one of the attractions of the World's Fair, and which has made more than a thousand pounds of butter in one year, is placed under the care of the first expert in this line, Mr. Fuller, the well-known Canadian breeder of Jerseys, who is paid the reasonable sum, under the circumstances, of $400 a month to give his undivided attention to the feeding of this one cow during the test to be made at the Fair. This shows the idea of the owner of this cow as regards the importance of proper feeding. And, while this cow is thought to be a phenomenon, she is only a cow, after all, and is made after the same pattern as any other animal, only more highly developed by training.

The condition of the milk organs is then to be watched, and as they may be more or less active, they are to be treated accordingly. If the udder is unduly stimulated by rich food, given in excess of the actual needs of the dormant state of the animal, harm is sure to be done. The feeding must be such as will merely keep the animal in good health, without increasing the stored-up supply in the udder, which will be liberated on the birth of the young animal. It may be necessary to milk the cow if the udder is hard and inflamed by the excess of food. It may even be wise to reduce the condition of the animal by simple laxatives, as a pint of raw linseed oil or a pound of epsom salts, for the system is at once relieved by this extra action of the bowels. But it is always best to do this by the food if possible, and to do it in good time.

Then the mental condition of the animal is to be taken into account. Everyone knows that this is excited by the birth of a young animal, and in a state of nature the mother retires to a secluded spot where she is free from fear of danger to her offspring. This instinctive apprehension is allayed by keeping the mother secluded in a quiet place, and in a darkened pen, which should be a part of every stable, either for cows or mares, or even the smaller animals. Here a watch may be kept by the usual and trusted attendant until the young animal is dropped. Then, if all is well, for the time there should be no interruption or disturbance. A few hours may be given for the mother's excitement to disappear, which it will do very soon. The way of nature is for the mother to attend to the first needs of the young, and it is best generally to leave her to do this in the natural way. But if the previous method has been different, and the animal has been reared that way, and has been used to it, a calf may be picked up as soon as it is born, and before the cow has touched it, and taken to a distant pen provided for it, and there attended to and made comfortable. It will rest quietly until it becomes hungry, in a few hours, when the cow—also resting comfortably, and helped to this by a warm drink of oatmeal gruel, which is laxative and nutritious and quickly relieves exhaustion—may be milked, and the milk given at once to the calf, which is thus taught to drink. If the cow and calf remain together the latter may feed in his own way.

Under such circumstances, there may be nothing wrong in a large stock for years, and many careful farmers have never in a long life had any trouble in this direction. And, indeed, if any security of this safety is expected it will be in this way. This has been the custom of the writer, and in more than twenty years' experience, he has never had anything happen to disturb the safety of all the farm animals, and never lost a young animal, or had a sick old one. This is due simply to the system of precaution which was taught in his young days and practiced since.

This quiet isolation is to be kept up for three or four days, and with cows four days should be the rule, for then the milk has become normal, and all risks of danger are quite over. Milk fever, the most to be dreaded of all diseases of animals at this time, is no longer possible, and the ordinary good treatment of the dam will bring her to the full condition of milking in the course of two weeks, which is time enough, and this is not to be hastened by too free feeding, or the first effect will be that common result, an attack of garget, or inflamed udder. This need never happen to any well-managed animal. Too much food is the prevalent cause of this trouble, after which comes exposure to cold or rain, which is the same in effect, before the animal has fully recovered from the strain on the system above mentioned.

There is a way of making haste slowly, or of losing all by being too hasty. And these are both true in feeding cows or any other animals in this condition. To go slow and sure should be the rule in feeding. Very gradual increase of food, and only as it is really needed by the gradually recovering animal, whose milk naturally increases as the young animal grows, is of paramount necessity. And at the first indication of excessive feeding the increase should be stopped. The milker of the cow mentioned is thought to be worth $150 a month, and, after the feeding, this milking comes next, for it is this which will indicate the first result of mistaken feeding. One animal, of course, will vary in this respect from others, and everyone is to be studied for itself. Some too eager persons will make the mistake of thinking that the food will all go to milk, but this really depends on the kind of cow it is, and as much harm may be done in over-excitement of the milk organs as that of the digestive functions.

CALVES, FOOD AND MANAGEMENT.

The growing period in the life of all animals subject to domestication is relatively an important one, and, therefore, during that period, they should receive every reasonable attention that can be given them. In rearing calves for the dairy, we require to bear in mind (1) that the development should be steady and continuous; (2) that while we should aim at vigorous muscular development, we do not want to encourage the fat-producing functions in any marked degree; and (3) that the development of nervous force should be encouraged by giving the animals large liberty in exercising. It will follow, then, that new milk, pea meal, corn meal, and oil cake will not occupy so prominent a place in the diet of a calf for the dairy as of one intended for beef. But they may be used to some extent, more especially new milk and oil cake.

The calves should, of course, have new milk for, say, two or three weeks from birth, and then new and skim milk for, say, two weeks, after which they will usually do very well on skim milk and certain adjuncts, more especially if the adjuncts are suitable. But it is impossible to lay rules that will be equally applicable to every case, owing to the great difference in the individuality of the animals. For instance, one calf with vigorous development may get along without any new milk after the age of two weeks, while another might require it for four weeks, or even for a longer period. While the aim should be to curtail the new milk ration as soon as this can be done without injury to the calf, care must be taken not to impede seriously the growth of the young animal, lest it sustain permanent harm. The last mistake would be the greater of the two. The change from new milk to skim milk should always be gradual, so much so that no indication of it will be perceptible in the appearance of the animal. During this period of transition, oil cake is introduced, or ground linseed or flaxseed gruel, as may be deemed preferable. If the latter is used, it must of course be fed in connection with the milk, but if the former, it may be given with the meal to be mentioned below. The flaxseed gruel is made by soaking a small quantity of flaxseed in a large quantity of water and then boiling for one hour. When the gruel is added to the milk while hot it helps to bring the milk to a normal temperature. Otherwise, it may be heated on the stove or by pouring hot water into it. The former process is somewhat laborious, and the latter tends to undue distension of the stomach. However, the milk should not be fed when cold. When obtained from a separator it is in fine form for being fed.

The following are some of the most suitable adjuncts that may be used during the milk period: 1. Oats ground at first, and later, ground or whole. 2. Equal parts of ground oats and bran, or of ground barley and bran, or of ground oats, ground barley and bran, with linseed meal or oil cake or flaxseed gruel added as already described. No single grain ration will compare with oats in rearing calves, and so perfectly are they adapted to the requirements of the dairy calf that they may be used with much freedom, as an article of diet. The additional adjuncts in winter may consist of hay and ensilage, or sliced or pulped roots in lieu of the ensilage. In summer, a supplement of some nutritious soiling crop of fine growth will prove helpful; in fact, it is a necessity unless the calves are plentifully supplied with good pasture.

The conditions as to management generally require careful attention. The young animals should be kept in a loose box stall, which, in winter, must be warm. Several may be kept in one enclosure when there are proper facilities for giving each calf its due portion of milk. In summer this place should be darkened to afford them a refuge from flies, even though they may have the run of a grass paddock in addition.

It is more imperative with dairy calves than with those of the best breeds that they have abundant exercise to develop nerve power in a high degree. This must continually be borne in mind on farms where a complete system of soiling is adopted, and where, in consequence, the same necessity for exertion on the part of the animals in securing their food is not felt.

The weaning period will vary with the abundance or scarcity of the milk supplies and the constitution of the calf. Where a calf is a good feeder, the weaning may, in case of absolute necessity, take place at the age of three months, but where there is the slightest tendency to delicacy or daintiness in taking food, it should be deferred until the calf is five or even six months old. Where skim milk is plentiful, it is put to a very good use when given to calves that have reached that age which would enable them to get along very well without it.

Whatever may be said in favor of rearing steer calves of the dairy breeds for veal, or for "baby" meat, I am convinced that there is no profit in trying to rear them for beef making when matured or nearing maturity, for the reasons (1) that they do not attain sufficiently heavy weights in a given time or when matured . (2) that they do not mature so quickly as animals of the beef breeds; (3) that the expenditure of food is too much in proportion to the increase in weight, and (4) that the meat does not possess qualities of the first order.

Thnt there is a difference in the dairy breeds as to their capacity for beef making I will readily admit, but of none of them can it be said that they will produce steers of equal average weights with the Hereford or Shorthorn, when, say, two and a-half to three years old. There may occasionally be found some specimens that grow to a good size and weight in proportion, but they form the exception.

That the steers of the dairy breeds will not mature so quickly as those of the beef breeds is highly probable, for the reason that the cows and also the bulls do not mature so quickly. The beef breeds have been put under so high a pressure in reference to early maturity that it has to some extent impaired their milking properties, a pressure which the dairy breeds would not stand without being injured likewise.

THE ART OF MILKING.

No doubt the product of a cow is changed for better or worse by improper milking, and it is quite as true that the art of milking must depend for its effectiveness upon a knowledge of the peculiar characteristics of the cow, especially of the cow's udder, and also of the method of production and the character of the milk. There is a reason for all things, and certainly there are reasons why milking should be performed in certain ways. These may be stated as follows:

First. Milking should be done gently and with ease to the cow, and with a certain manipulation of the udder to imitate, as much as possible, the action of a sucking calf.

Second. It should be done rather deliberately than otherwise.

Third. The udder should be drained to the last drop.

Fourth. The more frequently milking is done, the greater is the yield of milk, and the more butter there is in it.

These points all depend upon the fact that the cow's udder is not a reservoir of milk which is slowly accumulated drop by drop, as it is found during the period between two milkings, but it is a secreting gland which acts most copiously during a period of excitement. In this it resembles the salivary glands of the mouth, the pancreas, and other digestive glandular organs, and the lachrynal glands of the eye, which are equally secreting organs, and not reservoirs. These glands are constantly secreting their special fluids, to a small extent, but under excitement the secretions are greatly increased and flow copiously. The milk glands have the same peculiarity, and soon after the act of milking is begun, and not before, the udder fills and the milk flows until the supply of glandular tissue ready for conversion into milk is exhausted. Then a new growth of tissue begins and goes on in the interval, and it will stop under certain conditions if the milk is not drawn, when the small quantity of milk formed in the udder will be absorbed, and the udder will dry up, as it is termed.

The milking should be done quietly and easily so as to bring the cow into a calm condition that will permit the secretion of milk to go on without any interference. The udder should be manipulated in such a manner as to excite the necessary nervous action required for the conversion of tissue into milk. This is done by squeezing the teats, and drawing them down and pressing them upward alternately. It should be done deliberately to give time for the conversion of the last lobule of glandular substance into milk, and not completed until this is effected.

The udder should be drained to the last drop, and the milking performed at such intervals as will produce the most copious secretion of milk, for the special reason now to be given. If a cow's udder is carefully separated from the carcass killed while in milking condition, it will be found to consist of a mass of spongy tissue, with a great number of separating ducts, like the various branches and sources of a stream, all beginning in dense glandular and fatty tissue at the upper part of the udder; and these may be traced, like the various diverging twigs of a bush until the finest branches end in masses of very minute globules of glandular substance of the form of clusters of grapes. Each of these minute lobules contains a single globule of fat. The whole udder, all along the milk ducts, has three secreting glands to some extent; but they are greatly more numerous at the upper part of the udder where this organ spreads broadly upon the surface of the abdomen, and receives an enormous number of exceedingly fine blood vessels, ramifying among the glandular tissue, and ending in branches which connect with these grape-like lobules.

FOODS FOR MAKING MILK.

There are persons, and some who claim to be professors of science, who insist that the food of a cow has no special effect on the milk; that the milk, being a product of the animal, is the same in all cases as long as the cow remains in good health and all her functions are going on healthfully. This, however, is not in accordance with the belief or experience of those who feed the cows and whose business it is to procure the best quality of milk. Nor is the claim supported by the most intelligent and independent scientific students, who are more apt to depend upon their own investigations, carefully made and verified, than to take without question the conclusions of others whose reputation is based chiefly on the fact that they are foreign, and who are quite unacquainted with actual dairy practice, even in their own countries, being chemists and not practical men. Fortunately, this slavish dependence upon French and German chemists as guides for American dairymen and farmers is rapidly disappearing, and the leaders in American agricultural science are now investigating these matters for themselves, and as each is able to reach a certain conclusion, he is falling into line with the common experience of practical men who know that the food has everything to do with the quantity and quality of the milk of cows.

But something more than this is required for success in practice, and more especially just now when the value ot all the foods offered for sale is higher than ever before, and the constant tendency of the prices of farm products is downward. The milk producer must now study more closely than ever the nature of those foods which are indispensable for profitable production of milk for all purposes, so that he may guide himself in accordance with his special needs.

The butter maker wants fat mostly and must feed for this; the cheese maker wants a large quantity of milk not excessively rich in fats, but with a sufficient proportion in it to give the required quality to the product; while the milk seller must have, according to the law, at least 13 per cent of solids, of which one-third nearly must be fat, and the caseine must be in excess of this proportion. The butter maker is not under the same stringent exigency in regard to the quality of the milk he produces, so far as the protection of the public by means of laws is concerned, but yet the necessity for profit is inexorable and even stronger than laws, while the cheese maker and the milk seller are bound by penalties to produce milk up to a certain standard, which is 12 to 13 per cent of solid matter, of which the caseine is in excess of the sugar and the fats. But the butter maker must have a large excess of fat, and 5 and 6 per cent is as little as he can make profitable.

All this goes to show that a knowledge of the character of the foods used is indispensable for success to every one who is feeding cows for profit, and that each class of dairyman has a different point of view and end to reach from the others, and, to gain his end, each must vary his practice somewhat.

It is now all but universally accepted as a guiding principle of feeding animals that the fats of the food go directly into the blood from the digestive organs unchanged and make fat in the animal, and that the individual disposition of the animal determines whether the fat shall be deposited in the muscular tissue, as in the best mellow-skinned beeves, or on the internal organs as tallow, as in the poor, hard-skinned, feeders, the udder of the cows, as in the special butter makers—the Jerseys and Guernseys—as breeds, and individual animals of all other breeds.

This leading principle being well understood it follows that the feeder of cows must necessarily choose the foods that are best adapted for his special needs. The butter maker will use those in which the fats are known to be well flavored and highly colored and in the largest proportion. The mere milk producers may ignore the fat elements of the food and take those substances which contain the flesh elements (the proteine) with a moderate proportion of fats only. For those foods which go to make flesh are those which will make the caseine of the milk, a substance which is almost precisely of the same composition as the solid matter of flesh.

The list here given shows the composition of the various foods in common use, as given in the last annual report of the Massachusetts State Experiment Station:

Per cent of air-dry matter.	Proteine.	Fat.	Starch, sugar, &c.
Cornmeal	9 to 16	3 to 5	73 to 83
Hominy meal	7 to 12	5 to 12	68 to 78
Peameal	21	2	55
Linseed-oil meal	30 to 39	6 to 9	32 to 44
Cottonseed meal	36 to 51	9 to 14	20 to 33
Wheat bran	15 to 20	3 to 6	51 to 62
Brewers grain	16 to 33	2 to 6	43 to 67
Cocoa dust	15	25	45

The most conspicuous point in these figures is the wide difference in the composition of several samples. This shows how necessary it is that these should be purchased on analysis, as the value of any one for a special use may vary 50 per cent, or more, even, from the average, and, further, this difference will explain how it is that the results from their use may vary so much as to cast doubt on the reports made of the feeding of them. And thus, in the use of them, the market value can only be justly based on the quality, or the feeder, to be safe, must estimate them on the basis of the least value for the elements of nutriment contained.

HOW TO MAKE BUTTER.

The management of the cream is the most particular of all the special points in butter making, both as regards the quantity and the quality of the butter. Sweet cream makes less butter, and that of a less pleasant flavor, than soured cream. But if the souring is carried too far the flavor of the butter is deteriorated, as the acidity hastens the production of those volatile acids which, when in excess, produce that condition which is known as rancidity. It is to the very moderate quantity of these acids in the butter that the pleasant, nutty flavor and peculiarly agreeable odor of good butter are due. The proper condition of the cream is called ripeness. The ripening of cream consists in the production of a certain quantity of lactic acid in the milk, of which the larger part—from 60 to 75 per cent—of the cream consists. The quantity of acid in the cream should be no more than is sufficient to give it a mild, pleasant-sour taste, and this may be produced precisely by the following methods, with shallow or deep cold setting, respectively: With the former, the milk is set in shallow pans, at a temperature of sixty to sixty-two degrees, in pure air, for thirty-six hours, when it is skimmed, the milk being still sweet or slightly soured. The cream, skimmed at intervals of twelve hours, is kept in a covered jar at the same temperature, and fresh cream is added to the first skimmings. The whole is gently stirred to mix all together. At the expiration of thirty-six hours from the first skimming the cream will be in the best condition for churning and "ripeness," as it is now termed, and for making excellent butter. With the cold air and deep-pail setting, the cream is skimmed twenty-four hours after the milk has been set, and is kept in a pail set in the tank at the usual temperature of forty-five degrees until there is enough for the churning, or the cream of each skimming may be churned each day. But the cream must then be ripened before it is churned. This may be done by exposing the cream to a temperature of sixty to sixty-five degrees for twenty-four hours to produce the requisite acidity or ripeness; but this delay may be avoided and the ripening hastened by adding a sufficient quantity of sour milk or buttermilk of the previous day's churning to produce this sourness. Generally one quart of the sour milk to twenty quarts of the sweet cream will be enough for this purpose, the cream being gently stirred so as to mix the sour milk evenly through it. The precision with which this ripening is effected is the main point in making the best quality of butter, and to be sure about it, the thermometer should be used to regulate the temperature and the time should be noted; for temperature and time act together, and one element being in excess, the other needs to be reduced to reach the desirable effect. Before putting the cream in the churn the cream jar should be brought into a warm room for twelve hours and stirred always gently until it is as warm as sixty-two or sixty-five degrees if in cold weather. If in warm weather, the average temperature should be fifty-five degrees, ranging one or two degrees higher or lower according to circumstances. The churn is scalded out and then rinsed with fresh, cold water, when it is ready for the cream. Seated on a chair by the churn, the operator turns the churn at eight revolutions to the minute, a little faster than a second to each turn. At first, gas will be evolved from the cream, and this will need to be let out two or three times by opening the vent hole, during ten minutes, when it will cease. Soon the cream will thicken, when a few quicker turns will be made now and then to break it down. When it begins to make a splashy noise the butter is coming. Then a view should be taken to see that the butter is not overchurned. When it is in grains as large as wheat grains and peas the churning is done. The buttermilk should be drawn off through the opening at the bottom and cold water poured into the churn, which should be moved back and forth a few times to wash off the milk.

It is a common thing in dairies to add a handful of salt to the buttermilk in the churn before drawing it off from the butter. It is believed that this facilitates the separation of the butter from the buttermilk. It is also recommended to wash the butter in brine as it comes from the churn. Both these practices are justified by good reasons. Butter is lighter than milk, and even than water; but not so much lighter than water as to cause an easy separation of it from the liquid. Milk is viscous and adherent to the butter, and it is not easy to separate the butter from it quickly, on this account. Then, when salt is added to the buttermilk the density of it is increased, and, necessarily, the butter floats from it more easily. So when brine is poured into the churn when the buttermilk is drawn off, its density causes the butter to rise in it more freely, and at the same time it dilutes the milk adhering to the butter, and this, too, hastens the separation. The importance of this simple practice is thus perceived.

The complete removal of all the milk from butter intended for long keeping is indispensable. The caseine of the milk is really a ferment, an active chemical agent in the decomposition of the butter, and the change of the fat, in part, to volatile acids which confer a very undesirable odor and flavor to the butter. But when the butter is intended for immediate use, it does not require such complete separation from the milk, and a little of it may be left in the butter with advantage, as it develops that fine flavor which is known as the nutty taste and the aromatic odor which give the sweetness to butter. Without these butter is quite insipid and has a very indistinct odor of mere fat. Thus the butter maker may spoil his product by too much carefulness in washing it, and do what is often thought to be a fault, and the effect of overwashing.

This should be well understood. Water can not take anything from fats of any kind. They can not dissolve any part of it, and thus butter is not itself hurt in any way by any amount of washing in pure water. But the washing takes from the butter the small remnant of milk remaining in it and leaves it pure and necessarily flavorless. In course of time, a few days or longer, the butter begins to change by an inherent chemical process, and the flavoring acids are slowly developed in it. And then it is ripe, much as a fruit becomes ripe, and acquires its finest flavor by the production of the first elements of decomposition in it. If butter is to be packed for future use, this change in it will go on sufficiently without any help from a starter in the form of a remnant of the buttermilk, but if it is for immediate use, a minute quantity of milk is desirable in it.

[To be continued.]

GANADO AMERICANO.

Capítulo II.

LA VACA MODELO.

Imaginaos que está la vaca á vuestra vista! Su aspecto general es el de una cuña, casi la antítesis del tipo del toro y guardando con él una relación análoga á la que existe entre el triángulo y el paralelógramo. En apariencia es mansa, pero en realidad no siempre lo es. Si alguna persona desconocida

ó un perro extraviado se acerca á ella, ó si oye algún ruido extraño, ó acontece algo sorprendente, vereis que su mansedumbre se desvanece, que su mirada tranquila se vuelve airada, que su cabeza se levanta separándose de su posición normal que es inclinada hacía la tierra, que su lomo se vuelve rígido, que su cola se levanta lijeramente, y que las ventanas de su nariz se ensanchan en gran manera. Es que entonces se ha colocado en la defensiva, y está lista para el ataque si es que algún peligro amenaza á su ternero. A este estado de la vaca se le llama generalmente su temperamento nervioso. Todo buena vaca de leche parece estar constituida de esta manera. Mas no debe excitarse esta condición nerviosa, porque el resultado de ella será que la vaca tenga poca leche, y que la que dé no abunde en crema. Para que la vaca dé buena leche es necesario que se mantenga en su actitud sosegada y meditativa.

En cuanto á sus caracteres debe decirse que los principales son los siguientes: Una cabeza mas bien larga y aplanada, ojos grandes y prominentes bien separados uno de otro y colocados bastante abajo en la cara, boca y nariz grandes, orejas pequeñas y femeninas provistas en su interior de glándulas secretorias de abundante líquido oleoso, cuernos pequeños y puntiagudos, si no es de la raza que carece de ellos (estos cuernos, cuando los hay, pueden ser de buen tamaño en la base); quijadas anchas, garganta bien cortada y libre de papadas hasta llegar á la panza, cuello arqueado hacia dentro, y cuartos delanteros inclinados, delgados en la parte alta y ensanchados cada vez más hasta alcanzar las patas, de manera que se mantienen bien separados uno de otro, mostrando un ancho pecho y dejando capacidad bastante amplia para la acción del corazón. Si se mira á la vaca por la parte de atrás se encontrará que lo primero que presenta es su inmensa ubre, que ocupa un grande espacio y está cubierta por piel floja y elástica que permite fácilmente el ensanchamiento y contracción del organo. A mi juicio es de gran importancia que la ubre se extienda bien hacia la parte delantera y que tenga cuatro pezones bien situados y de tamaño mediano además de otros rudimentarios que pueden ser dos ó cuatro. La piel de la ubre debe estar desprovista de pelos. Los vasos ó canales por donde se excreta la leche deben ser grandes y bien ramificados. Los orificios para la excreción deben ser numerosos y de grande diámetro, porque la cantidad de la leche obtenida depende más del tamaño y cantidad de estos orificios que del tamaño de los canales mismos. La famosa vaca "Jewel" tenía cuatro orificios en cada lado del pezón. La vaca "Alma," que obtuvo un diploma por ser la mejor vaca lechera del Noroeste, tiene las venas ó canales secretorios extendidos hasta las patas delanteras y cuatro orificios en cada lado del pezón. Estas venas tienen varios nombres, pero no es tan esencial ocuparse de ellas como de los otros caracteres que se han mencionado.

La llamada "cuerda de la mantequilla" está en los costados, y es una cuerda ó vena redonda cuyo grueso ó tamaño varía desde el del dedo meñique hasta tres veces el mismo diámetro. He notado que todas las vacas que son buenas mantequilleras tienen esta cuerda sumamente desarrollada; pero también he encontrado después de la oportuna investigación que no es más que una cuerda que ayuda al sostenimiento del abdomen, sin tener conexión alguna con la ubre. El "escudo" (escutcheon), es decir el pelo que se nota en el cuello y parte posterior de la ubre y que crece en sentido inverso, es cosa que se encuentra con frecuencia, aunque no siempre, en las buenas vacas. Caso de encontrarse debe ser contínuo, porque si está interrumpido es señal de que puede interrumpirse la secreción de la leche, ó de que esta no puede conseguirse durante todo el año.

El lomo debe ser recto, pero cuando la vaca empieza á ponerse vieja el espinazo se hunde un poco, por razón del peso de la panza, y por la incestante y gran demanda ejercida sobre la fuerza nerviosa que corre á la largo de la médula espinal. Anchas y grandes vértebras indican una gran fuerza nerviosa. Esta es de la mayor importancia, por lo cual suele decirse que de un buen lomo penden todas las ganancias. El hecho es que el lomo no solamente es el sostén de donde cuelga el grande abdomen, sino que es también el aislador por el cual corre la fuerza nerviosa.

La pelvis de las vacas debe ser ancha. La cola debe ser gruesa en el punto de inserción, pero debe ir disminuyendo en diámetro hasta llegar á una punta fina, en que debe tener un bulbo para segregar una sustancia oleosa, terminando todo con una buena cantidad de pelo. Esto puede parecer de poca importancia, pero la verdad es que cada uno de estos caracteres tiene su especial significado en el conjunto de los que deben reunirse en una buena vaca lechera. La caja del cuerpo debe ser grande, las costillas bien abiertas, chatas y dejando suficiente espacio entre una y otra, las ancas delgadas y huesosas, las patas chicas y femeninas. El cuero suave, de color de oro, cubierto de pelo, y cuanto mas espeso tanto mejor, completará el tipo de una vaca de leche, que bien tratada y alimentada satisfará todas las exigencias. Si se trata de crianza debe buscarse siempre para estas vacas un toro de la misma clase. En cuanto á la ternera debe alimentársela desde que nace con el objeto de hacer de ella una vaca mantequillera. Este procedimiento debe continuarse de manera que á los veinte ó veinticuatro meses de edad pueda dejársela ser madre, pues que la naturaleza provee desde los primeros años de la vida á lo que se necesita para fijar las cualidades que quieren obtenerse más tarde. De esta manera se puede dar desde el principio mayor impulso á la producción de la leche que á la de la carne misma del animal.

TRATAMIENTO DE LAS VACAS PREÑADAS.

El momento del parto en todos los animales está siempre acompañado de perturbaciones físicas de gran tamaño. Todo el sistema del organismo experimenta un violento cambio. La circulación de la sangre con que previamente se alimentaba al feto, cuyo peso constituye á menudo la décima parte del de la madre, se concreta súbitamente á la de esta última, originándose de ello una situación seria. El curso de la sangre por todo el sistema se encuentra estimulado, y por espacio de algunos días hay siempre peligro de que un error en el tratamiento pueda causar graves males. Uno que entienda bién la fisiología de un animal puede comprender fácilmente el tratamiento adecuado para las necesidades de cada caso, pero este es punto por desgracia demasiado desatendido en la educación de los hombres de campo. Es mejor que todo el asunto sea considerado desde este punto de vista, pues que no es posible dar reglas fijas aplicables á todos los casos, siendo tan grandes las diferencias que existen en las vacas. En realidad el tratamiento adecuado á que debe someterse una vaca ó cualquiera otro animal de los que se dedican á la agricultura, cuando está proxima á parir, debe descansar sobre el conocimiento de lo que el animal necesita, no solo en este momento crítico de su vida, sino durante cierto tiempo antes y después, de donde resulta que deben hacerse con tiempo los debidos preparativos. Debe haber un tratamiento adecuado para la madre en esta circumstancia, como debe haberlo igualmente en todas las otras emergencias de la vida del animal. La vaca debe encontrarse en buen estado de salud, y con todas sus funciones, como la digestión, la acción de los intestinos, y la de todos los demás órganos del cuerpo, en el orden normal. Debe tener también tranquilidad, en todos los sentidos, debiéndose procurar mantenerla alejada de toda causa de irritación ó sobresalto. Por el espacio de algunas semanas antes de que ocurra el parto debe darse á la vaca un alimento lijero pero del carácter más nutritivo. Debe evitarse estimularla demasiado dándole mucho grano; y si se la alimenta con forraje seco, que generalmente produce estreñimiento, debe correjirse este mal resultado con el uso de alimentos laxantes como raíces, ó atoles de salvado. Es de grande importancia conservar los intestinos en buena condición, puesto que toda pertubación en ellos causará ciertamente un daño serio al sistema, bien produciendo un estado febril, bien causando el debilitamiento del animal por falta de la nutrición necesaria. En general puede decirse que en este respecto debe tratarse á las vacas en semejante estado, como se haría si estuvieran convalesciendo de alguna enfermedad en que es indispensable cuidarlas con esmero.

Puede formarse una idea de la importancia que se da por los que entienden de esto á los preparativos de que se trata recordando lo que pasó con una de las vacas de más valor en el mundo exhibida en la Exposición Universal Colombina de Chicago. Esta vaca que en ocasiones ha producido más de mil libras de mantequilla en un año estaba allí puesta al cuidado del primer experto en estas materias, que es el bien conocido Mr. Fuller, criador canadense de vacas de la raza denominada "Jersey." A este señor se le pagaban $400 al mes para que atendiese debidamente á la alimentación de la vaca antedicha durante la prueba á que se sometió al animal en aquel certamen. Esto demuestra bien claro cuales son las ideas del amo de la vaca con respecto á la importancia de alimentar á esta del modo debido Verdad es que á esta vaca se la puede considerar como una cosa fenomenal, pero aunque así sea, siempre es una vaca con las mismas cualidades fundamentales que todas las otras, aunque desenvueltas y perfeccionadas hasta el grado más alto por los tratamientos adecuados.

Otra cosa á que debe atenderse con cuidado es la de procurar que se mantengan en buen estado de actividad los órganos secretorios de la leche. Si se estimula indebidamente la ubre por medio de alimentos ricos, dados en exceso de las necesidades del animal, es cosa cierta que resultará daño. El alimento debe ser tal que conserve al animal en buen estado de salud sin aumentar demasiado la carga de la ubre, que no tendrá salida sino después del nacimiento del ternero. Puede hasta ser necesario ordeñar la vaca si es que la ubre se encuentra endurecida é inflamada por exceso de alimento. Puede suceder también que sea prudente reducir la constitución del animal usando purgantes sencillos, tales por ejemplo como una pinta de aceite de linaza cruda, ó una libra de sal de Epsom, puesto que el sistema quedará inmediatamente aliviado por virtud de este movimiento intestinal. Es siempre mucho mejor no recurrir á las medicinas y hacerlo todo y en debido tiempo por medio del alimento, si es posible.

Además de esto debe también tenerse siempre cuidado con que nada moleste á la vaca, ni perturbe el reposo en que debe estar. Todo el mundo sabe que apenas nace el ternero la vaca se retira, cuando puede hacerlo, á algún lugar separado donde esté libre de temores con respecto á este último. A este instinto materno hay que dar satisfacción poniendo la vaca en algún lugar tranquilo y de poca luz, en el interior del establo. Estos lugares deben siempre encontrarse, tanto para el uso de las vacas como de las yeguas y hasta de los otros animales menores, en todo establo bién construido. El individuo que está á cargo del establo ó en especial de la vaca preñada debe vigilar con cuidado mientras se encuentre en aquel lugar de retiro hasta que llegue el momento del parto. Cuando este ocurra, si no se presenta novedad alguna, no debe hacerse nada que queda interrumpir, suspender ó perturbar el acto. Deben darse por lo menos algunas cuantas horas á la vaca parida para que desaparezca la perturbación causada por el parto. La naturaleza misma hace que la madre atienda desde luego á las primeras necesidades del ternero, y es mejor dejarla sola y que ella misma haga las cosas en el orden natural. Pero si en épocas anteriores la vaca se ha encontrado sometida á un tratamiento diferente á que el animal esté acostumbrado, deberá entonces cogerse el ternero desde el momento mismo en que nace y antes que la vaca lo haya tocado, llevándolo á otro lugar debidamentepreparado para recibirlo y donde será atendido como se requiere. Hay que dejarlo quieto hasta que al cabo de algunas horas se sienta con hambre. Entonces la vaca, que también ha estado descansando con toda la comodidad posible, y á quien debe haberse dado para conseguirlo una bebida caliente de atol de harina de avena, que es purgante y nutritiva al mismo tiempo, puede ser ordeñada, para darle en el acto esta leche al ternero, á quien de esta manera se enseñará también á beber desde el primer día. Si la vaca y el ternero permanecen juntos hay que dejar á aquella que alimente á este á su manera.

Teniéndose este cuidado puede suceder que nunca ocurra novedad alguna por espacio de muchos años, aún en fincas donde haya un gran número de vacas. Hay muchos hacendados cuidadosos que jamás han tenido en toda su vida ningún contratiempo á este respecto. En realidad no puede contarse con ninguna esperanza de seguridad sino procediendo de esta manera. Esa ha sido la costumbre del autor de este artículo, y en más de veinte años de experiencia ni le ha acontecido nunca cosa alguna que afectase la seguridad de los animales dedicados á la agricultura, ni ha perdido nunca ninguna cría, sea potro ó ternero, ni tenido tampoco ningún enfermo. Esto se ha debido simplemente al sistema de precaución que se le enseñó desde joven y que después ha practicado constantemente. El aislamiento de la vaca en un lugar tranquilo debe continuarse por tres ó cuatro dias (cuatro es la regla general), porque entonces la leche se encuentra ya en su estado normal y casi todo el peligro ha pasado completamente. Ya no es posible que se presente la fiebre de la leche que es la enfermedad más terrible de todas las que puede tener un animal en aquel estado. El buen tratamiento ordinario irá trayendo poco á poco á la vaca al estado de salud necesaria para poder ser ordeñada sin riesgo alguno. Esto se conseguirá al cabo de dos semanas, y será bueno no acortar este tiempo dando demasiado alimento á la vaca, porque de lo contrario puede sobrevenir una enfermedad, ó por lo menos una inflamación de la ubre, que jamás se presenta en ningún animal bien tratado. El demasiado alimento es la principal causa de estas afecciones, pero la exposición al frio ó á la lluvia, antes de que el animal haya recuperado sus fuerzas extenuadas por virtud del parto, es también causante de graves males.

En estas cosas debe procederse pronto andando despacio, porque puede perderse todo por andar con demasiada precipitación. Y esto es esencialmente verdadero cuando se trata de la alimentación de las vacas ó de cualesquiera otros animales que se encuentran en este estado. La regla que debe seguirse entonces invariablemente es andar despacio pero con paso seguro. Un aumento gradual en el alimento, y solo el que se necesite en realidad para la recuperación paulatina de las fuerzas perdidas, y para la producción de la leche que naturalmente se aumenta á medida que crece el ternero es de la más imperiosa necesidad ; y en el momento en que se vea la menor indicación de una alimentación excesiva debe ponerse término á aquel aumento.

Al ordeñador de la vaca antes mencionada se le pagaban, según se ha dicho, $150 al mes, lo que demuestra que después del cuidado y responsabilidad de alimentar la vaca, que ocupa el primer puesto, viene en segundo lugar la cuestión de ordeñarla, en la que se verá claro el mal resultado de cualquier sistema erroneo de alimentación, caso de haber existido. Cada animal por supuesto tiene que diferir y difiere en este respecto como en otros, de todos los demás de su especie, así es que á cada uno se le tiene que estudiar individualmente. Hay personas demasiado precipitadas que padecen el error de creer que todo lo que come el animal se vuelve leche; pero esto depende en gran manera de la clase especial á que la vaca partenece, y tanto daño puede hacerse excitando demasiado los órganos secretorios de la leche como perturbando las funciones digestivas.

ALIMENTACIÓN Y TRATAMIENTO DE LOS TERNEROS.

La época del crecimiento de los animales sujetos á domesticación es relativamente importante, y en consecuencia de ello resulta necesario que se le preste la debida atención. En la crianza de los terneros, en una lechería, se necesita tener presente: 1° que el desarrollo del animal sea regular y constante; 2° que si bien es cierto que debe aspirarse á un desarrollo muscular vigoroso, también lo es que debe evitarse el aumento de la gordura en ningún grado notable; y 3° que el desarrollo de la fuerza nerviosa debe ser fomentado, dando á los animales la mayor libertad para hacer ejercicio. De aquí se sigue que la leche nueva, la harina de chícharos, la de maíz, y el bagazo de las semillas aceitosas, no ocupan un lugar tan prominente en la alimentación de los terneros dedicados á la lechería, como en la de los dedicados al matadero después de que crezcan. Estos alimentos sin embargo deben usarse en cierta cantidad, especialmente la leche nueva y el bagazo antes nombrado. Los terneros deben alimentarse con leche nueva por las dos ó tres primeras semanas subsiguientes á su nacimiento. Después hay que darles una mezcla de leche nueva y de leche descremada por espacio de otras dos semanas; y después de trascurridas estas se les podrá mantener muy bién con leche descremada y con otras cosas á propósito. Es imposible dictar reglas aplicables á todos los casos, lo cual depende, como se ha dicho, de la gran diferencia que existe individualmente entre los animales de la misma especie. Un ternero de vigorosa constitución puede por ejemplo pasarlo muy bién sin ninguna leche nueva á las dos semanas de haber nacido, mientras que puede haber otro que necesite la misma alimentación por cuatro semanas y hasta tal vez por más largo tiempo. El fin á que debe aspirarse consiste en acortar la ración de leche nueva tan pronto como pueda hacerse sin perjuicio para el ternero, teniéndose cuidado de no impedir seriamente el crecimiento del animal, no sea que le sobrevenga daño permanente, lo cual después de todo sería la mayor equivocación que pudiera cometerse.

El cambio de la leche nueva por la leche descremada debe ser gradual hasta tal punto que no debe ser perceptible en la apariencia del animal ninguna indicación de que aquel se ha efectuado. Durante este período de transición se puede usar el bagazo antes mencionado, ó bien harina de linaza cruda ó cocinada en forma de atol, según se estime preferible. Si se usa este último alimento, debe emplearse también la leche, pero si se usa el bagazo habrá que dárselo á la vaca en unión de la harina que se mencionará más tarde. El atol de linaza se prepara hirviendo por el espacio de una hora en una grande cantidad de agua una pequeña porción de semillas de linaza; si entonces, y mientras esté caliente, se le mezcla con leche, la temperatura de esta se pondrá á la altura normal, lo cual es de importancia, pues que de otro modo sería necesario calentar la leche en una estufa, ó mezclarla con agua caliente. El primero de estos dos medios implica algún trabajo y el segundo tiende á producir una expansión indebida del estómago. El hecho es que la leche no debe darse como alimento estando fría.

Los alimentos enumerados en la siguiente lista pueden considerarse como los mejores entre la clase de adjuntos que habrán de usarse durante el período de la leche, á saber: 1. Avena: para los primeros días molida, para más tarde molida ó entera. 2. Una mezcla en iguales partes de avena molida y de salvado, ó de cebada molida y salvado, ó de las tres cosas juntas, agregándole harina de linaza ó bagazo de semillas oleosas, ó atol de linaza, procediendo para hacer la mezcla en el orden que se ha explicado. No hay ninguna cosa que pueda compararse con la avena para alimentar á los terneros y se la debe usar con tanta frecuencia y abundancia como sea posible.

Los alimentos que deben usarse como acesorios ó adjuntos en la época del invierno son el heno, el forraje ensilado y las raíces ó tubérculos preparados en forma de pulpa ó cortados en rebanadas. En el verano puede usarse con provecho alguna yerba tierna y nutritiva, la que á decir verdad es siempre necesaria á no ser que se tengan abundantes pastos.

El tratamiento en general debe ser cuidadoso. Los terneros deben tenerse en departamentos amplios, pero cerrados, que en el invierno deben calentarse. Si hay las proprias facilidades para darle á cada uno de ellos su debida ración de leche podrán ponerse varios en un mismo compartimiento. En el verano debe este conservarse oscuro con el objeto de que las moscas no vengan á molestar á los terneros. Junto con estos compartientos puede haber un pequeño corral sembrado de yerba de pasto donde el animal pueda correr.

El ejercicio abundante es una de las cosas que deben buscarse con más cuidado para la debida crianza de los terneros, por cuanto constituye el mejor medio de desenvolver su poder nervioso. Esto es más esencial todavía cuando se trata de terneras destinadas para ser en su día vacas de leche. Este es asunto que deben tener siempre á la mira los agricultores en cuyas fincas se acostumbra abonar todo el terreno, y donde por consecuencia no se necesita que el animal haga muchos esfuerzos ni ejercicio notable para obtener su alimento.

El período de destetar los terneros varía en proporción á la abundancia ó escasez de la leche y á la constitución del animal. Cuando un ternero se alimenta bien podrá ser destetado en caso de absoluta necesidad á la edad de tres meses; pero cuando exista en él la tendencia más lijera á hacerse delicado en el alimento, debe posponerse el destetamiento hasta que llegue el animal á la edad de cinco ó seis meses. Podrá usarse la leche descremada con mucho provecho dándola de beber á los terneros aún después de haber llegado á aquella época en que realmente no la necesitan.

Por más que se diga en favor del sistema de criar novillos de la raza lechera para envialos al matadero, tengo la convicción de que no hay ventaja en darles este destino, cuando han llegado á la edad de su completo desarrollo, ó están próximos á alcanzarlo. Las razones que tengo para ello son: 1ª, que no tienen todavía el suficiente peso; 2ª, que los novillos de estas razas no se desarrollan tan pronto como los de las razas propias para el matadero; 3ª, que el gasto de la alimentación es demasiado grande comparado con el aumento del peso; 4ª, que la carne de los terneros de esta clase no es de primera calidad.

Admito sin dificultad que hay muchas diferencias en este respecto dentro de las mismas razas de vacas lecheras, pero también sé que en ninguna de ellas se pueden ver novillos de tanto peso como los que se encuentran en la raza de "Hereford" ó de "Shorthorn," cuando tienen de dos y medio á tres años de edad. Podrá haber de vez en cuando algún novillo de raza lechera que tenga buen tamaño y peso en proporción, pero eso será seguramente una excepción de la regla.

Es cosa que también puede probarse sin gran dificultad que los novillos de las razas lecheras no alcanzan su desarrollo completo tan pronto como los de las otras razas destinadas para el matadero. A las vacas y á los toros le sucede lo mismo. Los animales que se destinan tan solo para la producción de carne han sido sometidos á tratamientos tan enérjicos para obtener prontamente su desarrollo, que este se ha efectuado hasta cierto punto á expensas de las otras cualidades que se cultivan para obtener una vaca lechera. Los terneros de la última raza no resistirían aquellos procedimientos sin perjuicio de su salud.

EL ARTE DE ORDEÑAR.

No queda duda alguna de que el producto de una vaca se cambia para bien ó para mal por virtud de la manera especial con que se haga el ordeñamiento. Este en realidad es un verdadero arte, que para ser bueno y productivo de buenos efectos, ha de fundarse en un conocimiento perfecto de los caracteres distintivos que presenta la vaca, y especialmente de la organización de su ubre, y de los métodos estudiados par la mejor producción de la leche. Todas las cosas tienen una razón de ser, y ciertamente son varias las que exigen que el ordeñamiento se ejecute de cierta manera. Estas razones pueden recapitularse como sigue:

1ª. El ordeñamiento debe hacerse suavemente y sin dar molestia á la vaca, manipulando con la ubre de tal manera que se imite en cuanto sea posible la acción del ternero cuando está mamando.

2ª. Debe hacerse más bien con calma que de prisa.

3ª. Debe sacarse de la ubre hasta la última gota de leche.

4ª. Mientras más frecuente sea el ordeñamiento, mayor será el rendimiento de la leche y mayor la cantidad de mantequilla que se encuentre en ella.

Estas reglas están fundadas en el hecho de que la ubre de la vaca no es un depósito de leche que se haya ido acumulando allí gota por gota, sino una glándula secretoria que ejerce su acción más copiosamente durante un período de excitación. En esto se parece á las glándulas salivares, al pancreas, á las glándulas del sistema digestivo, á las lacrimales, y á otras que son órganos secretorios y no depósitos. Estas glándulas están constantement segregando sus fluidos especiales en pequeñas cantidades Pero cuando se las excita la secreción aumenta considerablemente y las descargas son copiosas. Las glándulas que segregan la leche tienen la misma peculiaridad, y poco después de que empieza el acto del ordeñamiento, y no antes, la ubre se llena y la leche se descarga hasta que se agota por completo la cantidad segregada. Entonces principia el período de una nueva secreción que continúa hasta que se verifica un nuevo ordeñamiento. Podria suceder que no sacándose la leche fuese esta absorbida y que se secase la ubre como se dice generalmente. Ya se ha dicho que la vaca debe ser ordeñada de una manera sosegada y suave á fin de que el animal permanezca quieto y no haya nada que perturbe la secreción de la leche. La manipulación de la ubre debe hacerse como se ha dicho, á fin de no producir más efecto que la acción nerviosa indispensable para el caso. Esto se consigue exprimiendo los pezones, tirando de ellos alternativamente hacia abajo y hacia arriba, procediendo en todo con calma y no interrumpiendo la operación hasta que se haya sacado toda la leche.

La necesidad de hacer esto y de que el ordeñamiento se efectue á tales intervales como los que sean adecuados para obtener la más copiosa cantidad de leche se encuentra explicada por la razón siguiente. Si se mata una vaca cuando está en estado de ordeñarse y se amputa la ubre para examinar su constitución interior, se encontrará que está formada por una masa de tejido esponjoso en que hay multitud de vasos y canales distintos, á la manera de las diversas ramas de un río. Todos estos canales empiezan en un tejido glandular denso y mantecoso que se encuentra en la parte superior de la ubre, y desde allí puede seguírseles en su camino, viendo que se dividen y subdividen como el tronco de un árbol, hasta que al fin las ramas más delgadas penetran en ciertas masas de tejido glandular, y de forma globulosa, semejantes en su forma á racimos de uvas. Cada uno de estos pequeños glóbulos contiene una sustancia grasienta. A lo largo de estos canales para la leche hay tres glándulas secretorias; pero además de ellas y en la parte superior de la ubre hay otras varias, especialmente cuando este órgano se extiende sobre la superficie del abdomen, donde recibe un número enorme de vasos sanguíneos excesivamente delgados que se ramifican dentro del tejido glandular, y cuyos últimos extremos se reunen con los glóbulos congregados en forma de racimo, según se ha dicho anteriormente.

ALIMENTOS A PROPÓSITO PARA LA PRODUCCIÓN DE LA LECHE.

Hay personas, y entre ellas algunas que pretenden ser versadas en la ciencia, que mantienen que el alimento de una vaca no produce efecto especial en la naturaleza ó calidad de la leche, puesto que esta no es más que un producto del animal y tiene que ser la misma en todos los casos mientras permanezca en buen estado de salud y se efectuen sin pertubación todas sus funciones. Semejante doctrina no está sin embargo en consonancia con la experiencia y el convencimiento de los que se ocupan en alimentar vacas y cuyo negocio consiste en procurar la mejor cualidad de leche. Tampoco puede decirse que la opinión antedicha esté sostenida por hombres científicos de la clase más inteligente y observadora, los que por regla general se atienen sobre todo á lo que les demuestra su propia investigación de los hechos, cuidadosamente observados y comprobados, y gustan más de descansar en lo que les enseña la experiencia propia, que de aceptar conclusiones hechas por otros cuya reputación consiste principalmente en que son extranjeros, y que siendo químicos y no hombres prácticos no saben nada de lo que se vé diariamente en las haciendas y potreros, aún en sus propios países. Afortunadamente esta especie de esclavitud en que se ha querido tener á los hombres de campo de este país, sujetándolos á tener por guías á químicos franceses y alemanes, está rápidamente desapareciendo, y los hombres más adelantados en la ciencia agrícola americana, se ocupan ahora de investigar las cosas por si mismos, á efecto de poder llegar á conclusiones positivas á la vez que propias. El resultado que se va obteniendo concuerda con la experiencia común de las hombres prácticos que saben que el alimento lo hace todo en cuanto á la cantidad y calidad de la leche de las vacas.

Algo más que esto se necesita para tener éxito en la práctica, especialmente en estos tiempos en que el valor de los alimentos vendidos en el mercado es más alto que nunca, y en que se observa además una tendencia constante á disminuir los precios de los productos agrícolas. El traficante en leche debe estudiar ahora con más cuidado que nunca la naturaleza de los alimentos que son indispensables para hacer que la producción de aquel artículo sea beneficiosa en todos sentidos, y satisfaga las especiales necesidades de su comercio.

El fabricante de mantequilla necesita esencialmente que la leche contenga grasa, y debe alimentar á la vaca de la manera más conveniente para conseguir aquel resultado. El fabricante de queso por su parte necesita una gran cantidad de leche no demasiado rica en grasa, pero que tenga de ella la cantidad suficiente para que el queso salga de la cualidad requerida. El simple vendedor de leche ha de cuidar á su turno de que, como lo requiere la ley, tenga su artículo, por lo menos, un trece por ciento de sustancias sólidas, de las cuales una tercera parte sea de grasa, mientras que la caseina se encuentre en proporción todavía más grande. El fabricante de mantequilla no tiene que tener tanto cuidado con respecto á la calidad de la leche qne produce, por lo menos en cuanto hace á la protección del público por medio de las leyes; pero como la necesidad de obtener ganancias es inexorable y más fuerte que las leyes, resulta que mientras el fabricante de quesos y el vendedor de leche están obligados bajo las penas de la ley á producir un artículo que contenga doce ó trece por ciento de materia sólida y en que la caseina esté en exceso del azúcar y de la grasa, el fabricante de mantequilla tiene necesariamente que buscar un artículo en que la grasa esté en exceso, á lo menos en un cinco ó seis por ciento, puesto que todo lo que baje de este límite haría improductiva su ocupación.

Todo lo que va dicho tiende á demostrar que el conocimiento del cáracter de los alimentos usados es indispensable para el éxito de cuantos se dedican á la alimentación de las vacas para objetos de lucro, y que cada clase de traficante en leche tiene un punto de vista ó un fin distinto, conforme al cual han de variar necesariamente los procedimientos que ponga en práctica.

Es cosa ahora casi universalmente aceptada como principio y guía en el asunto de alimentar los animales, que las grasas que se encuentran en el alimento van á la sangre directamente y sin cambiarse desde los órganos digestivos, para formar la grasa del animal, y que la disposición individual de este último es la que determina si la gordura debe depositarse en el tejido muscular, como sucede en el mejor ganado de piel suave y lustrosa, ó en los órganos interiores y en la forma de sebo, como en los animales mal alimentados de cuero áspero, ó en las ubres de las vacas, como sucede en las de la raza de "Jersey" y de "Guernsey" que son especialmente productoras de mantequilla, no menos que en otras pertenecientes á otras razas.

Bién entendido el principio se sigue de él que el criador de vacas debe necesariamente elegir los alimentos más adecuados para el objeto especial de su industria. El fabricante de mantequilla usará aquellos alimentos en que se sabe que predominan en gran proporción las sustancias grasas, de olor y de color acentuados. Los meros productores de leche se cuidarán poco de aquellos elementos grasos y preferirán las sustancias en que predominen los elementos productores de carne (la proteina) y tengan solo una moderada proporción de grasa. Esta última es la que produce la caseina cuya composición química es casi la misma exactamente que la de la materia sólida de la carne. La lista que se dá á continuación muestra la composición de los varios alimentos que están en uso común, según el último informe anual de la estación experimental del Estado de Massachusetts:

Tanto por ciento de materia alimenticia secada en el aire.	Proteina.	Grasa.	Almidón, azúcar, etc.
Harina de maíz	9 á 16	3 á 5	73 á 83
Harina de "hominy"	7 á 12	5 á 12	68 á 78
Harina de chícharos	21	2	55
Harina de linaza	30 á 39	6 á 9	32 á 44
Harina de semilla de algodón	36 á 51	9 á 14	20 á 33
Salvado de trigo	15 á 20	3 á 6	51 á 62
Residuos de cervecería	16 á 33	2 á 6	33 á 67
Polvo de cacao	15	25	45

Lo que aparece más culminantemente en estas cifras es la vasta diferencia en la composición de las varias sustancias. Esto muestra cuán necesario es que no se compren dichos alimentos sino despúes de analizados, puesto que el valor de cualquiera de ellos para un uso especial puede exceder en un 50 por ciento ó más al ordinario. Esta diferencia enseñará que los resultados que se obtengan de su uso puedan variar también considerablemente. Así es que en el uso de dichas sustancias el valor de ellas debe basarse solo en su cualidad, y que el criador para estar seguro debe estimarlos sobre la base del que sea más barato y contenga los elementos nutritivos que se desean.

MODO DE HACER LA MANTEQUILLA.

El tratamiento de la crema es una de las cosas mas importantes en todo lo relativo á la fabricación de la mantequilla, así en lo que respecta á la cantidad, como á la calidad del artículo. La crema dulce dá menos mantequilla, y la que produce es de olor menos agradable que la de la crema un poco agria ó cortada. Pero si el cortamiento ha ido demasiado lejos se echará á perder el sabor de la mantequilla, puesto que la acidez precipitará la producción de las sustancias volátiles, que cuando se encuentran en exceso producen el peculiar estado que le dá el nombre de rancia. Una cantidad muy moderada de estos ácidos le dá un gusto agradable y cierto olor muy bueno. Cuando la crema está en la condición adecuada se dice que está "madura." La "madurez" consiste en que se ha producido en ella cierta cantidad de ácido láctico, que generalmente representa de sesenta á setenta y cinco por ciento del total de la leche en que está la crema. Esta cantidad de ácido láctico no debe ser mayor que la necesaria para producir un gusto lijeramente ácido y agradable, lo que puede conseguirse de un modo fijo usando cualquiera de los dos métodos siguientes:

El primero consiste en poner la leche en vasijas de poca profundidad á una temperatura de 60° á 62°, en aire puro, por espacio de treinta y seis horas, descremándola entonces. La leche estará en ese momento todavía fresca, ó cuando no, lijeramente agriada. En cuanto, á la crema después de recogida con cuidado á intervalos de doce horas, se la deja en una orza ó tinaja á la temperatura indicada. Las nuevas cantidades de crema que se recojan se echarán en las mismas vasijas y se tendrá cuidado de revolver el todo suavemente á fin de que se mezcle bién. Al terminar treinta y seis horas después del primer descremamiento, la crema estará en las mejores condiciones posibles de "madurez" para hacer una excelente mantequilla.

En el segundo método se descrema la leche á las veinticuatro horas después de haberla dejado en reposo en una vasija profunda y al aire frío. Después de separada la crema se la pone en un cubo que se coloca en el tanque á la temperatura usual de 45°, hasta que se reune la cantidad suficiente para empezar á hacer la mantequilla. Esto no puede ser sin embargo antes de que la crema esté "madura," lo cual puede conseguirse exponiéndola á acción del aire á la temperatura de 60° á 65°, por el espacio de veinticuatro horas, en cuyo tiempo se obtendrá toda la acidez necesaria. Esta demora puede sin embargo evitarse y apresurarse la "madurez" de la crema, mezclándola con una cantidad de leche cortada, ó de suero del día anterior. Por regla general una botella de leche cortada para veinte de crema fresca es proporción suficiente, teniendo cuidado de remover la mezcla suavemente aunque de tal manera que queden bién incorporadas las dos sustancias.

La cualidad de la mantequilla depende precisamente del grado de "madurez" de la crema; y para estar seguro de ello debe usarse siempre un termómetro, á fin de regular la temperatura, llevando nota del tiempo empleado, porque si la temperatura y el tiempo ejercen su acción combinada y si una está en exceso del otro, es preciso que los dos se nivelen para obtener el deseado efecto.

Antes de colocar la crema en la máquina de hacer mantequilla debe llevarse la orza ó tinaja en que se encuentre á un cuarto caliente, donde se la debe conservar por espacio de doce horas, agitándola con suavidad hasta que todo la masa se ponga á una temperatura de 62° ó de 65° en tiempo de invierno. En el tiempo de verano la temperatura debe ser de 55°, subiendo ó bajando uno ó dos grados según las circumstancias.

La máquina de hacer mantequilla ha de estar bién lavada con agua caliente y luego enjuagada con agua fresca, después de lo cual se pone en ella la crema. Sentado en una silla junto á ella, el operador empieza á moverla á razón de ocho revoluciones por minuto, procurando que cada sucesivo movimiento sea aproximadamente un segundo más veloz que el anterior. Al principio se desarrollarán algunos gases á que se dará salida abriendo el agujero que les permite escaparse. Esto no tendrá que hacerse sino durante unos diez minutos, al cabo de los cuales cesará la formación de gases. Pronto se verá que la crema se pone espesa, y entonces unas cuantas vueltas más rápidas harán precipitar la operación. En el momento en que empieza á sentirse un ruido como el que producen los golpes dados en el agua se tiene la señal de que empieza á formarse la mantequilla; y entonces es necesario tener cuidado de no dar á la máquina demasiadas revoluciones. Cuando la mantequilla está en granos tan grandes como los del trigo ó como los chícharos la operación está concluida. El suero debe sacarse por medio de la abertura que está en el fondo de la máquina, dentro de la cual debe entonces derramarse agua fría, agitándola bién diversas ocasiones á fin de que quede bien lavada. Es costumbre general en las fincas de lechería agregar al suero un puñado de sal antes de sacarlo de la máqina de hacer mantequilla; y se cree que con esto se facilita la operación de separar la mantequilla y el suero. También se ha recomendado lavar la mantequilla en salmuera en el momento en que salga de la máquina. Las dos prácticas están apoyadas en buenas razones. La mantequilla es más lijera que la leche y que el agua, aunque con respecto á esta última no lo es tanto que permita una fácil separación. La leche es viscosa y se pega á la mantequilla de tal manera que no es fácil separarla con prontitud; pero si se añade sal al suero se aumenta la densidad de este y necesariamente la mantequilla flota con mayor facilidad. Así es que cuando se derrama salmuera dentro del suero, la densidad de la mezcla hace que la mantequilla suba á la superficie, diluyéndose también la leche que le está adherida, con todo lo cual se precipita la separación. La importancia de esta simple práctica es por lo tanto fácil de percibir.

Cuando se intenta guardar la mantequilla por algún tiempo es indispensable dejarla enteramente libre de toda la leche que pudiera estarle adherida. La razón de esto se encuentra en el hecho de que la caseina es un fermento, y un agente químico bastante activo, que produciría la descomposición de la mantequilla, convirtiendo la sustancia grasa, á lo menos en parte, en aquellos ácidos volátiles que le dan el mal olor y el mal sabor que la caracterizan cuando está rancia. Pero cuando la mantequilla debe usuarse inmediatamente, la antedicha separación no necesita ser completa. Antes por el contrario es mejor que le quede un poco de leche, porque con ella se desenvuelve un cierto aroma junto con una especie de sabor de nueces, que la hacen sumamente agradable. De otra manera la mantequilla sería muy insípida y con un olor bastante indiferente de mera grasa. Asi es que el fabricante de mantequilla puede echar á perder su artículo si se esfuerza demasiado en lavarlo mucho.

Este es punto que debe entenderse bien. El agua no puede remover ninguna especie de grasa. No la disuelve absolutamente, y así es que la mantequilla en si misma no sufre perjuicio alguno por mucha que sea la cantidad de agua que se le eche encima. Pero los lavados le quitan á la mantequilla el pequeño resto de leche que había en ella, dejándola pura, y necesariamente sin olor alguno.

A su debido tiempo, unos días más tarde ó más temprano, la mantequilla empieza á sufrir la acción de un procedimiento químico especial, que se verifica en su interior, y entonces empiezan á desenvolverse poco á poco los ácidos que le dan sabor. Puede decirse que entonces está "madura," como se dice de las frutas, siendo entonces cuando adquiere su mejor gusto, debido solamente á la producción de los primeros elementos de descomposición. Si la mantequilla ha de envasarse para uso futuro este cambio espontáneo se irá verificando sin ningún auxilio exterior; pero si ha de usarse el artículo inmediatamente será bueno que se le agregue una pequeña cantidad de leche.

[Se continuará.]

THE BRUSSELS COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

ITS ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS.

The Brussels Commercial Museum has been in existence for about eight years. It occupies a large building, belonging to the Government, and prominently situated in the city. It is a branch or dependency of the Department of Foreign Affairs, which has control in Belgium of all the commercial business of the nation; but it has a special division relating to "transportation," belonging to the Department of Railroads, which is an independent branch of the Government.

EXHIBITION ROOMS.

The Museum was started originally for the sole, or at least the main, purpose of collecting samples of all those articles of merchandise which were sold by other countries in all the markets of the world, in competition with Belgium. These samples, placed in this way at the disposal of the Belgian manufacturers, might enable them to rearrange their methods of fabrication to conform themselves with the requirements of any desired market. A statement was attached to each sample, setting forth the place from which it came, the cost price of the article, the cost of transportation, insurance, custom-house duties, and all other additional expenses necessary, the manner of packing the article, its retail market price, the average amounts sold in the market, etc. The statement contained occasionally, in addition to the above information, the names and addresses of the leading merchants engaged in importing or exporting the article.

The Museum also receives all the samples of raw material, imported from abroad, whose purchase by the Belgian manufacturers might be more advantageous, when made directly in the place of origin, than indirectly through some intermediate European market, whether in England, Germany, or

France. The latter idea was carried on so far as to cause collections to be made of samples of cereals from the Balkans region, supposed to be liable in the future to enter into competition with similar articles from other European countries or from the United States. This particular effort seems, however, not to have produced any practical result; as a Museum, no matter of what kind, is certainly not the place where speculators or purchasers will apply to inform themselves on the qualities of the cereals.

The samples above named, whether of raw materials or of manufactured articles, were furnished the Museum by the Belgian Consuls or their agents, in the respective localities, who were reimbursed for all such expenditures.

Several rooms of the Museum are now set apart for the preservation of the said samples, although, as stated hereafter, the latter have lost much of their importance. Their exhibition which originally constituted the paramount purpose of the institution, has become little by little, under the teachings of experience, a matter of secondary consideration. On the other hand, some branches or dependencies, which were originally established merely as a complement, or have been created of late, have grown in importance and tend at present to occupy the first place.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The Museum—that is, the collection of samples—has been completed by the establishment of a bureau of information attached to it, which deals with a large variety of subjects and includes all countries. It is intended to give prompt answer to all inquiries made to it on statistics of imports and exports into or from any country outside of Belgium, the financial and commercial condition of the same, its peculiar necessities, its commercial habits, its methods of payment, the systems of credit which prevail in it, its usual rates of exchange, its facilities of transportation, its tariff laws, etc. Applicants may be informed also of the names of the principal commercial houses of each country, such as furnished by the respective consuls, or as given in the respective Year

Books or other official publications. This branch of the Museum has developed into a very important department, which attracts already one-half, more or less, of the whole number of visitors.

BUREAU OF PROPOSALS AND CONCESSIONS.

Industrial enterprise is unable, as a rule, to get all the information which it may need on the public works of importance undertaken by the Government, whether at home or abroad. People may need to be acquainted with the nature of those works and with the terms and conditions on which the concessions therefor are to be made by the Governments. To meet this necessity a bureau has been attached to the Museum, under the name of "Bureau d'adjudications" (Bureau of Proposals and Concessions), in which accurate information can be obtained concerning all the works to be undertaken by either the Belgian or any foreign Government, such as railroads, wagon roads, bridges, telegraphs, prisons, hospitals, etc., and on contracts for the transportation of mails and for other services. The Bureau can show to the interested parties the text of the specifications, maps, plans, etc., and acquaint them with the terms and conditions set forth in the published invitations for proposals, thus enabling them to compete if desired. The information furnished by this Bureau emanates from the Belgian consuls in the respective countries, who have been given special and strict instructions to that effect. This branch of the service of the Museum is highly valued by the public. The visitors of the Bureau of Proposals and Concessions form about one-fourth of the total number.

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION.

Another important Bureau, not less highly valued, is the ene called "Transportation." It deals especially with maritime transportation, and, although in reality it does not belong to the Museum, it has been attached to it for the sake of convenience, and to better accommodate the public. By concentrating in only one office everything relating to this matter much useless labor is saved.

This Bureau can furnish, either at once, or with a delay of two or three days, all information desired on the facilities of transportation, freights, lines of steamers or sailing vessels, etc., etc., from any Belgian port to any port in the world· When the Bureau has not at hand the means to answer the inquiries made, it applies to the navigation companies of Antwerp, which answer by return mail. The inquiries are numerous, and are received not only from the people of the country, but also from people of foreign countries, even from France. They are always answered. The visitors of the Bureau of Transportation form also a fourth of the total number of the daily visitors of the Museum.

INFORMATION GIVEN GRATUITOUSLY.

It must be stated also that the information furnished by all the bureaus of the Museum is furnished gratuitously, and that the personnel of the institution makes, always, an effort to respond satisfactorily to all the inquiries.

SECONDARY BUREAUX OR DIVISIONS.

For the rendition of the different services which fall under the jurisdiction and scope of the Museum, it has, in addition to the Exhibition Rooms already referred to—access to which is free to all—a certain number of special divisions, respectively intrusted with the said services. Visitors desiring information on some special subject can be referred at once, the moment they enter the Museum, to the proper division or office. Each division is in charge of an officer or officers, whose duty it is to give the visitors the proper answers and furnish the information desired.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

As a complement of the institution, there is in the Museum a Library and Reading room, free to all, open daily from 9.30 a. m. to 12 m , and from 2 to 5 p. m. All the Belgian papers, most of the statistical publications of different countries outside of Belgium, and a great many Directories can be consulted there. The usefulness of this Library is seriously impaired by the lack of funds, as the appropriations thus far made by the Government have been insufficient for the purchase of certain publications, the prices of which are comparatively high.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

The following statement, appearing from an official report on the subject, submitted to the Departunent of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom, shows the number of daily visitors to the different departments of the Museum during the month of October, 1893:

In search of general information	48
To the Bureau of Proposals and Concessions	26
To the Bureau of Transportation	25
Total	99

PERSONNEL OF THE MUSEUM.

The personnel of the Museum—without counting the Transportation Department—consists of one director, a chief clerk, two first-class clerks, three second-class clerks and four messengers and watchmen. All these persons are paid out of funds of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Chief of the Bureau of Transportation and the two clerks who work under him are paid by the Department of Railroads.

EXPENSES.

The total amount required to run the Museum, exclusive of salaries, does not exceed 20,000 francs, or $4,000 per year, furnished by the Government. This sum includes all general expenses, as fuel, small repairs, stationery, postage stamps, purchase of documents, subscriptions to newspapers, purchase and renewal of samples, and publication of the Catalogue. It is manifestly insufficient, and the library alone absorbs already a large portion of the appropriated sum.

The purchase of samples does not make a large figure in the ordinary expenses, as the managers of the Museum do not consider this service one of paramount importance. It is very difficult for them to obtain in due time, at each season, such new samples as are desired, especially of woven articles. It is very often the case that when samples reach the Museum the article represented by them is already out of fashion. On the other hand it would be asking too much of the consuls to require them to furnish such minute information as might be necessary to make the sample department a complete success. The expense incurred, should this plan be adopted, would also be considerable. Many commercial firms expend in this respect every year larger sums than the whole amount appropriated for the Museum.

The managers of the institution confine themselves to the collection of samples of typical and general character, which admit of little or no change, and leave to each one individually the task of getting himself any desired specific information. They willingly accept all that the consuls or accredited correspondents send to them, but they give more importance to frequent and accurate reports than to samples, the value of which is liable to decrease.

THE BULLETIN.

There is a source of revenue for the Museum, consisting in the publication of the Bulletin which completes the program of its services. This weekly paper, issued under the title of *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum) does not pretend to be, in some respects, anything else than the Prospectus of the Museum, and is edited by the personnel of the establishment. The amounts yielded by the subscriptions and advertisements, added to the appropriation made by the Government, are applied to meet the expenses.

CONCLUSION.

It may be said, in recapitulation, that the Brussels Commercial Museum lives and thrives rather on account of the service done by the Bureaux created and attached to it after its establishment than by its collection of samples. The

term *Museum* is therefore improperly given to it. It is in reality a Bureau of information, sufficiently well equipped, and the information on various subjects which it furnishes seems to be highly appreciated by the Belgian commercial and industrial world.

EL MUSEO COMERCIAL DE BRUSELAS.

El Museo Comercial de Bruselas, establecido hace cosa de ocho años en un vasto edificio de la propiedad del Estado, que ocupa totalmente, constituye un ramo ó dependencia directa del Ministerio de Negocios Extranjeros, á quien incumbe en Bélgica todo lo relativo al comercio. Hay en él sin embargo, una sección importante, llamada de "transportes," que está regida y sostenida por el Ministerio de Ferrocarriles, Correos y Telégrafos, porque á este, con arreglo al sistema belga de organización administrativa, le corresponde por derecho todo lo relativo á aquel servicio.

EL MUSEO PROPIAMENTE DICHO.

El Museo Comercial, tal como füe concebido en su origen consiste simplemente en una colección de muestras, tan completa como ha podido obtenerse, de cuanta mercancía puede venderse, ó se vende, en los mercados extranjeros, en competencia con las dela misma clase producidas, ó fabricadas, en Bélgica. Estas muestras están á la disposción de los productores y fabricantes del Reino, á fin de que después de examinarlas y estudiarlas con la atención que les parezca propia puedan determinar si conviene ó no á sus intereses introducir algún cambio en sus sistemas de producción, ó de fabricación que haga mas vendibles sus mercanciás, ó las acomode mejor á las exigencias de los mercados.

Cada una de las muestras va acompañada con una noticia por escrito, en que se da cuenta de la procedencia del artículo, su precio en el país de origen, el gasto adicional que imponen los transportes, aseguros, derechos de aduanas, etc., etc., el método ó manera de empaquetarlo ó envasarlo, la cantidad del mismo artículo que por término medio se vende en cada país, el precio que por él se paga al menudco—y en algunos casos el nombre y la dirección de los principales comerciantes del país de origen dedicados á su venta.

Se ha formado igualmente en este Museo una colección de muestras de las materias primas, procedentes del extranjero, que los fabricantes belgas suelen, ó solían, adquirir, no directamente en el país de origen, sino en algún mercado europeo, bien en Inglaterra, Alemania ó Francia. Con esto se procuró llamar la atención de los expresados fabricantes hacia el hecho de que tal vez podría serles más ventajoso comprar el artículo en el mismo lugar donde se produce. Y en el desenvolvimiento de estas ideas se llegó hasta el extremo de traer muestras de los cereales de la región de los Balkans, creyendo que podrían en su día hacer competencia á los de otros países de Europa, ó los de los Estados Unidos. Esto no parece, sin embargo, que condujese á ningún resultado práctico, pues un Museo, no es por cierto el lugar á donde acudirán los compradores de cereales, sean ó no especuladores, para informarse de las cualidades del artículo de su comercio.

Todas las muestras exhibidas, tanto de materias primas, como de artículos manufacturados, se recibieron en el Museo por conducto de los Cónsules y agentes consulares de Bélgica, en los diferentes países. El Gobierno les había ordenado que las reuniesen, y les satisfizo oportunamente lo que gastaron en comprarlas.

Son muchos los salones del Museo, que están consagrados á la exhibición de estas muestras. La colección es importante; pero como se verá mas adelante, su valor ha tenido que ceder en mucho al de otros departamentos del instituto. Andando el tiempo, y en virtud de la experiencia adquirida, se llegó al convencimiento de que esta colección, considerada en el principio como la cosa mas esencial del Museo, si no tal vez como su único objeto, es mucho menos útil que otros departamentos ó servicios establecidos recientemente, ó que no fueron creados sino como cosa accesoria ó complementaria.

OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN.

Unida al Museo propiamente dicho se estableció casi desde el principio una Oficina denominada de información, y destinada á contestar preguntas y suministrar noticias sobre multitud de materias, no simplemente circumscritas al Reino de Bélgica sino extensivas á todas los demás paises. Entre los asuntos acerca de los cuales este Oficina ilustra al público se encuentran los siguientes; estadísticas de importación y exportación en todos los paises, situación en que se encuentran estos bajo el punto de vista comercial y rentístico, necesidades comerciales, y hábitos y costumbres del mismo género que en cada cual prevalecen, métodos de pagos y sistemas de crédito que sean peculiares á cada uno, movimientos que en ellos se hayan efectuado respecto á cambios, modos de hacer los transportes, derechos que tienen que pagarse con arreglo á los respectivos Aranceles de aduanas, y gastos de otro género en que se tenga que incurrir necesariamente, nombres y direcciones de los principales comerciantes, conforme á listas suministradas por los Cónsules, ó á lo constante en los Anuarios oficiales de cada país, etc. Este servicio ha adquirido una vasta importancia, y hoy por hoy puede decirse que en general es el que mas llama la atención del público. El número de las personas que acuden á esta Oficina, forma poco menos de la mitad de los visitantes del Museo.

OFICINA DE CONCESIONES ADMINISTRATIVAS Ó DE CONTRATACIÓN DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS.

No es posible que la industria pueda informarse directamente y por si misma acerca de las obras públicas importantes que se ejecutan ó tratan de ejecutarse en el extranjero. Pero como le interesa mantenerse al corriente de lo que pasa en este concepto, y saber cual es la clase de trabajo que se ha emprendido, ó trata de emprendarse, los pliegos de condiciones formulados por el Gobierno, los planos y dibujos, y todo lo demás conducente á formar cabal juicio, se ha tratado de satisfacer á todo esto con el establecimiento en el Museo de una Sección especial denominada en francés "Section d'adjudications," lo que en castellano pudiera traducirse como "Oficina de concesiones administrativas," ó "de contratación de obras públicas." Allí se dan informes oficiales y auténticos sobre toda obra pública (caminos de hierro, puentes, calzadas, telégrafos, trabajos cualesquiera de otras clases, construcción de hospicios, prisiones, etc.), que se emprenda en Bélgica, ó en cualquier país extranjero. En esta Oficina se encontrarán, y pondrán á disposición de los interesados para el debido examen, los pliegos de condiciones y demas documentas necesarios, impartiéndoles la instrucción necesaria para que puedan tomar parte en la licitación. Todos estos datos se reciben por conducto de los Cónsules, á quienes el Ministerio de Negocios Extranjeros tiene dadas órdenes terminantes con ese objeto. Esta parte del servicio del Museo ha encontrado gran favor en el público y el número de personas que acuden á él representa poco mas ó menos una cuarta parte de la totalidad de los visitantes del Museo.

OFICINA DE TRANSPORTES.

Otro departamento importante y no menos apreciado por el pueblo, es el denominado en general "de transportes," aunque realmente se dedica de una manera más fija á los transportes maritimos. Como se ha dicho, esta Oficina no es en realidad una dependencia del Museo, sino una sección anexa á él para comodidad del público. Reuniendo en un mismo edificio todo lo que se relaciona con los asuntos sobre que pueden solicitarse noticias se evitan muchos pasos fatigosos y se llenan mejor los propósitos del Gobierno. Todo depende en ella del Ministerio de ferrocarriles correos y telegrafos.

Aquí se dan informes, muchas veces en el acto, y cuando no con solo una demora de dos ó tres días, sobre los medios de transporte, lineas de navegación, fletes, precios de pasage, etc., desde un puerto cualquiera en el reino de Bélgica á un puerto cualquiera de cualquiera país del mundo. Cuando la Oficina no tiene ella misma el modo de dar respuesta, escribe á la Compañia de navegación de Amberes, que á vuelta de correo suministra los informes pedidos. Las solicitudes que esta oficina recibe, así del interior del Reino, como del extranjero, incluyendo á Francia, son muy numerosas; y á todas se da respuesta.

Los visitantes de la Sección de transportes forman cada día la cuarta parte de los que concurren al Museo.

ORGANIZACIÓN.

Para el debido desempeño de estos diferentes servicios hay en el Museo, además de los Salones en que se exhiben las muestras, y que están siempre abiertos al público, el número adecuado de oficinas, ó dependencias, á las que son encaminados los visitantes, así que hacen conocer sus deseos. Cada una de ellas está provista con los empleados necesarios, á quienes corresponde contestar lo que se le pregunte.

Además de todo esto existe en el Museo una Biblioteca y sala de lectura, abierta al público, y donde el que quiera puede ir á trabajar todos los días desde las 9½ de la mañana hasta las 12, y desde las 2 hasta las 5 de la tarde.

Allí se encuentran todos los periódicos belgas, y las publicaciones estadísticas y los Directorios de Bélgica y de todos los demás paises. Es de sentir que por falta de fondos no tenga esta Biblioteca la posibilidad de engrandecerse todo lo que es desearse, pues hay muchas obras que no puede proporcionarse por virtud de su elevado precio.

VISITANTES.

Los visitantes diarios del Museo, según consta de informes oficiales transmitidos al Ministerio de Negocios Extranjeros, durante el mes de Octubre de 1893, se distribuyeron como sigue:

En busca de noticias diversas	48
Oficina de concesiones	26
Oficina de transportes	25
Total	99

PERSONAL Y GASTOS.

El personal del Museo (sin contar con el de la sección de transportes) consiste de un Director, un oficial mayor, dos oficiales tres empleados subalternos, y cuatro mozos de servicio, ó encargados y vigilantes del Museo.

Este personal está pagado de los fondos del Ministerio de Negocios Extranjeros.

El de la Sección de transportes, que consta de tres empleados, está pagado por el de Ferrocarriles, Correos y Telégrafos.

El crédito concedido en el presupuesto del Estado para el sostenimiento del Museo asciende solo á veinte mil francos. Con esta suma hay que atender á todo, incluyendo sueldos, calentamiento, gastos de escritorio, compra de libros, suscripción á periódicos, compra de nuevas muestras y renovación de las antiguas, y publicación del Catálogo. Es evidente que esta cantidad es muy exigua. En solo la Biblioteca se consume una buena parte de ella.

La compra de muestras no entra por mucho en los gastos ordinarios del establecimiento, pues que la Dirección del Museo no considera que esta parte especial del servicio sea la mas importante. Es por otra parte un hecho cierto que aunque cuesta mucho obtener en cada una de las diversas épocas del año las propias muestras de los nuevos artículos que vienen al mercado, especialmente en tejidos y géneros de vestir, sucede comunmente que cuando se reciben en el Museo han dejado de estar de moda, y perdido por consiguiente su valor práctico. Además de esto, para hacer un muestrario completo, con todas las indicaciones y noticias que se necesitan, tendría que exigirse de los Cónsules una competencia que no hay derecho de esperar, aparte de que sería indispensable hacer grandes erogaciones. Hay casa de comercio que gasta en este particular, en cada año, para su propio uso, mas de la cantidad total que cuesta el Museo.

Así es que con respecto á muestras de mercancías lo que se procura en el Museo es reunir las correspondientes á aquellas que pueden considerarse típicas en sus respectivas clases, y que son poco susceptibles de modificación, dejando á cada cual el trabajo de buscarse por si mismo las noticias especiales que necesite.

Por otra parte, el Museo acepta con gratitud todo lo que en esta línea le envien los Cónsules, ó los amigos y corresponsales benévolos que quieran favorecerlo; pero siempre da mas valor á informes frecuentes y precisos que á las muestras de artículos, cuya importancia como se ha dicho puede desaparecer en poco tiempo.

EL BOLETÍN DEL MUSEO.

Existe para el Museo otra fuente de renta que es al mismo tiempo un complemento adecuado de sus varios servicios, y consiste en la publicación de un periódico semanal titulado "Boletín del Museo Comercial." Este periódico no tiene más pretensiones que la de ser en alguna manera una especie de prospecto del Museo, y está redactado por los empleados del mismo.

El producido de la subscripción y los anuncios se une á las sumas concedidas por el Presupuesto, y ayuda á cubrir los gastos.

CONCLUSIÓN.

En resumen, el Museo Comercial de Bruselas vive y prospera más por los servicios anexos que se crearon con posterioridad á su establecimiento, que por lo relativo á la exhibición de muestras. La denominación de "Museo" es por lo tanto impropia. Debía mas bien llamársele Oficina de información, para cuyo objeto está útilmente organizada; y al hecho de que suministra en efecto los datos y noticias que se le piden se debe indudablemente la popularidad de que disfruta en el mundo industrial y comercial de Bélgica.

COFFEE IN PERU.

The following statement of progress being made in the cultivation of coffee in Peru has been furnished the Bureau by a gentleman well informed upon the subject:

Peru has been known for many years as a coffee-producing country, but the coffee grown on the coast has been absorbed by the domestic consumption, and Peru's appearance as an exporter of coffee is of recent date, although she is likely to be a considerable competitor with other countries. Coffee was formerly raised on the coast, and is still cultivated at Pacasmayo with success. But although the cultivation on the coast could be somewhatextended, it must always remain restricted, as there are only certain favored localities in which the planter can hope for a good return.

The region which Peru offers to the coffee planter, unsurpassed in fertility and almost unlimited in extent, is situated on the eastern slopes of the Andes, at a height of from 6,000 to 2,000 feet above the sea, among the network of streams and rivulets that find their way into the great affluents of the Amazon. This region has hitherto been shut off from the world by lack of communications, and, above all, by the difficulty of crossing the high ridge of the Cordillera in order to descend to the coast. In spite of these difficulties coffee has been cultivated both in the South in the gold-bearing district of Sandia and Carabaya, and in the center of Peru, in the valleys of Chanchamayo, Vitoc and Huanuco. It is the Chanchamayo district in particular, for most of the coffee that passes under the names of Vitoc or Huanuco comes from Chanchamayo, that is now assuming importance. This is due to the completion of the Central or Oroya Railway to its present terminus at Oroya, giving railway carriage over the crest of the Cordillera, and also to the opening up of the Perené and adjacent valleys. Oroya is about sixty miles from the Chanchamayo valley, and there is a fair road all the way passing through the town of Tarma, the capital of a debartment, with good hotels and some 8,000 inhabitants. The Chanchamayo Valley, itself about ten miles long, is now in the hands of private owners, but the rich and extensive valleys beyond it of the Perené, Paucartambo and Rio Colorado have now been linked on to La Merced, the last town in Chanchamayo, by the extension of the Tarma-Chanchamayo road. The present output of coffee from the whole region is about 1,500 tons per annum, but extensive planting has lately taken place and production will shortly be trebled.

It is considered that coffee can be raised at the expense of five Peruvian soles per quintal, or 100 pounds, the yield of a tree after the third year being about three pounds. Clearing ground is inexpensive, the hillsides being covered with dense but light timber, easily felled and burned.

Coffee is usually bought at the planter's door by Italian houses in Tarma at prices varying from 18 to 30 shillings, and the cost of transport of a quintal from Chanchamayo or from Perené, to the port of Callao by mule and railway is about 4 shillings per quintal. Recent lots have been sold in New York at 22 cents, gold, per pound, a price which is equal to that of the best Mexican or Central American, with the exception of one or two favored qualities, and will improve when the coffee is better cleaned for the market. Freight to New York from Callao by the Merchants' Line is £3 per ton, while the British Royal Mail Company have recently put down their rates from £5 to £4 in the expectation of increased production.

The principal difficulty of cultivation in the Peruvian Montana lies in the broken character of the ground. This in itself is favorable to coffee cultivation, as the hillsides afford slopes where the young plants can be raised without being exposed to the sun all day long, and the expense of protecting the young plants by artificial shade is avoided. But the broken ground and frequent streams, the necessity of bridges and cuttings, etc , render the question of communications the most important of all. It is this reason that makes the opening up of the Perené so significant. Planters are unwilling to settle aloof from the main roads, and to face the cost of keeping open trails through the forest, and of bridging rivers, where these primary necessities are not undertaken by large capital or by associated effort. There is, therefore, considerable reluctance in taking up free grants from the Government away from the main communications, the settlers discovering that a very material part of the product of their activity is absorbed by persons holding titles to adjacent lands. A tendency is, therefore, to move into lands, where solid bridges and roads have been made and are maintained.

The climate of the whole Chanchamayo and Perené district is excellent, and malarial fever may be said to hardly be known. Labor is supplied by the Indians from the Cordillera, the ordinary wage being from 50 to 60 cents Peruvian silver per day.

URUGUAY.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY IN 1893, AND FACTS CONCERNING THE TRADE, THE POPULATION AND THE POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SAME NATION.

IMPORTS INTO THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY IN 1893.

Countries.	Dutiable merchandise.	Free.	Total.
England	$5,773,311	$632,469	$6,405,780
Germany	1,685,457	460,458	2,145,915
Italy	1,937,028	58,014	1,995,042
France	1,917,900	35,197	1,953,097
Spain	1,728,506	115,969	1,844,475
Brazil	1,282,852	316,208	1,599,060
Argentine Republic	777,795	417,539	1,195,334
United States	862,120	245,569	1,107,689
Belgium	910,693	173,376	1,084,069
Cuba	197,465	243	197,708
Chile	78,669		78,669
Paraguay	44,062	4,386	48,448
Portugal	11,090		11,090
Holland (Netherlands)	3,880		3,880
Canary Islands	100	492	592
Switzerland	458		458
India, China and Japan	334		334
Venezuela			
West Indies			
Mauritius Islands			
Austria-Hungary			
Malvina Islands			
Barbados			
Australia			
Sweden			
Other countries			
Total	17,211,720	2,459,920	19,671,640

EXPORTS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY IN 1893.

Countries.	Dutiable Merchandise.	Free.	Total.
England	$3,231,988	$23,965	$3,255,953
Germany	1,555,149	8,810	1,563,959
Italy	455,633	70,715	526,348
France	5,570.522	56,114	5,626,636
Spain	330,453	47,953	378,406
Brazil	4,900,846	595,027	5.495,873
Argentine Republic	4,672,591	106,976	4,779,567
United States of America	1,410,110	21,508	1,431,618
Belgium	3,520,507	9,090	3.529,597
Cuba	432,433	1,500	433,933
Chile	142,679	657	143,336
Paraguay			
Portugal	350,041		350,041
Holland (Netherlands)			
Canary Islands		4,766	4,766
Switzerland			
India, China and Japan	810	7,000	7,810
Venezuela	20,416	12,219	32,635
West Indies		13,716	13,716
Mauritius Islands		6,183	6,183
Austria-Hungary	4,079		4,079
Malvina Islands		4,032	4,032
Barbados	1,979		1,979
Australia	150		150
Sweden	40		40
Other countries		90,716	90,716
Total	26,600,426	1,080,947	27,681,373

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE IMPORTS INTO THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY IN 1893 AND 1892.

Counties.	Years.	
	1893.	1892.
England	$6,405,780	$5,647,479
Germany	2,145,915	2,091,625
Italy	1,995,042	2,020.052
France	1,953,097	2,259,361
Spain	1,844,475	1,774,601
Brazil	1,599,060	1,313,195
Argentine Republic	1,195,334	1,073,476
United States of America	1,107,689	1,104,772
Belgium	1,084,069	835,508
Cuba	197,708	136,960

Comparison between the imports into Uruguay, etc.—Continued.

Counties.	Years.	
	1893.	1892.
Chile	78,669	64,467
Paraguay	48,448	61,196
Portugal	11,090	14,111
Holland (Netherlands)	3,880	5,884
Canary Islands	592	1,049
Switzerland	458	....
India, China and Japan	334	346
Austria-Hungary	....	1,114
Total	19,671,640	18,404,296
Increase in 1893	....	1,267,344

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE EXPORTS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY IN 1893 AND 1892.

Countries.	Years.	
	1893.	1892.
France	$5,626,636	$4,410,379
Brazil	5,495,873	4,514,075
Argentine Bepublic	4,779,567	2,985,304
Belgium	3,529,597	3,164,933
England	3,255,953	4,479,241
Germany	1,563,959	2,006,656
United States of America	1,431,618	2,244,398
Italy	526,348	367,955
Cuba	433,933	630,977
Spain	378,406	424,737
Portugal	350,041	144,054
Chile	143,336	426,577
Venezuela	32,635	....
West Indies	13,716	8,266
India, China and Japan	7,810	1,350
Mauritius Islands	6,183	11,679
Canary Islands	4,766	....
Austria-Hungary	4,079	4,202
Malvina Islands	4,032	872
Barbados	1,979	9,454
Australia	150	....
Sweden	40	....
Paraguay	....	565
Norway	....	200
Other countries	90,716	115,946
Total	27,681,373	25,951,819
Increase in 1893	....	1,729,554

It can be seen that while the imports from the United States into Uruguay, amounting in 1892 to $1,104,772, and in 1893 to $1,107,689, increased in the latter year to the extent of $2,917, the exports from Uruguay to the United States, amounting in 1892 to $2,244,398, and in 1893 to $1,431,618, have sustained so large a decrease as $812,780.

All the amounts given in the preceding statements are in Uruguayan gold dollars.

The Uruguayan gold dollar is equivalent to 5.36 Spanish *pesetas;* 5.40 French *francs;* 5.40 Italian *lire;* 51 English pence and $1.02 in United States gold coin.

MOVEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM 1889 TO 1893.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1889	$36,823,863	$25,994,107	$62,777,970
1890	32,364,627	29,085,519	61,450,146
1891	18,978,420	26,998,270	45,976,690
1892	18,404,296	25,951,819	44,356,115
1893	19,671,640	27,681,373	47,353,013

AMOUNT OF DUTIES COLLECTED IN THE CUSTOM HOUSES.

In 1892	$8,598,360
In 1893	8,967,780

The population of the Republic on the 31st of December, 1893, was 748,130 inhibitatants.

Postal movement in Uruguay in 1892 and 1893.

Postal matter.	1892.	1893.
Letters stamped	5,603,392	7,017,413
" unstamped	122,577	97,432
Official correspondence	462,104	560,864
Postal cards	50,970	123,585
Printed matter	15,912,236	17,185,321
Samples	41,231	46,305
Circulars and business matter	522,105	766,544
Registered matter	247,609	253,741
	22,962,224	26,051,205

The following comparative statement of cattle slaughtered in Uruguay and the Argentine Republic for the season just ended is taken from the Uruguay *News* of June 3, 1894:

The slaughtering season at Liebig's saladero, at Fray Bentos, was brought to a close on May 20. A total of 205,590 head of cattle were slaughtered there since December 12.

The cattle killings in the River Plate and Rio Grande up to May 31, 1894, show how much this business has been developing here lately. In Montevideo 350,510 head of cattle were slaughtered, and up the coasts of the Uruguay 494,100, a total of 844,610 head of cattle. In Buenos Ayres 320,800 were killed, and up the river at the Argentine establishments 217,500, a total for the Republic of 538,300. In Rio Grande the total was 350,000. Thus Uruguay has done this year almost as much as the Argentine Republic and Rio Grande together

MEXICO.

Great interest is being taken in the development of the uses of the fibrous plants, which grow in greatest abundance in the Republic of Mexico.

Several of the leading newspapers and periodicals published in that country have within a very recent date discontinued the use of imported paper, substituting therefor paper manufactured at home, and from material grown at home. The experiments thus far made have proven most satisfactory, and it is anticipated that within a very short time Mexico will have developed within her borders another independent and profitable industry.

Recently Prof. Frances Jeffrey, of Montana, arrived in Monterey for the purpose of examining the fibrous plants of the country.

He visited many of the cities and villages along the line of the Mexican Gulf Railway and elsewhere in the State of Tamaulipas, and made many crucial tests of the pulp of the cacti, maguey, banana, palm, pitas, wild pineapple, sugar cane, rice straw and fibrous timbers.

From the pulp of the maguey he found he could make a better quality of tinted paper, and from the fiber a better quality of cloth than is now made from flax. From the pulp of the pineapple his experiments showed that he could manufacture a quality of white paper superior to any now made from fibrous plants, and from the fiber of the pineapple he can make a cloth of finer quality, and more durable than silk.

The supply of all the above-named fibrous plants is inexhaustible and cheap; and the profits that may be made by converting them into the various useful commodities for which they seem so well adapted are incalculable.

Professor Jeffrey, who has had large experience in the manufacture of paper, is organizing a stock company of $300 - 000 paid up capital in gold, and will at once establish a large mill in Monterey for the purpose of carrying into practical effect the result of his observations and experiments.

A commission composed of distinguished Chinese officials recently visited the City of Mexico for the purpose of making a careful study and investigation of the resources of that Republic, previous to signing a commercial, industrial and immigration Chinese-Mexican treaty. The commission is composed of men eminent in the diplomatic service of China. They propose spending at least three months in the Republic, and extend their investigation over the greater part of the country.

The President of the Republic of Mexico has issued a decree establishing an internal parcels-post service. Such parcels are not to exceed five kilograms in weight, nor one meter and twenty centimeters in girth. The postage for these parcels is to be 12 cents for every 500 grams or fraction thereof.

During the first half of the current year there were imported into Mexico from England galvanized iron sheets to the amount of 1,077 tons, valued at £12,464, against 1,585 tons of the value of £19,629 for the corresponding period of 1893.

There were imported from England during the first half of the present year railway iron and steel to the amount of 7,846 tons, valued at £35,379, as against 3,613 tons, valued at £17,477 for the corresponding period of last year.

Regular train service has been inaugurated on the recently completed Tehuantepec Railway, and it is reported that the local traffic on the line is already very heavy.

The pier at Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus, is about completed.

The operating headquarters of the company are at the port of Coatzacoalcos.

A journal commenting on the depreciated value of hemp in Yucatan advises the producers of that article to form a combine, and employ an agent with power vested in him to dispose of the fiber as the best opportunity offers. The present low price is due to the wholesale buying up by United States houses of the crops of individual farmers, to whom a lump sum is offered far below the real value, and the others have no resource left but to follow suit.

The attention of agriculturists is called to the fact that a planter of the State of Vera Cruz has forwarded to the United States a consignment of the flour of the plantain. The process of making the flour is not stated, but it would seem that the consideration of this new food is worth inquiring into.

An order for a tresh shipment has been received by the planter from the States.

The drainage of Mazatlan by the municipal authorities of that place is soon to be commenced.

The City of Mexico is at last free from the evils of bad drainage. The Orozco project for the perfect sewerage of the capital has been completed after years of work and expenditure of millions.

The concession to Mr. Augusto Bertrand, for the construction of a railway from San Juan de Huertas to the Pacific Ocean, was promulgated on 22d ultimo.

This concession calls for the construction of a railway to start from San Juan de las Huertas, in the State of Mexico, to touch Texcaltitlan and Ixtapan in the same State, and Cocuyca and La Union, in the State of Guerrero, and to terminate at a suitable point on the Pacific Ocean. A branch may also be built from the main line to Pungarabato in the State of Michoacan. Construction must be commenced within twelve months, counted from June 22, 1894, and the line must be finished within eight years from the commencement of construction. The concession carries no subsidy.

It is the general impression that no coal is mined in Mexico. This is a mistake; the fact is that Mexico sends coal to the United States. It is not sent in large quantities, but a considerable portion of the output of the mines at Sabinas, San Felisse, Hondo, and Alamo is sent to the United States over the Mexican International Railroad, and enters through the port of Piedras Negras. Nevertheless, the railroads of Mexico get much of their coal supply from England. When the rate of exchange is too high they burn wood. Most of the coal mines so far found are near the northern boundary, and the cost of transportation to the interior is greater than the ocean and rail cost from England.

The Mexican Central Gold Mining Company has been organized in Chicago with a capital of $3,000,000.

Eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars' worth of Mexican products were shipped from Tampico to foreign ports during the month of May passed. Over three-fourths of this amount were destined for the United States. In the same month Progreso exported 5,400 tons of hemp, consigned mostly to United States ports.

The total imports of Mexico for the first half of the fiscal year 1893–94 were $16,694,311, showing a decrease of $2,214,774, as compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1892–93.

The total exports for the first half of the fiscal year 1893–94 were 37,458,010, a decrease of $2,968,982 from the corresponding period of 1892–93.

In this calculation the Mexican dollar is estimated at par value—that is, $5 to the pound sterling, 20 cents to the franc, etc.

Official announcement is made by the Government of Mexico that, commencing August 15, the charges made by consuls of that Republic for the certification of each set of consular invoices will be as below:

	Fee.
If the declared value of the invoice does not exceed $100…………	$2.00
If it exceeds $100 but does not exceed $1,000…………	4.00
For every $500 or fraction thereof in excess…………	1.00

The first steamer, the Jessmore, of the whaleback line plying between New York, Baltimore, and Tampico, sailed recently from the latter port. As part of her cargo she carried a full carload of bullion shipped by the Guggenheim smelter, of Monterey. This line of steamers, known as the "Johnson Line," is now fully inaugurated and will make three trips per month. Three steel steamers of 3,000 tons each compose the line. Extensive docks and other facilities for handling the business have been completed at Tampico. The agents of the line in New York are Messrs. William Johnson & Co., and in Baltimore, Patterson, Ramsay & Co.

COSTA RICA.

GIFTS FOR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

At the conclusion of the Fair most of the Costa Rican exhibits, those of archæology excepted, were presented to various American institutions. The Commission, not being able to comply with the numerous applications received from many places of the United States, and from abroad, and not wishing to break the collections, decided to make a distribution of them as follows:

To the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.:
A large collection of stuffed animals native of Costa Rica.

To the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:
A collection of fifty-four varieties of fibers.

To the University of Pennsylvania:
A valuable collection, embracing eighty-seven specimens of ancient pottery, Indian arrows, bow, staff, and pellet blow-gun; besides, two large show cases and four smaller ones.

To the city of Philadelphia for its museums:
All natural products, agricultural, forestal, mineral, as above described, seventy-eight skins, fishing implements, wines, liquors, oils, etc. A collection of national books, the entire educational exhibit—text-books, practical works, ete. A collection of silk and cotton fabrics; a collection of Panama hats; a collection of utensils made of wood, carved; castings from foundries, two models of pieces of statuary, a large collection of photographs, a shield and flags, and eight large show cases.

To the Northwestern University of Chicago:
A collection of plants, roots, barks and seeds.

To the Columbian Museum of Chicago:
Twenty large show cases and twelve fine stone urns with a relief inscription: "Costa Rica en Chicago," as a souvenir of its participation at the World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
PHILADELPHIA, *August 7, 1894.*

Señor DON JOAQUIN B. CALVO,
Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The City of Philadelphia has been greatly favored by your very valuable donations of natural products, books and educational materials. The Costa Rican Pavilion, with its contents, in Chicago, was a large and handsome museum in itself. We know that it attracted great attention from its intrinsic value. We are also aware of the fact that no other country, from the north or from the south, presented as finely prepared collections as your Government sent to the Chicago Exposition. This was the largest and best collection of its kind in Chicago.

The City of Philadelphia, therefore, wishes to express, through its representative, its full appreciation of this most magnificent gift.

The following objects and collections were among the most valuable parts of the donation:

1. A complete and beautifully prepared collection of the woods of Costa Rica.
2. A large and valuable collection of coloring and dye-stuff plants.
3. A valuable collection of textiles and fibers.
4. A large collection of gums and resins.
5. A collection of cereals.
6. A collection of legumes.
7. A collection of honeys and sugars.
8. A very fine collection of premium coffees and cocoas.
9. A handsome collection of gold-bearing rocks.
10. A collection of wines and liquors.
11. A large collection of wild animal skins.
12. A collection of tropical fruits in wax.
13. A collection of shells.
14. A collection of fishes and marine algæ.
15. A collection of ants, wasps, and bees' nests of value.
16. A collection of fishing implements.
17. A general collection of minerals.
18. A large and very valuable collection of drugs and medicinal plants.
19. A collection of silks, native cloths and manufactured articles.
20. A collection of bows and arrows from the Indians.
21. A very valuable and beautiful set of national books, maps, etc.
22. A collection of photographs.
23. A valuable school exhibit, made up of text-books used in Costa Rica, of toys and other articles manufactured by the schools. Also, garments of various kinds, fine sewing and embroidery.

These various groups of articles, taken collectively, form an attractive and valuable museum, which the city of Philadelphia most highly appreciates and gratefully acknowledges through her representative, the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

I am, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) Edwin S. Stuart, Mayor.

LEGACION DE COSTA RICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1894*.

HON. EDWIN S. STUART,
Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated the 7th instant, in which you kindly convey the assurances of the appreciation with which the city of Philadelphia and yourself, as its representative, have accepted the donation of natural products, books and educational materials, etc., from Costa Rica, exhibited in Chicago, and presented to the city of Philadelphia through the Costa Rican Commission at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The entire contents of your note and of the one received from the Director of Museums of the city of Philadelphia, were transmitted to my Government, and it affords me pleasure to assure you that they will be received with great satisfaction and highly appreciated by the Government and the people of my country.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

(Signed) J. B. CALVO,
Chargé d'Affaires,

By an act of Congress approved July 28, 1894, the Government of Costa Rica offers to pay a premium of 25 cents per tree to everyone who shall engage in the cultivation of the cacao, and who shall plant not less than 500 trees. The law takes effect from date of promulgation July 29.

The premium shall be paid on evidence that the tree is three years old and has been properly cultivated.

No premium shall be paid under this law to anyone commencing the cultivation of the cacao tree subsequent to 1900. Companies and individuals in whose favor other premiums may have been already allowed shall not be entitled to the benefits of the law.

The Government of Costa Rica has granted authority to the Costa Rica Railway Company to make a second issue of bonds to the amount of 100,000 pounds sterling. This money is to be expended in the construction of a long iron pier at Port Limon, and in making extensive repairs along the existing line of railway; also in meeting any existing obligations. The Government assumes no financial responsibility on account of the scheme.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From Report of British Consul at Buenos Aires, April 6, 1894.]

The number of American agricultural machines imported during the last wheat harvest was enormous, and may be attributed not only to the cheapness of the machines, but to the enterprise of the manufacturers in sending trained machinists to look after them when at work. The average "chacrero" (small farmer) is by no means a highly trained agriculturist, and it is absolutely necessary that there should be some one capable of showing him how to use his "reapers and binders," etc., otherwise they soon become unserviceable from rough treatment. During a trip through the wheat districts in Entre Rios last December I constantly found American travelers superintending the working of their machines, and they seemed to have their hands full. I never met a single traveler for any British firm, and I can not help thinking that by a little more enterprise British manufacturers might obtain a larger share in the trade of cheap agricultural machinery which threatens to become a monopoly of the United States. The British manufacturers appear to hold their own as regards the heavier and more expensive machinery, such as threshing machines, etc.

ARGENTINE IMMIGRATION.

LETTER FROM MINISTER BUCHANAN.

No. 39.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
BUENOS AIRES, *July 12, 1894.*

To the Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

SIR: The report of the Argentine Commissioner of Immigration for the year 1893 has just been published; it shows the following totals of immigrants and emigrants for the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, (first-class passengers not included):

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
1890	111,000	83,000
1891	52,000	82,000
1892	73,000	44,000
1893	84,000	48,000

A net gain by immigration during the four years, of 63,000 persons.

Of the immigrants during 1893, 79 per cent were Italian, 13 per cent Spanish, 5 per cent French, 20 per cent Russian, 1½ per cent German, 1⅓ per cent Austrian, 1⅛ per cent Swiss, the remainder British and Belgian.

The report claims that more families came into the country during 1893 than in any previous year.

Prominence is given to the subject of Russian immigration. In this, the Argentine government is doing everything it can to make the Jewish colonization successful.

I have the honor etc., WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

COLOMBIA.

[From Report of Acting British Consul at Panama, April 30, 1894.]

The "Colombian Quartz Mining Company, Limited," was recently formed in London to acquire a group of gold mines near Santiago de Veraguas, in the province of Veraguas. The capital of this company is 200,000 pounds sterling, only half of which has been issued. The property is a very extensive one, containing upwards of eight miles of gold veins, the main lode of which has been traced for several miles, showing an average width of twelve feet, and an average yield of thirteen hundredweight to the ton. During past years a great deal of work was done on these mines by the Indians as well as by the Spaniards. Already the company has constructed thirty-three miles of cart road, in addition to a large amount of prospecting. To show from the work already done, there are upwards of 400 tons of ore lying on the dump, and the mines are now sufficiently opened up to yield 2,000 tons per month if properly worked. There is in course of erection a plant to treat twenty tons daily, and if its results prove satisfactory, arrangements will be carried out for a plant to work 100 tons a day during next year. This whole district has been very little prospected, but so far as is known it holds out great prospects to enterprise and capital. Labor is cheap, water power generally is easy to obtain, and heavy machinery can be transported from the coast on ox carts.

The Panama Railroad has chartered three ships from the Standard Oil Company to run between New York and Colon. The ships owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will now be run by their owners, so that there will be two lines between those ports.

CHILE.

The Chilean Government has under consideration the project of requiring all import duties to be paid in the national money, the cost of exchange added. At present twenty-five per cent of the duty is payable in gold. It is also proposed that the export duty on nitrate, now payable partly in the national currency, shall be paid in gold, or by accepted letters of credit. The four millions of dollars surplus, which it is hoped will be gained by this operation, are to be applied to the fund for conversion of the national paper cnrrency. This proposed financial scheme is to go into effect December 1st proximo.

The Chilean Government has just granted a concession to a syndicate, of which a Mr. Rawson is the head, for the construction of a railway to the nitrate beds in the province of Tarapacá, from either the port of Iquique or Pisagua.

The buildings of the Santiago Exposition are almost completed, and are said to be well filled with articles from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and other commercial countries. The exposition, which opens in September, give promise of great success.

From the recent sale of the first group of nitrate properties, the Chilean Government realized upward of three million dollars. This is considerably above the minimum price set by the Government. The sales were made to native Chileans, but it is presumed they acted for English capitalists.

The large dry-dock being constructed by the Chilean Government at Talcahuano will be completed and opened for use by the end of the present year. It will be capable of taking up the largest vessels, and will be of great service to foreign shipping on the Pacific Coast.

GUATEMALA.

The following is the text of a decree recently issued by the Government of Guatemala:

"From and after the 1st of August, 1894, holders of Chilean, Peruvian, and other silver coin will apply to the National Mint to have the same changed into national money.

"Foreign money which may still be unchanged on the 15th of September proximo shall be stamped as national coin, and only in this way shall it be legal tender in the Republic until it is recoined.

"From said date the importation of foreign silver money is prohibited.

"Persons visiting the Republic may import sums not to exceed $300 per capita.

"The Government will provide the country with the national gold and silver money which may be necessary for business affairs."

VENEZUELA.

[From Report of British vice-consul at Barcelona, April, 1898.]

Hopes are entertained that the coal mines at Naricual belonging to an English company (Guanta Company, Limited) will contribute to increase commerce. The quality of the coals is said to be splendid, but the supply is not yet sufficient to meet requirements. It is expected that it will increase considerably with the use of adequate machinery which is expected. The cheap price the company will be able to sell at will surely encourage many steamship companies to buy it; taking also into account the facilities and safety of the Guanto harbor, where an excellent wharf has been constructed by the same company.

Large deposits of crude petroleum have been recently discovered in the State of Zulia in the Republic of Venezuela. Samples of the crude substance have been analyzed at Caracas and are found to contain 50 per cent of crude petroleum. The principal deposit yet discovered is in the immediate vicinity of the River Tara, and is capable of producing 4,000 gallons daily. Señor Christobal Dacavitch, a Russian engineer, is now soliciting a concession with the view to exploiting the discovery.

The Government of Venezuela is taking steps looking to the establishment of schools of agriculture throughout the Republic for the purpose of teaching the youth of the country the principles of farming. It appears that the young men of that country are sadly in need of such training. The soil of Venezuela is immensely rich, yet with the present primitive methods employed the results obtained are meager. The raising of wheat will be strongly advocated; also that of horned cattle and other animals.

The contract for the construction of the railway between

Caracas and Carenero has been approved by Congress. The contract is given to Count Carlos Leon.

By order of the President of the Republic, the introduction of dynamite and other explosive substances into the country is prohibited.

The Congress of Venezuela has granted to an American syndicate a concession to construct a tunnel through the Avilli Mountain and operate an electric railway between La Guayra and the capital. It is expected to begin work in September next.

CUBA.

Latest official information from Cuba is to the effect that the production of sugar in 1893 was 5,461,691 bags, or 755,860 tons. The crop in 1894 is 7,486,295 bags, or 1,056,050 tons.

ECUADOR.

A meeting of the Guyaquil Chamber of Commerce was held on the 26th of June, when it was resolved to petition Congress that a gold standard be adopted. The new Vice-President is in favor of the measure, as also is Sr. Caamaño, the Governor of Guayas, the man of he day, and many other influential government officials and private individuals, and it can, with a certain amount of safety, be predicted that a gold standard will be adopted, and that the basis of the sucre will be fixed at either 30*d* or 32*d* sterling—presumably the latter.

BRAZIL.

The various States of Brazil are adopting vigorous measures to secure laborers from Europe and elsewhere. The Legislature of Para has authorized the governor to enter into a contract for the introduction of 30,000 immigrants, and the State of San Paulo has just signed a contract for the introduction of 50,000 immigrants. The States of Bahia, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Garaes are all moving in the same direction.

SALVADOR.

The committee representing the holders of the bonds of Salvador has resumed the payment of the bonds, both exterior and interior, which was interrupted by the recent revolution.

A committee of prominent citizens of San Salvador has been named to revise the contracts made by the late Ezeta Government.

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

CHAPTER III.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COW.

It is a universally admitted fact that no other breed so successfully combines milk, cheese, butter, and beef as the Holstein-Friesian. As milk producers, they are without a parallel, and the milk containing, as it does, a large percentage of caseine, is of the very highest quality for the manufacture of cheese. As butter cows, the best bred Holstien-Friesians surpass all other breeds, and within the past few years, no breed has made such rapid advancement as butter producers. Several families and several herds can show a larger average butter yield than any other breed. In proportion to the whole number of cows tested, those of this breed show a larger average yield than any other. A large majority of all the public tests made in America, where cows of this breed have competed, have been won by Holstein-Friesians.

The quality and flavor of Holstein-Friesian butter is very superior. It holds its flavor and carries unusually well, as actual experiments have proven. At the Chicago Fat Stock and Dairy Show, held at Chicago in November, 1885, the following prizes were awarded to Holstein-Friesians: first prize on best tub of butter from New York State; special prize of $50 offered by the De Laval Separator Company for the best fifty pounds of butter; second prize for the best five prints or rolls of one pound each.

At the Iowa State Fair of 1885, Holstein-Friesian butter was awarded first.

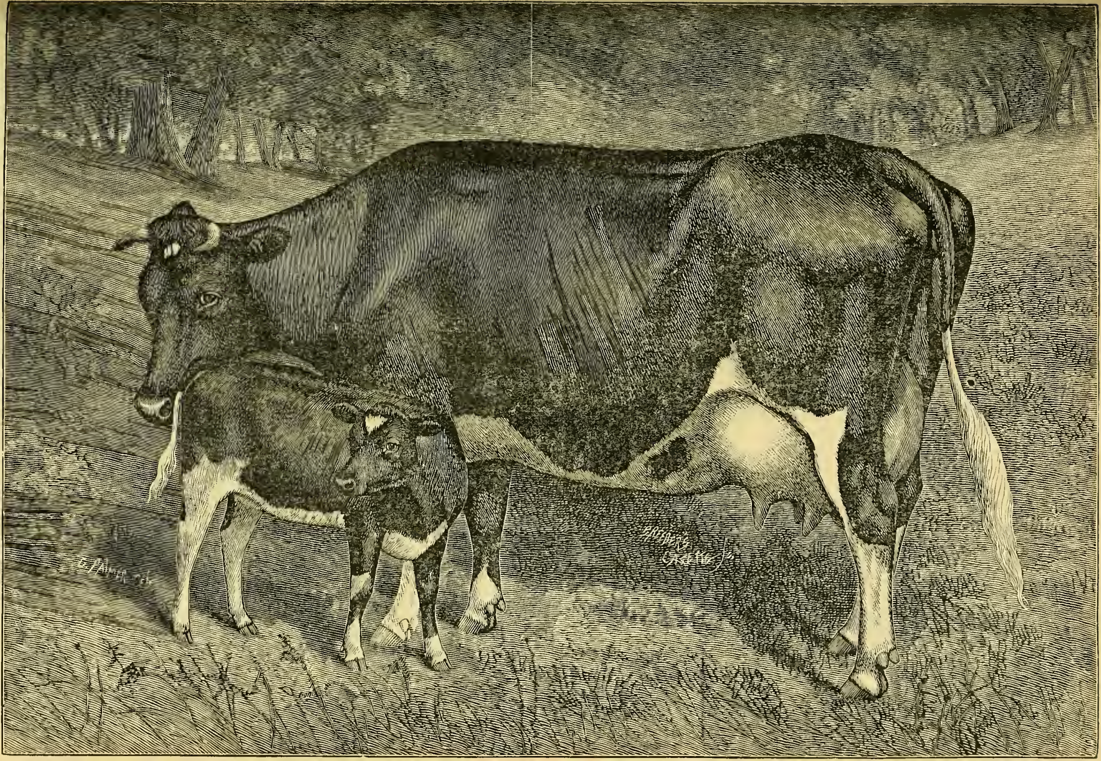
At the Ohio State Fair in 1887, one of these cows was awarded the premium for producing the best quality of butter.

At the American Fat Stock and Dairy Show at Chicago, in 1877, the first prize was awarded to Holstein-Friesian butter. The sweepstakes dairy butter at this show was also made from Holstein-Friesian cows.

The first prize for butter made in Michigan was also awarded to butter made from this breed of cows.

The sweepstakes over butter of all breeds, there being eleven entrees, was awarded to Holstein-Friesian butter which scored higher than any other butter in the show.

In 1889, Dairy Herd Premiums were offered at the following State Fairs, and won by Holstein-Freisians: Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Indiana, various breeds competing at each fair. In Indiana, the sweepstakes premium for bull, dairy breeds, a large number of cattle entering, the Holstein-Friesians won; also the sweepstakes for dairy cow won by this breed with sharp competition. Among the dairy butter tests at the State fairs in 1889, those in Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan and Detroit International, were won by cows of this breed. They also made the best tests in milk at Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Indiana and South Dakota. Thus it will be seen that this breed has won nearly all the important dairy prizes in butter and milk throughout the leading fairs. At the New York Dairy and Cattle Show in 1887, their butter was awarded first premium, competing with butter made from other breeds. At the same show, "Clothilde" won the sweepstakes for the best butter cow of any breed, the one producing the largest quantity of butter during twenty-four consecutive hours of the exhibition, sixteen animals being entered for the test, and twelve actu-


BREEDER'S GAZETTE

HOLSTEIN COW AND CALF.

ally competing, of which five were Jerseys, one Guernsey, and six Holstein-Friesians.

In the test for "cow producing the largest quantity of butter during three consecutive days of the exhibition" at the Buffalo International Fair of 1888, a Holstein-Friesian, Benola Fetcher, secured the prize. At the Ohio State Fair in 1887, the premium for the cow producing the greatest amount of butter in a given time was divided between two Holstein-Friesian cows, each making the same amount of butter, and the most that was made. At the Minnesota State Fair in 1887, a Holstein-Friesian cow was awarded the premium as the cow producing the greatest amount of butter.

As a beef breed they are deservedly popular. In size, vigor, and capacity to take on flesh at an early age, feed considered, they will compare favorably with any of the distinct beef breeds. This has been amply shown by the experience of every Holstein-Friesian breeder, by various tests and experiments, and by the position they have occupied whenever exhibited at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, where, in 1888, it was found that a registered Holstein-Friesian steer had made the largest weight per diem of any animal ever exhibited at this show, and ever known to have been made in the United States. Also, in a test made by the Agricultural College of Michigan, when two each of Galloways, Shorthorns, Holstein-Friesians, and Jerseys, one Hereford, and one Devon were selected, and an accurate record kept for seven months of food consumed, daily ration, monthly weights and gains; it was found that the two Holstein-Friesians had made the largest gain per day for a given time, and one of them the greatest gain per day since birth. Many instances could be given showing the remarkable results obtained where animals of this breed have been fed for beef.

For family use, where quantity and quality of milk are both an object, the Holstein-Friesians have no equals. Their strong, vigorous constitutions and marked freedom from disease are important considerations, as milk conveys disease more readily than any other food.

The average yearly milk records made in a herd of Holstein-Friesians the writer knows are without parallel. If large records of single individuals are worthy of consideration, how much more important are large average records, made by a great number of animals of the same family or herd, to a person desiring to procure choice, rarely-bred animals that are not only great milk and butter producers themselves, but can be relied upon to transmit these qualities to their descendants. Pedigree without peformance is valueless, while performance without pedigree is of comparatively small value, inasmuch as it does not definitely prove unusual producing powers to be an inherent quality. The merits of a family or herd should not be measured by the performances of a single individual, but by the combined or average product of the majority, or the whole.

Sixty-nine cows and heifers of the herd we speak of have made milk records that average 16,019 pounds 21-23 ounces.

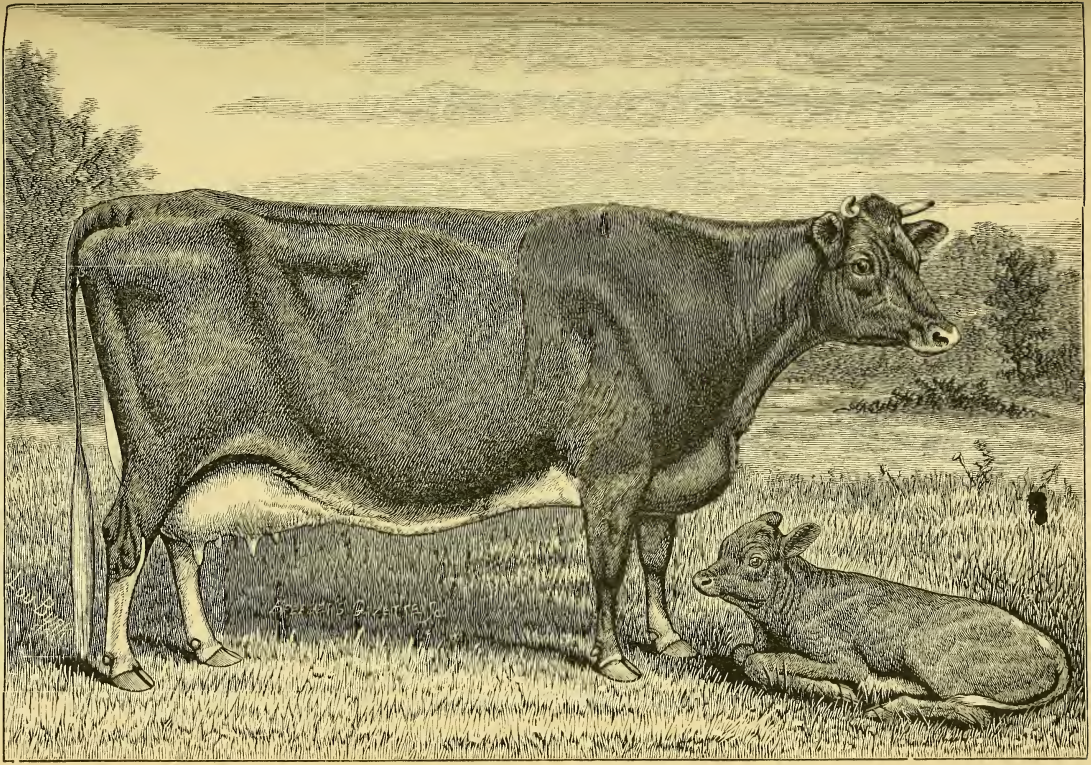
Forty-six cows and heifers average 17,043 pounds 3 10-23 ounces.

Twenty-seven cows and heifers average 18,042 pounds.

Nine cows and heifers average 20,231 pounds 8 1-9 ounces.

THE GUERNSEY COW.

Merit is usually modest and quite often goes unrecognized and unrewarded. This applies most strictly to the Guernsey cow, which, while it certainly surpasses the Jersey, and very much so, on an average, in yield of butter, has never yet enjoyed the advantages of a boom such as has been conferred upon the Jersey for many years past with all the skill and energy of professional breeders used to the arts of advertising and manufacturing sales. The Guernsey may not have the graceful form and symmetrical beauty of the Jersey, but, on the principle of "handsome is that handsome does," she is to be considered with the highest regard. Indeed, some of the best of the Jersey cattle might be called homely as compared with the best of the Guernseys, which are by no means devoid of beauty both in color and form. And it has been whispered, with most probable truth and reason, that some of



GUERNSEY COW AND CALF.

the best of the Jerseys have been improved in their productive quality by the help of a cross of the Guernsey put in "on the sly."

The Guernsey is closely related to the Jersey and is a close neighbor of it, being bred upon the adjacent island, the second in importance of the group known as the Channel Islands, which lie in the English Channel near the coast of France. The race is believed to have originated from that of Normandy, on the adjacent coast of France, for these islands were Norman and not French, and the customs and laws yet in existence upon them are based upon those of the Norman race, which, under William the Conqueror, made England a Norman conquest. But for more than a century past this race of cattle has been kept free from mixture by the most stringent laws, and has been interbred in the most careful, skillful, and successful manner. The chief product of the island has been fine butter, which has enjoyed the highest reputation in the best of the English markets, and the Guernsey cow has become noted for the fine texture and flavor and exceedingly high color of her butter.

This cow is not a small animal. The common weight is from 900 to 1,200 pounds, which is nearly one-half more than that of the Jersey cow. Her form is typical of a good cow, having all the fine points in perfection. This effect of long breeding for these points is only a reasonable result of the accurate views in this respect of the Guernsey breeders, whose practical ideas are typified by the scale of points used at the exhibitions as tests of merits of the competitors for the premiums. This scale of points is noteworthy, and is as follows:

	Points.
Deep yellow skin	6
Soft skin and fine hair and red and white color	8
Prominence of milk veins	5
Form of udder	10

Every one of these is practical and free from those fancy notions which have led the Jersey breeders far astray, and at one time threatened to destroy the usefulness of this more fashionable race. When more points were given for color of skin, switch, tongue and hoofs, and shape of horns and muzzle than for the udder and milking quality, it was only reasonable to expect that the breeding would soon become faulty, and that when a cow was discarded because of her "white stockings, heavy neck and crooked horns," in spite of her great butter product, the race would soon deteriorate ; and so it was found, until the foolishness was arrested by the good sense of the rank and file of the Jersey breeders, who changed the system abruptly by a change of the rules of the association.

The distinguishing feature of the Guernsey is its solidity of form. It is not fawn-like, but a stout, well-built, yet graceful animal, well proportioned, and evidently of a robust and hardy constitution. No Guernsey cow has as yet been convicted of the tuberculosis habit ; she is not that kind of a cow, as her sister Jersey is to so large an extent. She has a deep, full brisket, full crops and thickness through the chest, which afford ample space to a large lung and heart development, which is wholly opposed to any weakness of constitution. Neither is she given to the loss of her calves, and abortion is exceedingly rare and never a constitutional defect. She is a working cow, a strong, robust butter maker par excellence, and all else is subordinated to this leading quality in a cow.

But her qualifications in this respect are to be judged by every one of the points in the scale above given. The deep-yellow skin indicates the quality of the fat in and under it. And as all the fats of the animal are derived from the same food and are colored by the same constitutional idiosyncrasy, it follows that the deep-yellow skin signifies, as the necessary consequence, that the butter will be colored in the same way, and this ability to give a natural tinge to the butter of a deep, rich yellow—approaching an orange in its shade—is typical of the Guernsey cows. This yellow tendency is conspicuous in these cows. It is seen in a yellow ring around the eyes, in the ground color of the horns and hoofs, and breaking out at the tips of the horns, in the ears, and wherever the fine, silky hair is parted on her shoulders and every other part of the body. The exfoliations from the skin are yellow-like scales of gold, as if the coat had been sprinkled with gold dust. The skin has a soft, velvety touch, and the hair is fine and soft. To press the skin gives the feeling of an elastic cushion, and it moves upon the muscles as if loosely thrown over them. The rich brown red, or shades varying to a lemon fawn, with white intermixed; a mild, gentle expression; large, soft, dreamy eyes, all go to make her attractive, and even picturesque, when as a herd these cows are scattered over a verdant pasture or stand in a clean stable, in the stalls, waiting to contribute their offering of rich milk in return for generous feeding and kind care.

Only one breeder has ever given any attention to the color of his herd. He cultivated a shade which is quite common, a light orange, fawn, and white, which quite aptly resulted in a noted strain known as the Cloth of Gold, or the *drap d'or*, family in the Guernsey vernacular, which is Norman French. In time, by selecting his animals, the white was dropped and the golden shade was made solid, and very beautiful animals were reared by this breeder. The taste of the Guernseymen, wise and practical, however, was not inclined to any special color, and in time the herd was separated and absorbed in the general stock.

There are some fine herds of Guernseys in the United States, but all are working herds, containing cows which average fourteen pounds of butter each for the whole herd, heifers and old cows included, and many of these cows are good for twenty-seven pounds of butter weekly. Some have reached to 700 pounds in the year, and it is very rare that a cow of this breed will yield less than twelve or fourteen pounds weekly.

JERSEYS.

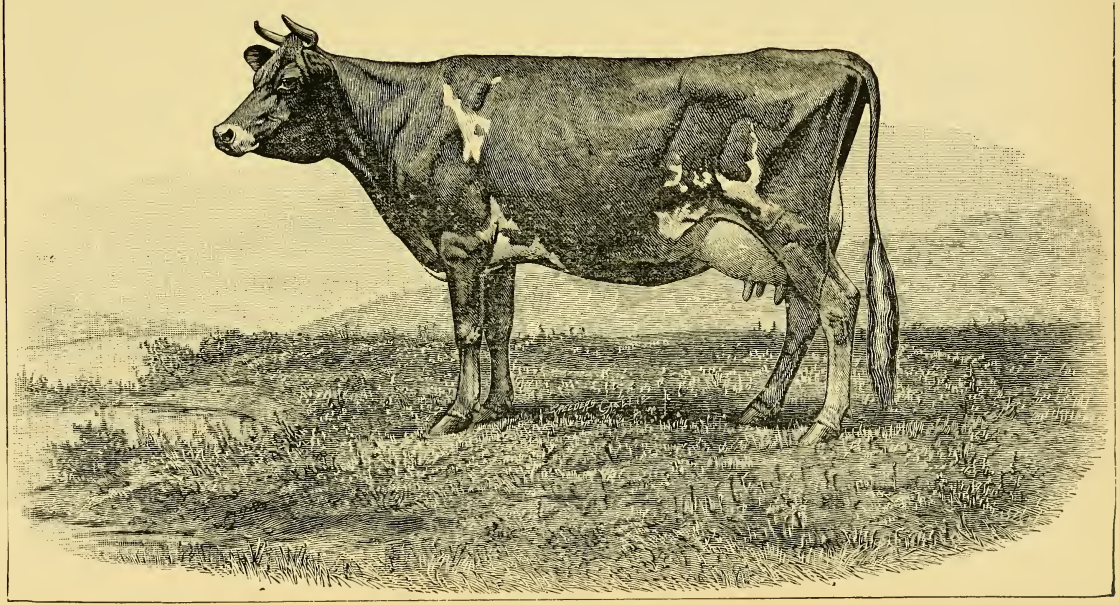
This breed—the best known and most widely distributed of the Channel Island groups—has long held a high place in public favor. Although there is no doubt that the Jerseys were originally from Normandy, in France, they were long ago transplanted, and became the peculiar breed of the Channel Islands.

Improvement of both groups was effected by the kindly care and attention lavished upon them. In no portion of the world, probably, is there more attention given to the comforts of the cow; she is the mainstay and source of revenue to her owner, and holds a place in his affections justified by her financial importance. Under these conditions, supplemented by judicious selection in breeding, they have risen to their present merited position. In the United States, superior inducements have caused extra effort toward improvement and the establishment of so-called fancy strains, until it may be safely asserted that there are as good Jerseys bred in America as can be found among those bred in their native islands. Their importation to America dates from as early as 1830, and from 1850 to the present time has been rapid and systematic.

DESCRIPTION OF THE JERSEY.

There are four different markings or styles of color to be found among registered Jerseys, and, as tastes differ, each style is in sufficient demand to justify the continued supply: (1) Fawn and white, evenly variegated; (2) solid fawn; (3) brown and white, and (4) solid brown. Solid color means all one color—that is, without admixture of white.

The head is small, close fleshed, broad at the forehead and narrow between horns, with strongly dished face; large, expressive eyes, set wide apart, thin, delicate ears, and small, crumpled, amber-colored horns. The neck is thin, long, fine at the head, and set into the shoulders—"ewe-necked;" shoulders thin and light, forward ribs flat, "fish-backed," but increasing in curvature to the loin; hip fairly wide, but rump narrow, and buttocks lean; body deepest at the flank, presenting the V-shaped outline of all milk breeds; front legs short, fine boned, straight and small; hind legs somewhat coarser, and, in the less improved animals, rather crooked. The best improved specimens have been bred away from the crooked hocks of their ancestors, and can present as straigh and clean a pair of heels as one would wish to see. The


BREEDERS GAZETTE

JERSEY COW.

Jersey udder, as a rule, is not large, but its capacity is good, and the escutcheon, in all its forms, is built upon a rich orange yellow skin, which clearly marks the dominant characteristic of the animal—butter. The general appearance of the Jersey is that of all highly sensitive, nervous temperaments; and, taken in connection with its peculiar color, furnishes a striking resemblance to the well-known Southern deer.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The all-absorbing trait of the Jersey cow is the uniform richness of her milk in butter contents; the globules are large, causing the cream to separate easily and quickly from the body of the milk, and the butter produced from it is usually more highly colored, under the same conditions as to food and care, than that of any other breed except, perhaps, Guernseys. In size, the Jersey ranks with the small breeds, mature bulls weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds, cows from 650 to 950 pounds.

As a family cow to supply cream or butter or both for the home table, the Jersey has no superior. For the butter dairy, as a special-purpose cow, she is also excellent.

Landseer's Fancy made 936 pounds 14¾ ounces in one year; Massena made 902 pounds 3 ounces; Matilda, 4th, made 927 pounds 8½ ounces; more recently Bisson's Belle, 31,144, owned by Maury Jersey Farm, Columbia, Tenn., made 1,028 pounds 15⅝ ounces butter in one year, from a yield of 8,412 pounds 7 ounces of milk; and still more recently, and heading the Jersey list for butter yielded in 365 successive days, comes Signal's Lily Flagg, 31,035, owned by Matthews and Moore, Huntsville, Ala., with a year's record of 1,047 pounds ¾ ounces butter from a yield of 11,339 pounds milk.

These records are phenomenal, of course, and represent high feeding and still higher care, but none the less are they important as showing the recognized butter value of the Jersey breed. The yield of Bisson's Belle is really most remarkable on account of the small yield of milk reported as producing such an enormous yield of butter. A simple operation in long division shows that it took, in round numbers, a a trifle less than 8¼ pounds (about a gallon) of her milk on an average throughout the entire year to produce a pound of "well-worked, marketable butter, salted not heavier than one ounce to the pound." The ratio of butter to milk is so remarkable, indeed, that many doubt the record reported, and declare it a physical impossibility. Signal's Lily Flagg, the present Jersey queen, averaged throughout the year 1 pound of butter to a trifle less than 10¾ pounds milk. She is certainly a wonderful cow. Her record and that of Bisson's Belle were reported in good faith by honorable gentlemen, whose personal integrity can not be questioned, and we see no reason to doubt their published and certified statements.

The beef capacity of the Jersey breed is small. If sex in offspring could be controlled, it might be profitable to breed Jerseys on a large scale for their butter feature alone, but since the number of steer calves is usually equal to the number of heifers, and since there is always greater or less number of heifers deficient in milking quality, which must be fed for the butcher, it is evident that breeding Jerseys for home use—not for sale as breeding stock—might prove a losing business.

It is very commonly stated that the bulls of this breed are vicious and ill-tempered. We think this opinion is based upon nothing more than the fact of their extremely nervous temperament, already referred to. They undoubtedly require skillful handling; but when so managed, are not more inclined to viciousness than the bulls of other breeds.

[To be continued.]

GANADO AMERICANO.

CAPÍTULO III.

LA VACA DE HOLSTEIN Y FRISIA.

Es un hecho universalmente admitido que no hay otra raza de vacas que combine en tanto grado las cualidades necesarias para la producción de la leche, el queso, la mantequilla y la carne, como la de Holstein y Frisia. Los productores dicen que por lo que hace á la cantidad de leche que de ellas se obtiene son sin rival en el mundo, y también que su leche es la que contiene el mayor tanto por ciento de caseina, lo cual la hace de primera clase para la fabricación del queso. En cuanto á la mantequilla es también cierto que las vacas de esta raza, sobre todo en los últimos años, han superado en excelencia á todas las demás.

La cualidad y aroma de la mantequilla producida por la leche de estas vacas son verdaderamente superiores y se conservan por largo tiempo, como la experiencia lo ha demostrado. En la exposición de ganado que se celebró en Chicago en Noviembre de 1885 y á que se dió el nombre de "Chicago Fat Stock and Dairy Show" se adjudicó el primer premio á algunas vacas de esta raza, por haber producido la mejor mantequilla en el Estado de New York. También se les concedió un premio especial de $50 ofrecido por la compañía denominada "De Laval Separator Company" por las mejores cincuenta libras de mantequilla exhibidas. Y se les dió además un segundo premio por los mejores cinco cilindros ó rollos de mantequilla, de una libra cada uno, presentados al concurso.

En la feria del Estado de Iowa en el mismo año de 1885 se dió también el primer premio á esta clase de vacas por la excelencia de su mantequilla. En la del Estado de Ohio de 1887 se concedió igualmente el premio ofrecido por la misma excelencia á una vaca de esta clase.

En otro feria de ganado (American Fat Stock and Dairy Show) tenida en Chicago en 1877 se había adjudicado igualmente el primer premio á las vacas de Holstein-Frisia; y en la lechería de competencia (Sweepstakes Dairy) que allí estuvo establecida, la mantequilla exhibida estaba hecha con leche de vacas de la misma clase.

En Michigan también obtuvieron el primer premio por la excelencia del mismo artículo.

Hubo también un certamen en que tomaron parte once razas ó clases de vacas, y la mantequilla de las de Holstein-Frisia conquistó el primer premio.

En 1889 se ofrecieron premios en las ferias de los Estados de Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas é Indiana, y aunque entraron á competir diversas razas, la de Holstein-Frisia salió victoriosa. En Indiana el premio del certamen (Sweepstakes premium) para el mejor toro de la raza á que pertenecen las vacas de leche fué adjudicado al Holstein-Frisia. Lo mismo sucedió respecto de la vaca, á pesar de que se le hizo una viva competencia. En las diferentes exhibiciones de mantequilla hechas en 1889, en las ferias de los Estados de Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa y Michigan y en la internacional de Detroit, las vacas de Holstein-Frisia obtuvieron el primer premio. También se juzgó de la excelencia de la leche de estos animales, y se le concedió el primer premio en las ferias de Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Indiana, y South Dakota. Se verá por lo tanto que la raza de que se trata se ha llevado los más importantes premios de las principales ferias por su leche y mantequilla.

En la exposición que hubo en New York en 1887 (New York Dairy and Cattle Show) se adjudicó el primer premio á la mantequilla producida por estas vacas, á pesar de que le hicieron competencia las de muchas otras razas. Una vaca llamada "Clotilde," que tomó parte en este certamen, ganó el premio sobre todas las otras de las demás razas por la excelencia de su mantequilla y por la mayor producción de este artículo en veinticuatro horas consecutivas. Diez y seis vacas entraron en la contienda, pero cuatro se separaron de ella. De las que quedaron, cinco eran "Jerseys," una "Guernsey," y las seis restantes de Holstein-Frisia. En la feria internacional celebrada en Buffalo en 1888 una vaca de Holstein-Frisia, denominada "Benola Fletcher" conquistó el premio concedido á la que produjese mayor cantidad de mantequilla durante tres días consecutivos en el concurso.

En la feria del Estado de Ohio de 1887 el premio concedido á la vaca que produjese la mayor cantidad de mantequilla en un tiempo dado tuvo que dividirse entre dos de Holstein-Frisia, puesto que cada una produjo idéntica cantidad.

En la feria del Estado de Minnesota en 1887 se dió también el primer premio á una vaca de esta clase por la cantidad de mantequilla que produjo su leche.

Son también estos animales muy dignos de estimación y sumamente afamados por razón de la carne que suministran para el mercado. Comparan favorablemente con todas las de las otras clases en cuanto á tamaño y vigor, asi como también en cuanto á la buena calidad de su carne, lo cual se ha demostrado ampliamente por varias pruebas y experimentos, especialmente en la Exposición de Chicago (Chicago Fat Stock Show) de 1888, en que se encontró que un novillo de Holstein-Frisia, exhibido allí, había alcanzado mayor peso por día que cualquiera otro animal, no solo en la Exposición, sino en todos los Estados Unidos. En una prueba hecha en el Colegio de Agricultura de Michigan, donde entraron en competencia vacas Galloways, Shorthorns, Holstein-Frisians, y Jerseys, en número de dos por cada clase, y además una Heresford y una Devon, y en que se llevó una cuenta exacta, por el espacio de siete meses, del alimento consumido por aquellos animales, de las raciones que se les daban diariamente, del peso que tenían al fin de cada mes, y del aumento obtenido, se encontró que las dos Holstein-Frisia eran las que habían ganado más, por día, en un período determinado, y que una de ellos era la que también había ganado más por día en todo el tiempo trascurrido desde su nacimiento hasta entonces.

Muchos ejemplos de esta clase podrían citarse para demostrar los notables resultados que pueden obtenerse cuando se crían estos animales con el objeto de destinarlos al matadero.

Para el uso doméstico, en que se busca primordialmente la cantidad y cualidad de la leche, las vacas de Holstein-Frisia no tienen igual. Su constitución fuerte y vigorosa y el notable hecho de que estén libres de enfermedades, son consideraciones importantes, puesto que la leche trasmite los males con mayor facilidad que cualquiera otro alimento.

El autor de este trabajo sabe que el promedio anual de leche producida por una vacada de la raza de Holstein-Frisia no admite comparación. No hay duda de que al tratar de elegir entre animales finos, aquellos que producen mayor cantidad de leche y mantequilla, y en que pueda confiarse que trasmitirán á sus descendientes las mismas cualidades, tendrá que atenderse á lo que producen por término medio algunos individuos determinados. Fácilmente se comprende, entonces, que ha de ser mucho más necesario todavía, enterarse del promedio de la producción en grandes grupos de animales de la misma clase. El arbol genealógico carece de valor si no está acompañado con resultados prácticos; pero estos por si solos tampoco valen mucho cuando no hay la genealogía, que garantiza que los poderes productivos son cualidad de raza. Los méritos de una familia ó de una manada no deben medirse tampoco por los hechos de un solo individuo, sino por el promedio del producto combinado de la mayoría, ó de la totalidad.

Setenta y nueve vacas de la manada de que se trata produjeron 16,019 libras 21-23 onzas de leche por término medio.

Cuarenta y seis vacas dieron 17,043 libras 10-23 onzas.

Veinte y siete vacas dieron 18,042 libras.

Nueve vacas dieron 20,231 libras 8 1-9 onzas.

LA VACA DE GUERNSEY.

El mérito es generalmente modesto, y á menudo pasa sin ser reconocido y apreciado. Esto puede aplicarse en alto grado á la vaca de Guernsey, que aunque por regla general es indublemente superior á la de Jersey en cuanto á la producción de la mantequilla, nunca ha disfrutado sin embargo de los ruidosos aplausos, que durante muchos años se han concedido á la de Jersey, merced á la habilidad y perseverancia de sus criadores, diestros en el arte de hacer anuncios y vender ventajosamente sus artículos. La vaca de Guernsey puede no tener la buena forma y la belleza simétrica que tiene la de Jersey, pero si se sigue el principio de que "bello es lo que produce lo bello," se deberá mirar á aquella con muy grande consideración. Tan cierto es esto que algunas de las mejores Jerseys podrían tenerse por feas, comparándolas con las mejores Guernseys, que no por cierto están desprovistas de belleza, ni en cuanto á su color, ni en cuanto á su forma. Y no ha dejado de decirse, con bastante probabilidad de acierto, que algunas de las mejores Jerseys han sido beneficiadas en sus cualidades productivas por medio del cruzamiento verificado calladamente y sin ruido, con la raza de Guernsey.

La vaca de Guernsey es parienta muy cercana de la de Jersey. Ambas proceden de dos islas que están inmediatas y que pertenecen al grupo conocido con el nombre de Islas del Canal, que se encuentran en el de la Mancha, cerca de la costa de Francia. Se cree que la raza debe su origen á la provincia francesca, la Normandía, que está en la costa cercana. Las dos islas fueron normandas, y las costumbres y las leyes que todavía existen en ellas están basadas en las de la raza normanda que bajo Guillermo el Conquistador dominó la Inglaterra. Esta raza de ganado ha conservado su pureza por espacio de más de un siglo, en virtud de una legislación muy estricta, que ha atendido á su perpetuación con gran prudencia é inteligencia, sin permitir mezclas de ninguna clase. El producto principal de la isla de Guernsey ha sido en todo ese tiempo una delicada mantequilla, que goza de la más alta reputación en los mejores mercados ingleses. La vaca de allí ha venido á ser notable por la delicada contextura, el color subido y el buen gusto, que caracterizan á su mantequilla.

Esta vaca no es pequeña. Su peso común es de 900 á 1,200 libras, que es casi la mitad más que el de la de Jersey. Su forma es típicamente el de toda buena vaca, sin que le falte ninguno de los requisitos mas esenciales. Esto, que es debido á inteligentes esfuerzos, hechos por muchos años sin interrupción por los criadores de estos animales, se ha demostrado bien en las Exposiciones todas, en que han entrado á competir para los premios. Los números que en ellas han alcanzado son dignos de estudio, y se dan á continuación:

Piél de color amarillo fuerte	6
Piél suave, pelo fino, rojo y blanco	8
Prominencia en los canales lácteos	5
Forma de la ubre	10

Cada una de estos números está basado en hechos prácticos, libres de los caprichos é ideas fantásticas que extraviaron tanto á los criadores de la vaca de Jersey, y que llegaron hasta á hacer temer que esta última, á pesar de estar más de moda, perdiese su utilidad. Cuando por el color de la piel, por el "switch," por la lengua, por las pezuñas, por la forma de los cuernos y por los músculos, se daban números mas altos que por la ubre y por la calidad de la leche, no era sino muy razonable esperar que la raza se deteriorase. Una vaca llegó á ser rechazada porque "tenía medias blancas, un pescuezo abultado y los cuernos torcidos," á pesar de que su producción de mantequilla era muy grande. Pronto se encontró que este error conducía á malos resultados, y se le puso correctivo. El buen sentido de la mayoría de los criadores de Jersey cambió repentinamente de sistema, adoptando nuevas reglas mucho mas aceptables.

Lo que más distingue á la vaca de Guernsey es la solidez de su forma. No es un animal ligero, sino robusto y de buena estructura, aunque gracioso y bien proporcionado. Su constitución es resistente y recia. No se sabe todavía que ninguna vaca de Guernsey haya sufrido tuberculosis, como por cierto le sucede en sumo grado á su hermana la de Jersey. Tiene una grande papada, y muy ancho y espacioso el pecho, á fin de que haya amplio juego en sus grandes pulmones y se mueva bien el corazón. No es frecuente en ella que se les muera el ternero, y los malos partos son cosa extremadamente rara, y en ningún caso debida á defecto de constitución. Es una vaca de trabajo, fuerte, robusta, y por excelencia productora de mantequilla. Todo lo demás está subordinado en una vaca á tan prominentes caracteres.

Sus cualidades en este respecto deben ser juzgadas según los números de la escala arriba mencionada. El color amarillo subido del cuero indica que en él y debajo de él, hay bastante grasa. Y como todas las grasas del animal se derivan del mismo alimento y deben su color á las mismas causas, se sigue de ello, como consecuencia precisa, que el cuero amarillo subido es una indicación de que la mantequilla tendrá el mismo color. Así es que en efecto un matiz de amarillo, semejante al de la naranja, caracteriza la mantequilla de las vacas Guernseys. Es singular que en ellas, todo sea, ó tienda á ser, amarillo. Se les nota este color al rededor de los ojos, en los cuernos y en las pezuñas, en las orejas, y en donde quiera que se abra el pelo fino y sedoso de este animal. Las exfoliaciones de la piél son amarillas como escamas de oro, cual si aquella hubiese sido salpicada con polvo de este metal. El cuero es suave al tacto, y parece aterciopelado. El pelo es fino y también suave. Cuando se hace presión sobre el cuero, se siente como si se comprimiese un almohadón elástico, suavemente colocado encima de los músculos. Su rico color rojo oscuro, ó sus diversos matices hasta el color cervuno con mezcla de blanco, su expresión dulce y tranquila, sus ojos grandes, su mirada tranquila y soñolienta, todo contribuye á que sea esta vaca no solo agradable y atractiva, sino á que dé aspecto pintoresco á cualquier paisage, en que se las vea esparcidas por los verdes prados, ó dentro de sus limpios establos, listas para retribuir con rica leche la abundante comida y la esmerada atención que han recibido.

No hay mas que un criador que haya dedicado alguna atención al color de su ganado. El fue el que obtuvo aquel color naranjado claro, y cervuno y blanco, que es ahora tan común, en la clase llamada "Paño de Oro" ó "*drap d'or*" en el idioma de los Guernsianos, que es francés-normando. Andando el tiempo, y haciendo la debida selección, desapareció el color blanco, haciéndose más prominente el tinte de oro. Así es que los animales de este criador fueron muy hermosos. El gusto de la gente de Guernsey, gente entendida y práctica, no se mostró inclinado á un solo color especial, y de ahí vino que se dejó mezclar al ganado anterior con el de los demás colores.

Hay en los Estados Unidos algunos buenas vacadas de Guernsey, pero son todas de animales de trabajo, en que las vacas producen por término medio á razón de catorce libras de mantequilla. Muchas de ellas pueden dar hasta veinte y siete libras por semana. Algunas han llegado á dar hasta 700 libras en un año, y es muy rara la que rinde menos de doce á catorce libras á la semana.

LAS VACAS DE JERSEY.

Esta raza—la más conocida y generalizada de las del grupo de islas del Canal de la Mancha—ha disfrutado por largo tiempo un gran favor en el público. No hay duda de que las vacas de Jersey son oriundas de Normandía, en Francia, de donde fueron trasportades hace mucho tiempo á las islas del canal, en que vinieron al fin á convertirse en una raza peculiar. El mejoramiento experimentado por ellas y las de Guernsey se debió á la atención que se puso en criarlas. Probablemente no hay otra parte del mundo en que se atienda á la vaca con mayor esmero, lo que por otra parte se explica pues ella constituye para su amo el principal elemento con que puede contar para su propio sostenimiento. Ella es la fuente esencial de su riqueza, y ella ocupa en su afecto un lugar muy importante. Estas consideraciones que indujeron á proceder de una manera juiciosa en la elección de los mejores tipos para la cría, han levantado esta vaca á la alta posición que con justicia ocupa. En los Estados Unidos por virtud de los mayores alicientes que ha habido para mejorar todas las razas de animales llamadas de lujo, se ha llegado á tal extremo con las vacas de Jersey, que puede decirse sin temor de padecer equivocación, que las hay tan buenas como las de sus islas nativas. Su importación en América data de 1830 y desde 1850 hasta la fecha ha continuado de un modo rápido y sistemático.

DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA VACA DE JERSEY.

Las hay de cuatro diferentes colores á saber: (1) Cervuno y blanco, con manchas simétricas de igual tamaño; (2) cervuno sin mezcla de otro color; (3) oscuro y blanco; y (4) enteramente oscuro.

La cabeza de esta vaca es pequeña, con la parte carnosa muy compacta, ancha en la frente y angosta entre los cuernos, la cara bastante aplanada, los ojos grandes y expresivos, á bastante distancia uno de otro, las orejas delgadas y finas, y los cuernos pequeños, torcidos y de color de ámbar. Su pescuezo es delgado, largo y arqueado hacia abajo; el costillaje es chato en la parte anterior, pero aumenta en curvatura hacia el abdomen. La panza es bastante ancha angostándose hacia la parte posterior del cuerpo. El cuerpo en general presenta aquella forma de V que es característica de todas las buenas clases de vacas lecheras. Las patas delanteras son cortas y con huesos finos, rectos y pequeños: las traseras son algo más ordinarias y en algunos animales de clase menos fina un tanto encorvadas. Los mejores tipos de estas vacas distan mucho de presentar los encorvados jarretes que caracterizan á sus antecesores, y tienen las patas tan derechas y limpias de sinuosidades como puede desearse. Por regla general la ubre no es grande, pero de suficiente capacidad, y el "escudo" en todas sus formas está constituido por una piel de rico color de naranja que indica bien el que adorna al producto característico de este animal, que es la mantequilla. El aspecto general de la vaca de Jersey indica que es de un temperamento nervioso y altamente sensitivo, lo cual unido á su color peculiar la hace tener una semejanza notable con nuestro bien conocido Ciervo del Sur.

CARACTERES ESENCIALES.

El principal rasgo característico de la vaca de Jersey es la uniforme riqueza de su leche en cuanto á mantequilla. Los glóbulos son grandes, y permiten que la crema se separe con prontitud y facilidad del cuerpo de la leche. La mantequilla así formada es generalmente de un color más pronunciado, supuestas siempre las mismas condiciones de alimento y cuidado, que la de todas las otras vacas, exceptuando tal vez las de Guernsey. Por lo que hace al tamaño, la vaca de Jersey figura entre las de pequeño volumen. Los toros en perfecto desarrollo pesan de 1,000 á 1,300 libras, y las vacas de 650 á 950 libras.

Como animal destinado para los usos domésticos, es decir, para proveer á la familia de crema ó mantequilla, ó de las dos cosas, para la mesa, la vaca de Jersey no tiene superior. Para la fábrica de mantequilla, como animal productor, es también excelente.

La vaca llamada "Landseer's Fancy" produjo 936 libras 14¾ onzas en un año; la "Massena" 902 libras y 3 onzas; la "Matilda Cuarta," 927 libras 8½ onzas. Más recientemente la "Bisson's Belle," No. 31,144, perteneciente á la hacienda de Maury Jersey, Columbia, Tennessee, produjo 1,028 libras 15⅝ onzas de mantequilla en un año, sacadas de 8,412 libras 7 onzas de leche; y aún más recientemente todavía y encabezando la lista de las vacas de Jersey por lo que hace al rendimiento de mantequilla en 365 días consecutivos, aparece la "Signal's Lily Flagg," No. 31,035, perteneciente á Matthews y Moore, Huntsville, Alabama, que produjo 1,047 libras ¾ onzas de mantequilla en un año, con 11,339 libras de leche.

Estas cifras son por supuesto fenomenales y representan una alimentación cuidadosa y un tratamiento muy esmerado, pero no pierden por eso su importancia, en cuanto á demostrar el especial mérito de la vaca de Jersey para la producción de la mantequilla.

Los resultados obtenidos con la vaca "Bisson's Belle" son ciertamente los más notables á causa de la pequeña cantidad de leche con que se obtuvo un rendimiento tan enorme de mantequilla. Una simple operación aritmética demuestra en números redondos, que de cerca de un galón de su leche se obtuvo, por término medio, por todo el año, una libra de "mantequilla bien hecha, vendible en el mercado, con menos de una onza de sal por libra." Esa proporción entre la mantequilla y la leche fué tan notable que muchos dudaron de la verdad del caso y declararon que era naturalmente imposible.

"Signal's Lily Flagg," la presente reina de las vacas de Jersey, dió por término medio en un año, á razón de una libra de mantequilla por un poco ménos de 10 libras y ¾ de leche. Es ciertamente esta vaca una cosa maravillosa. Los resultados que con ella y con la "Bisson's Belle" se han obtenido constan en informes suministrados, de buena fé, por personas honradas, cuya integridad nadie puede dudar, y no hay motivo por lo tanto para que se pongan en disputa las manifestaciones que han hecho públicamente y que han certificado.

Los animales de la raza de Jersey no son muy á propósito para el matadero. Si estuviese en la mano del hombre hacer que nacieran mas vacas que toros de esta clase, sería provechoso procurar que así sucediese, porque con ello se daría impulso á la producción de la mantequilla. Pero puesto que el número de los terneros resulta poco más ó menos igual al de las terneras, y hay siempre un número mayor ó menor de vacas deficientes en la calidad y cantidad de su leche, hay que criar á los unos y las otras para el matadero.

Se dice comunmente que los toros de esta raza son bravos. Creemos que esta opinión descansa solamente en el temperamento extremadamente nervioso del animal. Necesitan indudablemente que se les maneje con cuidado, pero cuando esto se hace, no hay razón para creer que este toro sea mas fiero que el de las otras razas.

[Se continuará.]

WHEAT STATISTICS.

According to the wheat estimates issued by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture on the 1st of September instant, the world's wheat crop for the year 1894 will be 2,476,000,000 bushels, an increase over the crop of last year of 197,000,000 bushels. The Minister's estimates of the deficiency in the consuming countries, to be covered by importing countries, is 14,474,000 bushels less than last year, while the surplus of exporting countries will be 65,581,000 bushels in excess of last year.

It may be added that Hungary is a large exporter of wheat, the surplus for the present year being reckoned at 45,390,000 bushels, while Austria, the integral part of the same empire, will, in the same time, import more than 30,000,000 bushels of wheat. It can not, therefore, be assumed that the report of the Minister could be influenced by Hungarian interests.

The deficits for the countries importing most largely are estimated as follows:

	Bushels.
Great Britain	170,220,000
Germany	32,625,000
Austria	31,774,000
Italy	29,788,000
Belgium	25,533,000
France	19,859,000
All others	54,727,000
Total	364,526,000

And the surplus supplies of the leading export countries are estimated as follows:

	Bushels.
Russia	141,850,000
Argentine Republic	73,672,000
United States	70,925,000
Hungary	45,392,000
All others	112,406,000
Total	444,245,000

The striking feature of this is the estimate for the Argentine Republic. It will be observed that the Hungarian estimate places Argentina second as an exporting country this year, and nearly 3,000,000 bushels ahead of the United States. It is evident that the Argentine product is becoming an important factor in the wheat market of the world, and is rapidly growing in importance: it will probably become our most formidable competitor next to Russia. India is out of the comparison, as its surplus for this year is estimated at no more than 22,696,000 bushels.

THE RECIPROCAL COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER SECTION THIRD OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1890.

Section 71 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," in force since the 28th of August, 1894, provides as follows:

"SEC. 71. That section three of an an act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes,' is hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be held to abrogate, or in any way affect, such reciprocal commercial arrangements as have been heretofore made and now exist between the United States and foreign countries, except where such arrangements are inconsistent with the provisions of this act."

Under the clause, now repealed, of the law of 1890 duties were imposed upon coffee and other products of Venezuela, Colombia and Haiti. But under the operation of the new tariff act these duties have been repealed, as shown by the following circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1894.*

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

1. All articles heretofore subject to duty but made free by the provisions of the act of August 28, 1894, may be withdrawn from warehouse on and after August 28, 1894, without the payment of duty.

2. All manufactured articles specifically or generally provided for in Schedule K, which are composed wholly of materials other than wool or worsted, or of which some one material other than wool or worsted is the component part of chief value, will be admitted on and after August 28, 1894, at the rates of duty prescribed in the new act; all other manufactured articles specifically or generally provided for in said schedule will continue, until January 1, 1895, to pay the rates of duty imposed thereon by the act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue, equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890.

3. Coffee and tea, and hides and skins, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, will be admitted free of duty on and after the 28th day of August, 1894, and Treasury Circular (Synopsis 12150) dated March 24, 1892, issued in accordance with proclamations of the President of the United States dated March 15, 1892, and directing the collection of duties upon certain articles, being the products of, or exported from, Venezuela, Colombia and Haiti, is hereby revoked.

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

LOS ARREGLOS COMERCIALES DE RECIPROCIDAD CELEBRADOS POR LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN VIRTUD DEL ARTÍCULO 3° DE LA LEY DE ADUANAS DE 1890.

El articulo 71 de la Ley dictada por el Congreso con el titulo de "Ley para reducir los impuestos, proveer de renta al Gobierno y otros objetos," y puesta en observancia desde el 28 de Agosto del presente año de 1894, proveyó como sigue:

"Art. 71. Se deroga el artículo 3 de la ley promulgada el 1° de Octubre de 1890 y titulada 'Ley para reducir las rentas, igualar los derechos de importación y otros objetos.' Pero

no por eso deben entenderse derogados, ó afectados en ninguna manera, los arreglos comerciales de reciprocidad que han sido celebrados hasta ahora entre los Estados Unidos y algunos paises extranjeros, y están en existencia, excepto en caso de que dichos arreglos sean incompatibles con las disposiciones de esta Ley."

En cumplimiento de la claúsula, ahora derogada, de la citada Ley de 1890, se habían impuesto derechos de importación sobre el café y otros artículos de Venezuela, Colombia y Haití. Pero estos derechos han sido suprimidos al ponerse en ejecución la nueva Ley.

La siguiente es la circular expedida por el Secretario del Tesoro, el 30 de Agosto de 1894, por cuyo artículo 3° se comunicó la anterior resolución á las diversas Aduanas del país.

DEPARTMENTO DEL TESORO,
OFICINA DEL SECRETARIO,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *Agosto* 30 *de* 1894.

A los Administradoras y demás empleados de las Aduanas:

1° Todos los artículos que hasta ahora han devengado derechos, pero que por las disposiciones de la nueva Ley, que empezó á regir el 28 de Agosto de 1894, han de admitirse libres, se podrán sacar de los Almacenes, desde la citada fecha en adelante, sin pagar derechos.

2° Todos los artículos manufacturados respecto de los cuales se hace determinación, específica ó generalmente, en la Tabla K, que están compuestos en su totalidad de materiales que no son lana, ni estambre—ó en que ese material distinto de la lana y del estambre es el componente de mayor valor—serán admitidos, desde la fecha antedicha de 28 de Agosto de 1894 en adelante, previo el pago de los derechos que se señalan en la nueva Ley; y todos los demás artículos manufacturados, respecto de los cuales se hace provisión específica ó generalmente en la mencionada Tabla, continuarán pagando, hasta el 1° de Enero de 1895, los derechos que les impuso la Ley titulada, "Una Ley para reducir las rentas, igualar los derechos de importación y otros objetos," aprobada el 1° de Octubre de 1890.

3° El café y el té, los cueros y pellejos, al pelo ó sin curar, ya sean secos, salados, ó en salmuera, serán admitidos libres de derechos desde el 28 de Agosto de 1894 en adelante; y la circular de la Tesorería (Sinopsis, 12,150) de 24 de Marzo de 1892, expedida en consecuencia de las Proclamas del Presidente de los Estados Unidos de 15 de Marzo de 1892, imponiendo derechos á ciertos artículos producidos en Venezuela, Colombia, y Haití é importados aquí, queda por la presente revocada.

J. G. CARLISLE, *el Secretario.*

MEXICO.

Meteorological summary for the month of August, 1894, taken from reports of National Meteorological Observatory, City of Mexico:

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (DEG. FAHR.).

Monthly mean in shade	62.4
" " " sun	63.0
Maximum in shade	73.8
" " sun	91.0
Minimum in shade	59.9
" " open air	44.6
Total range in shade	27.9
" " " open air	46.5

BAROMETRICAL PRESSURE (*Inches*).

Monthly mean	23.10
Maximum	23.20
Minimum	22.99
Greatest range in 24 hours	0.14
Total range in the month	0.21

RELATIVE HUMIDITY (*Satur. 100*).

Monthly mean	66

CLOUDS.

Prevailing direction	NE.
Number of cloudy days	20
" " clear days	0

WINDS (*Miles per hour*).

Prevailing direction	NW
Mean velocity	2.68
Maximum	34.41

RAINFALL (*Inches*).

Total in month	1.56
Greatest fall in 24 hours	0.30
Number of rainy days	18

EVAPORATION (*Inches*).

Monthly mean in shade	0.09
" " " sun	0.27
Maximum in 24 hours in shade	0.12
" " " " sun	0.39

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN MEXICO.

Following is an approximate list of the number of public schools in the Republic of Mexico, without including professional schools sustained by the Government. Moreover, there are no statistics from the States of Aguas Calientes, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Jalisco, and Oaxaca, which would increase the total to 8,000 schools.

Campeche	70
Coahulla	93
Colima	42
Chiapas	127
Durango	86
Guerrero	412
Hidalgo	590
Mexico	989
Michoacan	285
Morelos	222
Nuevo Leon	307
Puebla	1,130
Queretaro	103
San Luis Potosi	336
Sinaloa	247
Sonora	179
Tabasco	56
Tamaulipas	136
Tlaxcala	248
Vera Cruz	607
Yucatan	342
Zacatecas	341
Federal District	114
Tepic	100
Lower California	38
Total	7,200

The total number of pupils enrolled in the above schools is 431,177, and the average daily attendance 314,152. The annual cost of maintaining them is $3,339,191.

THE JETTIES AT TAMPICO.

In a recent address delivered at Brown University, Rhode Island, Mr. E. L. Corthell, the well-known engineer said: "The great success, physical and commercial, of the Mississippi jetties led the Mexican Government to undertake a similar work at the mouth of the Panuco river, near the City of Tampico. The wonderful changes, coming as if by magic, produced by these works are worthy of a brief statement:

"So late as 1890 a shifting, dangerous bar so completely obstructed the mouth of the Panuco River in the Gulf of Mexico that no attempt was ever made to bring a vessel to the City of Tampico, seven miles inland. All vessels, sail or steam were obliged to anchor in the stormy waters of the gulf, miles from land, and all their cargoes were lightered back and forth over this dangerous bar, where the waves broke constantly in its shallow depths. All traffic into the Republic of Mexico either entered through the harbor of Vera Cruz, also a dangerous one, or by the three railroads crossing the Rio Grande. Now, by deepening the bar at Tampico, almost a revolution in commerce has occurred. Tampico, from a port of no importance whatever, has been raised to the rank of the second entrepot of the Republic. The business is greater there than at any railroad entrepot of the border. One of the most beneficial effects has been like that which occurred at the mouth of the Mississippi; the rates of freight from Liverpool, New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans even, have been reduced one-third, and the Mexican Central Railway, which furnished the money for building these works, and brought its line from the table land to the Gulf, is, by the latest reports, blocked by the freight which is now entering and leaving the port of Tampico."

MEXICO—MISCELLANEOUS.

A company has been formed in Boston, of which N. D. Carroll is the head, for the purpose of going extensively into the cultivation of coffee, sugar-cane and tropical fruits, in the State of Vera Cruz, along the line of the newly constructed Tehuantepec railway. They have bought and secured control of 26,600 acres of the finest lands in that State.

The last spike in the Guadelajara & Zapapan railroad was driven July 14 by the Governor of the State of Jalisco, Gen. Luis Curiel.

Mr. Joseph Theophilus Commagere, representing the Mexican Subterranean Telephone Company, has entered into a contract with the Mexican Government to furnish the City of Mexico an underground system of telephones. The telephones to be used are of an invention different from, and said to be superior to, any now in use. The company is required to commence work within six months after the promulgation of the contract, and have the service open to the public within two years after the work is begun. The rate to be charged must not exceed $4 per year for each instrument. The company is to deposit $5,000 in bonds as a guarantee of good faith.

The City of Mexico is now lighted by 493 electric lights, 208 gas lights, and 1,550 oil lamps. The cost of lighting for the month of June was $19,556.

The Mexican Central Gold Mining Company has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of $3,000,000.

GUATEMALA.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NEW TARIFF.*

DECREE NO. 503.

I, José María Reina Barrios, a General of Division and the Constitutional President of the Republic of Guatemala,

Considering that it is advisable, in the interest of both the Treasury and the commerce, to make such amendments to the tariff as have been suggested by experience, and that the said amendments have been carefully studied by the committee created by Article III of the Decree of the National Legislative Assembly, marked No. 325:

In use of the power vested in the Executive by Article II of the same, do hereby decree as follows:

The amendments herein made to the tariff of import duties shall be in force in regard to all merchandise to be taken out of the custom-houses on and after the 15th of September next.

AMENDMENTS TO SECTION THIRD.

COTTON ARTICLES.

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
189	201	Chemises, cotton, plain, for women or girls, including weight of container, kilo............	$1 30
190	202	Chemises, cotton, trimmed or embroidered with cotton, for women or girls, including weight of container, kilo..........................	2 00
330	203	Shirts, cotton, white or colored, with or without collars and cuffs, for men or boys, including weight of container, kilo...............	1 30

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*NOTE.—The new tariff, promulgated on November 4, 1893, and put in force on January 1, 1894, and amended by the present decree, was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of this Bureau corresponding to the month of June, 1894. By referring to the numbers in either column it will be easy to find out the difference, whether favorable or adverse to the importer, which has been established in the amendment.

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
331	204	Shirts, cotton, white or colored, with linen bosoms, with or without collars and cuffs, for men or boys, including weight of container, kilo	1 75
332	205	Shirts, cotton, embroidered, including weight of container, kilo	2 00
191	247	Collars, cotton, plain, dozen	75
284	322	Lawn (*olán batista*) cotton, gross weight, kilo...	1 00
215	343	Cuffs for shirts, cotton, dozen pairs	1 25
233	371	Dresses and suits, ready-made, any kind of cotton goods, of all classes and patterns, with or without trimming of the same material, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo	2 00
234	372	Dresses and suits, ready-made, any kind of cotton goods, of all classes and patterns, with trimmings or embroidery of linen, wool, or silk, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo	3 00
		SECTION FOURTH.	
		LINEN ARTICLES.	
397	407	Chemises, pure or mixed linen, plain, for women or girls, including weight of container, kilo	2 00
398	408	Chemises, pure or mixed linen, embroidered or trimmed with linen, for women or girls, including weight of container, kilo	3 00
500	409	Shirts, pure or mixed linen, white or colored, plain, with or without collars and cuffs, for men and boys, including weight of container, kilo	2 00
501	410	Shirts, pure or mixed linen, white or colored, trimmed or embroidered, with or without collars and cuffs, for men or boys, including weight of container, kilo	3 00
399	445	Collars, pure or mixed linen, plain, dozen	1 00
415	509	Cuffs, pure or mixed linen, for shirts, dozen pairs	2 00
430	532	Dresses or suits, ready-made, of all classes and patterns, any goods of pure or mixed linen, with or without trimming of wool or linen, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo	4 00
431	533	Dresses or suits, ready-made, of all classes and patterns, any goods of pure or mixed linen, with trimmings of silk, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo	8 00

Number of items in English translation.	Number of items in Guatemalan translation.		Duties.
		SECTION FIFTH.	
		WOOLEN ARTICLES.	
598	716	Dresses or suits, ready-made, any goods of pure wool, or of wool mixed with cotton, or any other vegetable fiber, of all classes and patterns, with or without trimming of silk or wool, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo......	4 00
		SECTION SIXTH.	
		SILK ARTICLES.	
791	717	Loops, curtain, pure or mixed silk, with their tassels, and cords, even if their interior frame (alma) is of some other material, including weight of container, kilo.............	7 50
839	708	Wraps (abrigos), lace, or any material of pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo....................................	9 00
826	719	Trimmings (adornos), pure or mixed silk, even if their interior frame is made out of some other material, including weight of container, kilo....................................	7 50
827	720	Trimmings (adornos), pure or mixed silk, even if their interior frame is made of some other material the greatest part thereof containing beads or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, including weight of container, kilo..	3 75
747	721	Cushions, covered with any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, with or without fillings, including weight of container, kilo........................	9 00
718	722	Articles, silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, knit, not specified, including weight of container, kilo..................................	12 00
720	724	Articles, silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, with or without embroidery of the same materials, not specified, including weight of container, kilo..........................	7 50
721	725	Articles, silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, the largest part thereof being trimmed with beads or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, not specified, including weight of container, kilo....................................	6 00

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
722	726	Belts or sashes (bandas), pure or mixed silk burate, plain or damasked, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
723	727	Belts or sashes (bandas), pure or mixed silk, network, including weight of container, kilo	9 00
806	728	Robes (batas), all kinds, pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, each	15 00
724	729	Blond lace, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	15 00
725	730	Blouses, any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, each	3 75
726	731	Boas, silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
727	732	Boas, pure silk, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
822	733	Tassels, pure or mixed silk, even if their interior frame (alma) is of any other material, including weight of container, kilo	7 50
732	734	Buttons, made out of or covered with silk, or material containing silk, including weight of container, kilo	7 50
729	735	Brocade (brocado), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	2 00
730	736	Burate, mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	4 50
731	737	Burate, pure silk, including weight of container, kilo	9.00
818	738	Socks, pure or mixed silk, knit, including weight of container, kilo	15 00
750	739	Drawers, pure or mixed silk, knit, including weight of container, kilo	15 00
735	740	Chemises, any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo	15 00
831	741	Undershirts, pure or mixed silk, knit, including weight of container, kilo	15 00
733	742	Capes, wraps, or opera cloaks, any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, for ladies, each	11 25
795	743	Masks, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
742	744	Covers, table (carpetas), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo	9 00
834	745	Nests, any goods of pure or mixed silk, each	4 50

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
809	746	Shawls (chales or rebosas), pure or mixed silk, plain, figured, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo...	12 00
784	747	Jackets, any goods of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo.	18 75
802	748	Ribbons, silk mixed with cotton or any vegetable fiber, including weight of container, kilo.	4 50
803	749	Ribbons, pure or mixed silk, with elastic, up to 4 centimeters in width, including weight of container, kilo.	3 75
804	750	Ribbons, pure silk, including weight of container, kilo.	9 00
805	751	Ribbons, pure or mixed silk, white or colored, with metal clasps or eyelets, including weight of container, kilo.	3 75
808	752	Sashes, pure or mixed silk, with or without elastic, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo......	9 00
736	753	Clarin (sieve cloth), pure or mixed silk, for sieves, including weight of container, kilo.	9 00
781	754	Headdresses or caps (cofias), pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, dozen.	11 25
740	755	Counterpanes (sobrecamas or colchas), pure or mixed silk, with or without linings or covers, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo...............	9 00
741	756	Counterpanes (colchas), lined or covered with silk material or with material containing silk, padded with cotton, including weight of container, kilo.	3 75
745	757	Cravats or neckties, pure or mixed silk, with or without interior frame of any other material, including weight of container, kilo...	6 00
738	758	Cord or braid, pure or mixed silk, even if the interior frame is of another material, including weight of container, kilo...............	5 75
739	759	Corsets, any material of pure or mixed silk, with or without trimmings, including weight of container, kilo..........................	4 50
835	760	Vest patterns, any goods of pure or mixed silk, plain, embroidered, or interwoven, including weight of container, kilo............	9 00
817	761	Slippers in pattern, pure or mixed silk, drawn or cut off, including weight of container, kilo..	6 00

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
753	762	Dress patterns, any material of mixed silk, as grosgrain, moire, taffeta, ottaman, surah, and others, plain and without any trimming, for ladies, including weight of container, kilo	7 50
754	763	Dress patterns, any material of mixed silk as in the foregoing item, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo	9 00
755	764	Dress patterns, any material of pure silk as grosgrain, moire, satin, taffeta, ottaman, surah, and others, trimmed or embroidered with pure or mixed silk, for ladies, including weight of container, kilo	13 00
756	765	Dress patterns, crepe, muslin, nun's veiling (velillo), or other similar silk material, plain, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo	18 75
746	766	Curtains or draperies (cortinas or sobrecortinas), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
744	767	Crepe, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	15 00
737	768	Collars, pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
748	769	Damask, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
749	770	Damask, pure or mixed silk, interwoven or embroidered with threads of false or fine metal, including weight of container, kilo	4 50
717	771	Aprons, any goods of pure or mixed silk, with or without trimmings or embroideries, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
782	772	Insertions (enbutidas), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
783	773	Insertions (enbutidas), pure or mixed silk, the greatest portion thereof containing beads or bugles, glass, metal or paste, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
799	774	Petticoats or underskirts (enaguas interiores or fustanes), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo	9 00
786	775	Lace, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	15 00

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
819	776	Socks, babys', pure or mixed silk, knit, with or without soles, including weight of container, kilo	7 50
757	777	Edgings (espiguilla), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
758	778	Edgings (espiguilla), pure or mixed silk, the greatest part thereof being trimmed with beads or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
815	779	Slips, long (faldones), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, for infants, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
764	780	Felt (felpa or felpila), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
766	781	Fringe (flecos), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
743	782	Covers (forros) for umbrellas, parasols or shades, sewed together or in pieces, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
789	783	Linings (forros), any material of pure or mixed silk, for hats, including weight of container, kilo	9 00
790	784	Linings (forros), any material of pure or mixed silk, sewed togther or in the pattern for capes or cloaks, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
767	785	Fringe (franjas), mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
768	786	Fringe (franjas), pure silk, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
769	787	Galoon, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
770	788	Galoon, pure or mixed silk, the greatest portion thereof containing beads, or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
772	789	Gauze, long (linon) or grenadine, pure or mixed silk, plain, percale-like, figured or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo	22 50
734	790	Caps (gorros or birretes), pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, with or without visors, dozen	11 25
774	791	Grosgrain silk (Gro.), moire, satin, taffeta, serge, ottoman, surah, and other goods of mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	6 00

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
775	792	Grosgrain silk (Gro.), moire, serge, taffeta, ottoman, surah, and other goods of pure silk, including weight of container, kilo......	12 00
773	793	Gloves, pure or mixed silk, knit, with or without trimming, including weight of container, kilo	15 00
759	794	Edgings (guarda), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
823	795	Thread, twist, pure or mixed silk, in wooden, metal, or pasteboard reels or spools, for sewing, including weight of container, kilo.	3 75
816	796	Slips, layette, or sets of baby's linen (jaticos), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, even if some articles in this set are of some other material, including weight of container, kilo......	12 00
785	797	Jerseys, or jersey jackets, pure or mixed silk, knit, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo..........	15 00
787	798	Lama, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo..........	7 50
788	799	Lama, pure or mixed silk, embroidered or interwoven with thread of false or fine metal, including weight of container, kilo...	6 00
771	800	Garters, pure or mixed silk, plain, embroidered, trimmed, or interwoven, with or without elastic, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
797	801	Netting (mallas), pure or mixed silk, knit, including weight of container, kilo	15 00
792	802	Mantillas or mantilets, pure or mixed silk lace, with trimmings or embroiderings, including weight of container, kilo..........	12 00
793	803	Mantillas or mantilets, pure or mixed silk lace, with trimmings or embroiderings, the greatest portion thereof having beads or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
794	804	Manufactures of pure or mixed silk not specified, including weight of container, kilo..........	12 00
820	805	Stockings, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	15 00
796	806	Muslin, pure or mixed silk, plain, figured, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo	22 50

Number of items in			
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		Duties.
838	807	Vestments, priestly (ornamentos sacerdotales), and dresses for images, any material of silk mixed with wool, cotton, or linen, even if having embroidery or galloons made out of metal not gold or silver, including weight of container, kilo	3 75
837	808	Vestments, priestly (ornamentos sacerdotales), and dresses for images, any material of silk mixed with wool, cotton or linen, with embroiderings or galloon of silver or gilded silver, including weight of container, kilo	7 50
838	809	Vestments, priestly (ornamentos sacerdotales), or dresses for images, pure silk material, even if having embroiderings or galloons of silver or gilded silver, including weight of container, kilo	15 00
765	810	Fichus, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
810	811	Shawls (pañolones), silk mixed with cotton, linen or wool, including weight of the paper inside, kilo	4 50
811	812	Shawls (pañolones) silk burate, crepe-like, plain or embroidered, including weight of the paper inside, kilo	9 00
812	813	Shawls (pañolones), any material of pure silk, including weight of paper inside, kilo.	10 50
776	814	Handkerchiefs, silk, mixed with cotton, wool or linen, including weight of container, kilo	3 75
777	815	Handkerchiefs, pure silk, including weight of container, kilo	7 50
778	816	Handkerchiefs, tulle, pure or mixed silk, with or without trimmings including weight of container, kilo	15 00
829	817	Umbrellas, any material of pure or mixed silk, each	1 20
830	818	Umbrellas, small (paraguitos), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain and without any trimming, each	90
800	819	Pique, pure or mixed silk, quilted or not quilted, including weight of container, kilo.	12 00
828	820	Tulle, pure or mixed silk, plain, figured or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo	22 50
760	821	Embroidery (randas), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
801	822	Reps or corded goods, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	6 00

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
807	823	Sacques (sacos), all kinds, pure or mixed silk, for men or boys, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
813	824	Silk, floss, all colors, including weight of container, kilo	3 00
814	825	Silk, twist, to sew, embroider, or knit, all colors, including weight of container, kilo	3 75
779	826	Hats, high crown, cylindrical, all sizes, covered with plush or satin of pure or mixed silk, with or without strings, each	1 50
780	827	Hats, felt, of all classes and sizes, not specified, including weight of container, kilo	3 00
798	828	Parasols or shades (sombrillas), any material of pure or mixed silk, trimmed or embroidered, each	1 50
763	829	Fabrics, pure or mixed silk, not specified, including weight of container, kilo	18 75
833	830	Velvet, pure or mixed silk, plain or figured, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
821	831	Suspenders, pure or mixed silk, with or without appurtenances, including weight of container, kilo	9 00
761	832	Embroidery, or embroidered strips (tiras bordadas), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	12 00
762	833	Embroidery, or embroidered strips (tiras bordadas), pure or mixed silk, the greatest part thereof containing beads or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, including weight of container, kilo	6 00
824	834	Tissue, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	9 00
825	835	Tissue, pure or mixed silk, the greatest part thereof containing thread of false or fine metal, including weight of container, kilo	7 50
751	836	Dresses or suits, ready-made, any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, and the parts thereof when sewed together, including weight of container, kilo	18 75
728	837	Braid, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo	3 75
752	838	Dresses or suits, pure or mixed silk, with or without trimming or embroiderings, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo	9 00
832	839	Veils, tulle, pure or mixed silk, with or without trimming or embroiderings, including weight of container, kilo	18 75

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
		SECTION SEVENTH.	
		ARTICLES OF IRON.	
868	1095	Brads, wrought iron or wire, up to 24 millimeters in length, gross weight, kilo	15
		SECTION NINTH.	
		ARTICLES OF WOOD AND OF WOOD AND IRON.	
1382	1390	Carriages, weighing up to 100 kilos each, net weight, each kilo	30
1383	1391	Carriages, weighing from 100 to 250 kilos, net weight, each kilo	28
1384	1392	Carriages weighing more than 250 kilos up to 500 kilos, net weight, each kilo	25
1385	1393	Carriages weighing more than 500 up to 750 kilos, net weight, each kilo	22
1386	1394	Carriages weighing more than 750 up to 1,000 kilos, net weight, each kilo	20
1387	1395	Carriages weighing more than 1,000 kilos, net weight, each kilo	17
1388	1396	Carriages weighing up to 100 kilos each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo	22
1389	1397	Carriages weighing more than 100 up to 250 kilos each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo	18
1390	1398	Carriages weighing more than 250 kilos up to 500 kilos each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo	15
1391	1399	Carriages weighing more than 500 up to 750 kilos each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo	10
1392	1400	Carriages weighing more than 750 kilos up to 1,000 each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo	09
1393	1401	Carriages weighing more than 1,000 kilos each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo	07
1407	1444	Furniture, fine or ordinary wood, veneered with fine wood, put together or in pieces, even if they have mirrors or marble tops, gross weight, kilo	30
1408	1445	Furniture, fine or ordinary wood, veneered with fine wood, covered with leather or cloth, not containing silk, with or without marble tops or mirrors, gross weight, kilo	35

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
1409	1446	Furniture, fine or ordinary wood, veneered with fine wood, covered with silk cloth or with cloth containing silk, even if having mirrors or marble top, gross weight, kilo...	40
1410	1447	Furniture, bent wood, rattan, or osier, with or without marble tops or mirrors, gross weight, kilo........	25
1411	1448	Furniture, all kinds, with inlaid work, marquetine or ornaments of wood, tortoise shell, ivory, or metal, gross weight, kilo......	45
		Furniture frames, wooden, polished, varnished, turned, or painted, gross weight, kilo........	25
1412	1449	Furniture frames, unpolished, unvarnished, unturned, not painted, gross weight, kilo...	15
		SECTION TENTH.	
		ARTICLES OF LEATHER AND SKIN.	
1494	1509	Harnesses, leather, all kinds, with or without ornaments of metals, and the loose parts thereof, for wagons and carriages, including weight of container, kilo...........	75
		SECTION TWELFTH.	
		MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
1826	1848	Pianos of all kinds and sizes, set up or not, with or without crank, or winding apparatus, and loose parts or repairs, gross weight, kilo........	35
1763	1883	Hats, straw, or imitation, all kinds and sizes, trimmed, including weight of container, kilo........	8 00
1624	1897	Chalk for billiard cues, including weight of container, kilo........	1 00
		SECTION THIRTEENTH.	
		STATIONERY, PASTEBOARD, AND OFFICE ARTICLES.	
		Note paper, small size, plain or rough faced, with or without edges imitating lace (calado), stamped or smooth, white or colored, ruled or not ruled, including weight of container, kilo........	$0 40

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
		Writing paper, pure or mixed linen, unruled, gross weight, kilo.	25
		Wrapping paper, straw, imitation of the so-called China paper, gross weight, kilo.	15

Given at the palace of the executive power in Guatemala on the 23d of August, 1894.

JOSÉ MARIA REINA BARRIOS.

JOSÉ MARIA GONZALES,
Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit.

GUATEMALA TO TEHUANTEPEC.

A telegram from Guatemala announces that an Anglo-Dutch syndicate, which is projecting the construction of railways in Central America, has a survey party in the field looking for the most feasible route for a road to connect Guatemala City with the Tehuantepec Railway. Should the contemplated line be built, a concession would have to be secured from this Government which, we believe, would favor the line, as it would put the railway system of this country in connection with Central America which is likely, within a few years, to see its isolated bits of railway line developed into a network of roads connecting all the chief cities there. In fact, the Anglo-Dutch syndicate contemplates perfecting a system of railways for all Central America.—Mexican Financier.

ECUADOR.

The message transmitted on the 10th of June, 1894, to the Constitutional Congress of Ecuador by the President of that Republic, Doctor Don Luis Cordero, refers to the financial condition of the country in the following language:

"The financial condition of the Republic is, as you well know, far from being easy. The slow increase of the revenue does not keep pace with the rapid movement of the expenses, and the latter can not be stopped without paralyzing at the same time the growing and necessary progress of our country.

"It is easy to see that the greatest part, if not the whole, of the amounts required to meet the necessities of the public service become larger every year. Those necessities increase with the population of the country, and with the conditions of civilization which the enlightenment and welfare of the inhabitants of Ecuador render imperative.

"In order that you may be able to form an idea of the proportion between our receipts and expenditures, and see therefrom the necessity of an improvement in regard to the former, I shall submit to you a short recapitulation of the facts, not without apologizing for the displeasure which the dryness of numerical statements necessarily produces, even when, as happens in the present case, these statements are indispensable.

"The main source of our national revenue consists of CUSTOMS DUTIES. The receipts in this respect from 1890 to December 31, 1893, have been as follows:

1890	$3,208,288 81
1891	2,499,669 43
1892	2,520,130 20
1893	3,030,334 20

from which it results that during the last two years of the administration of my distinguished predecessor, Dr. D. Antonia Flores, the amount collected at the custom-houses was $5,707,958.24, while during the first two years of my own administration it has been only $5,550,454.40. The difference in favor of the former period amounts to $157,493.84.

"THE ECCLESIASTICAL TAX (*contribución ecclesiastica*), which was established in lieu of the old tax known as *Diezmo* (tithes), gave in the same four years the following results:

1890	$277,265 07
1891	200,492 97
1892	406,337 21
1893	468,589 75

"It is plain that the latter sum, corresponding to 1893, is not yet sufficient to meet the requirements of the ecclesiastical budget, which amounts to over $200,000 per year, and leave a balance in favor of the Government sufficient to make up for the loss of over $400,000 per year, sustained by the abolition of the tithes. This remark is strengthened by the fact that the apparent increase of the ecclesiastical tax in the last two years is due to the fact of its consolidation with another tax, formerly called 'general tax,' or 'tax of 1 per thousand' and levied on country real estate. This consolidation shall continue as long as the tax of 3 per thousand, and the tax on cacao are insufficient to meet the said budget.

"THE TAX ON BRANDIES has not made any noticeable progress, and has proved insufficient to meet the patriotic purposes for which it was intended. Those purposes were the support and promotion of public instruction, the fundamental base on which the progress of all nations rests. You will see elsewhere how much is expended, with laudable earnestness and enthusiasm, in that important matter. The yielding of "the tax on brandies," during the said four years, has been as follows:

1890	$132,642 91
1891	171,817 27
1892	185,833 72
1893	176,679 04

"The Stamp Revenue yielded in the same period:

1890	$116,736 06
1891	106,958 49
1892	109,304 74
1893	123,292 85

"The Postage Stamps and Postal Cards yielded:

1890	$59,872 29
1891	59,378 65
1892	55,994 65
1893	58,095 36

"The apparent decline in this branch in the last two years is due to the fact that a portion of this revenue, known by the name of *timbres telegráficos* (telegraphic stamps), has been detached from it and made an independent tax, which, in 1892, yielded $11,761.86, and $18,377.08 in 1893.

"The Alcabala Tax, or tax on the transfers of real estate, yielded, from 1890 to 1894:

1890	$104,001 70
1891	81,698 26
1892	96,805 45
1893	114,695 79

"The tax called Registros y Anotaciónes yielded:

1890	$14,400 61
1891	17,905 36
1892	17,020 46
1893	20,287 47

"The proceeds from the salt monopoly (*estauco de la sal*) from September 4th, 1890, in which it was again enforced, have been:

1890	$34,057 61
1891	192,821 13
1892	232,745 50
1893	222,540 65

"The Tax on Tobacco yielded:

1890	$14,928 30
1891	29,986 45
1892	27,558 87
1893	20,879 61

"The proceeds from the Gunpowder monopoly (*Estanco de la Pólvora*) were:

1890	$13,342 82
1891	22,252 05
1892	20,303 28
1893	26,351 13

"I will not mention other minor sources of revenue, which have yielded in analogous proportion.

"In order that you may judge of the total amounts in the four years above cited, I now submit them to you. They were:

1890	$4,182,581 19
1891	3,584,365 83
1892	3,799,303 80
1893	4,325,701 86

"The combined sums of 1890 and 1891, and of 1892 and 1893, are:

1890-1891	$7,766,947 02
1892-1893	8,125,005 66

"The difference of $358,058.64 is in favor of the first two years of my administration. It is, indeed, an insignificant increase, if compared with the growing demands of the public necessities and with the amount which should have been required to meet in the proper way the said necessities.

"The tendency to increase the expenses, clearly shown by the honorable legislature of 1892, which acted, undoubtedly, under a fervent desire to promote the progress of our country, is by itself sufficient proof of the urgent necessity of creating new sources of revenue, to supply our modest treasury with adequate resources."

The President then goes on to enumerate the principal expenses, stating that the Army, Navy and Military affairs (*Ejército y Marina y Gastos militares*) caused in 1890 and 1891 a total disbursement of $1,662,149.65; in 1892-1893 $1,735,868.43. Public instruction (*Instrucción Pública*) involved in 1890 1891 a total cost of $937,106.49. In 1892-1893 $1,067,056.09.

Public Works (*obras públicas*) required in 1890-1891, $1,131,283.39. In 1892–1893 only $884,796.10 were disbursed.

The Police (*policiá*) involved in 1890 and 1891 total expense of $489,388.54. In 1892 and 1893 the cost was $591,867.73.

Worship and Charities (*culto y beneficenciá*) in 1890 and 1891 were represented by the sum of $455,932.43; and in 1892 and 1893 by $508,598.38.

The Postal Service (*correos*) required in 1890 and 1891 an expense of $145,301.82, and in 1892 and 1893 of $176,887.02.

Telegraphs and Telephones figure in the list of expenses, for 1890 and 1891, at $156,309.80, and in 1892 and 1893 at $205,132.21.

The Diplomatic expenses were in 1890 and 1891 $32,970.18; in 1892 and 1893, $51,219.44.

The total amount expended was, in

1890–1891	$7,881,774 80
1892–1893	8,513,975 43

The balance or excess of $632,000.63 corresponds to the second period.

The President deplores in his message the high rates of exchange and calls the attention of Congress to the fact that the Government, desiring to buy a bill of exchange on London for 9,116 pounds sterling 5 shillings and 10 pence had to pay at the rate of 96 per 100.

In relation to the Intercontinental Railway the President says:

"Ecuador as well as the other Republics of South America had entertained flattering hopes in regard to the prompt execution of the grand undertaking of the Intercontinental Railway. But the happy time seems not to have arrived as yet in which the fraternity of sixteen Republics should be forever established by means of that powerful bond of concord. We must confine ourselves to doing as we are, within our individual means and in our own territory. This unsatisfactory expectation has not prevented the Government from paying its share of the expenses incurred in the surveys of the colossal work devised by the audacity of the North American genius."

NICARAGUA.

[The following items referring to Nicaragua are taken from a recent German official report.]

Boots and shoes (duty 80 centavos (cents) per pound) are only imported in small quantities from North America. In superfine ladies' shoes Vienna is to the fore In men's boots, and the common class of ladies' foot-gear home industry has made such progress that it is now able to compete successfully with foreign goods.

There is always a considerable demand for composite candles. They are supplied mainly by Belgium.

Caoutchouc (india rubber) was formerly an export article of some moment, but it is now disappearing more and more. This is owing to the recklessness with which the trees have been bled.

New plantations have not been started, and the time is rapidly approaching when this article will disappear from the list of export articles.

CHILE.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

From the report for the year 1893 of Mr. Budge, ex-Director General of railways of Chile, the following summary is made:

The cost of the railways belonging to the State on December 31, 1892, amounted to $60,288,968. On December 31, 1893, it stood on the books at $64,289,727, being an increase in value of $4,000,759. To this amount there remains to be added about $13,000,000, on account of the outlay in the construction of various lines that have been or will be added to the railway system of the State.

The traffic receipts show an increase of $3,456,000 over the receipts of the previous year. The total number of passengers conveyed by the State railways amounted to 4,866,-

842. The population of Chile is between three and a quarter and three and a half millions, so that the number of travelers by the railways shows a proportion to the population of only 150 per cent.

The total mileage of the Government railways at the end of 1892, according to Director General Budge's report, gives 1,169 kilometers—about 725 miles.

The total number of kilometers open for traffic at the close of the year 1893 was 1,350 (837 miles)—an increase of 181 kilometers. With respect to the rolling stock, the ex-Director General informs us that there were in 1893 205 locomotives in use, of which 115 were of American make and 90 of English manufacture.

The report recommends that 100 more locomotives be added to the present equipment to meet the demands of the traffic.

The total number of passenger coaches in service was 233, of which 107 were reported as English make and 122 as American. The total number of freight cars in use at the end of 1893 was 4,385, with a carrying capacity of 49,537 tons.

CHILI RAILWAY EXTENSION.

A bill to empower Don Gustavo A. Oehninger to construct a railway from Puemo to Rancagua, a distance of about 70 kilometers, has passed the Deputies.

A bill to empower Mr. Charles A. Waters to construct a railway from Antofagasta to Aguas Blancas has passed both Chambers.

A bill has passed the Deputies to declare of public utility the lands necessary for an electric tramway between Santiago and Santa Rosa.

A bill to empower Don Cesar Covarrubias to construct a railway from Melipilla to Quilpué has passed a first reading in the Deputies.

A bill authorizing the prolongation of the Tongoy Railway has passed the Senate.

A bill to employ Don José Tomas Ramos to construct a railway from San Felipe to Piguchen has passed a first reading in the Senate.—*Chilian Times*, July 7.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

COTTON GROWING.

Recently a consignment of twenty-two bales of cotton was received in the city of Buenos Aires from the province of Santiago del Estero. This is the first cotton ever received in that city, and as there are no facilities for separating the fiber from the seed, no use could be made of it. Large quantities of cotton are and can be grown in portions of the Argentine Republic, and it is argued that manufacturers of cotton ginning machinery could find it profitable to look to introducing their machinery into that country.

The government of the Argentine Republic has decided that foreign trade-marks have no priority over marks previously registered in that Republic.

This is a most important decision and should not be lost sight of by manufacturers who may not have already registered their trade mark in that country; they should lose no time in having this done, or they may find to their cost that their well-known trade-mark is being used on some spurious or inferior article of merchandise.

The exports of wheat from the Argentine Republic for the first six months of this year, ended June 30th, were 1,029,546 tons, exceeding for the same period in 1893, 29,000 tons. The July shipments are estimated at 100,000 tons. The stock on hand is 330,000 tons, three-fourths of which are ready for immediate shipment. The area sown for the next season now exceeds by 28 per cent that of last year. Uruguay has 50,000 tons ready for shipment.

URUGUAY.

[From Report of Belgian Consul at Montevideo.]

The authorities are rigidly enforcing the license law on all commercial travelers disembarking here. On arriving here all travelers and representatives of commercial houses whose firms have no licensed agent in this city must exhibit their own license (annual cost 540 francs) before they can receive their samples. The hotels are also carefully watched to prevent any evasion of the law.

Reports from various parts of the Republic indicate that the wool clip for coming shipments will be in excess of past years' shipments. The larger part will go to the United States.

On September 10 five sailing vessels were loading with wool at Montevideo for New York.

The President of Uruguay has been authorized by the Congress of that country to appoint a special commission to examine into the improvement of the harbor of Montevideo.

To carry into effect the preliminary investigation of this matter the Government is authorized to expend the sum of $150,000.

COLOMBIA.

Recent advices from Panama state that a line of steamers, British built, but sailing under the Mexican flag, will soon be put on between that port and San Francisco in connection with the Tehuantepec railroad.

The Caribbean Steamship Company has made a contract with the National Government of Colombia to establish a line of coasting steamers whose itinerary will be the ports of Rio Hacha, Santa Marta, Cartagena, Colon, Bocas del Toro, Port Limon, Bluefields, and Saint Andrew's. The contract is made for five years, the Government to pay the company £210 per voyage.

VENEZUELA.

By decree of the President of the United States of Venezuela dated July 4, 1894, the maritime and territorial custom-house established at Puerto Porlamer on the southeastern part of the Island of Margareta was abolished.

The business of said custom house, as well as all the papers, documents, and appurtenances have been transferred to the custom-house at Juan Griego on the northern coast of the same island.

The Island of Margareta, called by some Nueva Esparta, lies in lattitude 11° north, and longitude 64° west, about thirty miles north of Cumaná.

SPANISH POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA.

ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

During the fiscal year of 1893 to 1894, the amount collected by the custom-houses of the Island of Puerto Rico was $2,507,706.36.

The above sum represents an increase in the Government receipts, under this head, over the preceding year of 1892–93, of $452,362.54.

The custom-houses which collected the largest were the following:

San Juan (the capital of the island)	$940,688
Ponce	721,533
Mayagüez	488,805
Arecibo	206,124

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

OCTOBER, 1894.

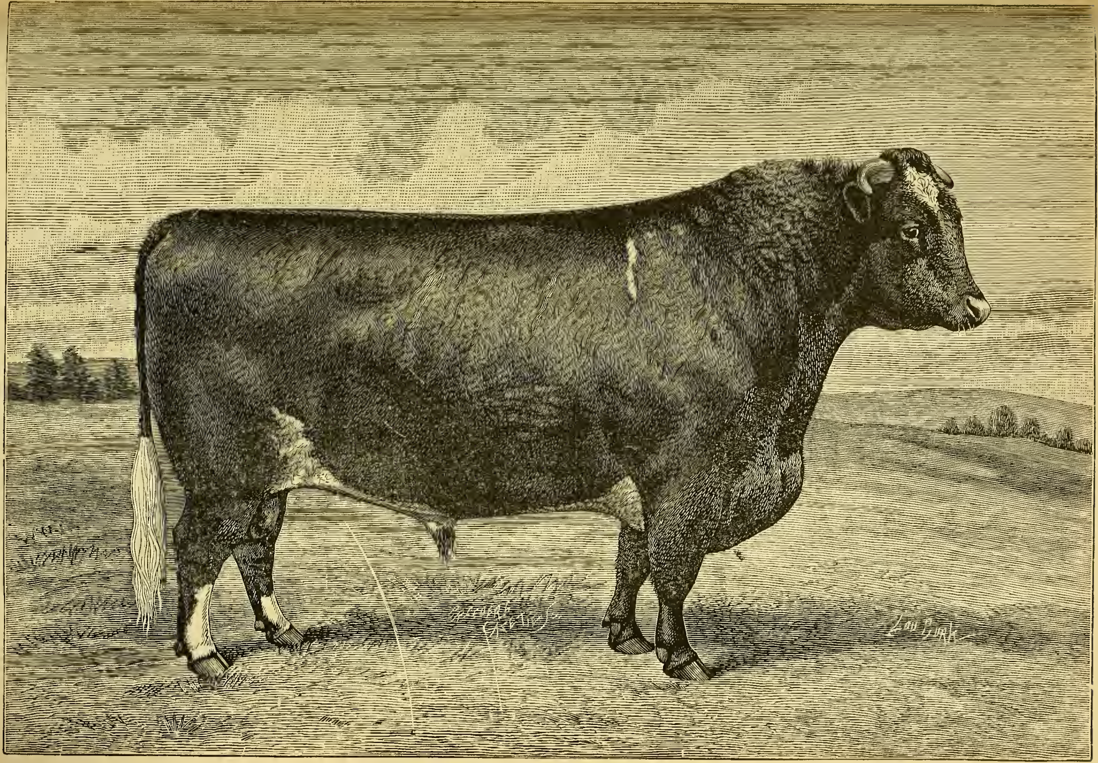
AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

CHAPTER IV.

THE AYRSHIRE COW.

It has been said, and with much truth, that reputation is oft got without merit and lost without deserving. This applies most truly to the Ayrshire cow. This cow has been bred and reared for the dairy for more than a century with all the skill and perseverance possible, by the most careful and expert breeders, and, up to a very recent period, possessed the highest reputation as the most profitable animal for this special use. As a milker and as producing excellent milk, and as free from the common proclivity to disease, and especially as a cheese producer, this cow has ranked first among the dairy breeds. But that evanescent attribute of most things, popularity, has in late years forsaken this cow, and little is now said in her favor. And this in spite of all justice and her special merit. The reason of it is quite apparent. There is not so much money for the professional breeders in this cow, and the others which are less numerous and of more recent introduction have been found more profitable to sell. The Jersey and the Dutch, or Holstein, have taken the priority in this respect, and have, by dint of profuse advertising and persevering puffing, been brought into notice, to the seeming discredit of the Ayrshire. The Ayrshire, however, still holds a high place in a quiet way in the dairy, and will always do so, because of the distinct peculiarity of her milk. It is the best milk for cheese and for domestic use. And this depends upon her natural disposition and the character of her milk. Figure and form and color are not essential qualities in a cow that will fix the value permanently or for profitable use. But yet no exception can be taken against the Ayrshire on these accounts, for she is a handsome, well formed animal, and typical of a milker. She is a good feeder and by no means hard to suit in regard to pasture or ability to turn food into milk and butter. But it is as a milker and producer of cheap and good milk that she is pre-eminent. Her milk is not as rich in fat as that of the Jersey or the Guernsey, but in this respect it is of more value for special purposes. The fat globules of Ayrshire milk are smaller than those of any other cow. And on this account, the milk is better adapted for cheese and for family use than any other. The cream rises more slowly and is more intimately mixed with the milk, and is thus more easily taken into the system and turned into nutriment. As infants' milk, for which there is a very wide use, that of the Ayrshire is preferable to any other, as it is more nutritious and healthful. It more nearly approaches the natural mother's milk in this respect, and if the physicians knew the value of it in this peculiarity more generally, no other milk would be needed for this purpose. Some physicians who have made a study of milk for this use insist on the use of that from a fresh and healthy Ayrshire cow, and some have taken the trouble to visit the dairy and select the cow whose milk is to be supplied to the family for the use of the infant. The fat in milk is the most important part of it for several reasons. It is the most particular constituent of it in the digestive process, and as regards the proportion of fat and the more minute division of it in the milk, that of the Ayrshire most nearly approaches that of the human female than any other. Consequently, for domestic use it is the best and safest.



SHORTHORN OR DURHAM BULL.

SHORTHORNS OR DURHAMS.

The origin of this valuable breed has always been a subject of more or less dispute—ardent admirers of the Shorthorn claiming an almost unbroken line of pure descent and improvement solely by careful selection, feeding and management; others, perhaps partisans of other breeds, claiming that whatever improvement has been made, and in fact, whatever excellence the breed might possess, has been brought about by judicious but stealthy crosses with superior individuals of other breeds. That there was a time when the Shorthorn ancestry were only native cattle, even the most earnest advocates of their purity must admit; but it is also true that, if there have been any radical out-crosses since the breed became definitely known as such, they have been exceedingly stealthy ones.

Their probable history begins with the cattle of the mainland of Europe, in the provinces bordering on the Baltic and North Seas. These cattle possessed many of the qualities now claimed by Shorthorns, including color and size; but there was a general disposition toward excellence in milking qualities rather than the full, rounded, symmetrical, beef outline of a majority of modern Shorthorns as bred for range improvement in the Western States. As early as 1740, permanent records were kept by the more careful breeders; and, according to Mr. Bates, there were fine Shorthorns upon the estate of the Earl of Northumberland as early as the year 1600.

DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Widely varying in color, we find almost all markings except black, brown, and brindled; in some families pure deep cherry red, in others snowy white, and between these two extremes are red and white in all grades as to size and arrangement of spots—red roan, white roan, roan and white, and speckled or "turkey" roan. In size, the Shorthorn ranks among the largest of known breeds, bulls of mature age ranging from 1,900 to 2,300 pounds, and cows from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, with occasional individuals considerably exceeding these figures. The general form is square, with well-filled points, straight back, keeping the line even and well up at the rump; quarters deep and full, but not bulging; ribs well sprung, giving a wide back and rounded barrel; muzzle clear orange yellow (in some families light drab); wide open nostrils, and rather thin-fleshed lips; eyes clear, bright, and surrounded by rings of orange-colored flesh; horns clear or cream-flecked, short and usually curving inward; ears thin and delicate, showing clear orange wax; neck short and fine in the cow—in the bull heavy, and rising with age; back level; loin full, buttocks wide apart; tail small just above the brush; brisket wide and full; and legs close, fine boned and well-proportioned to size of body.

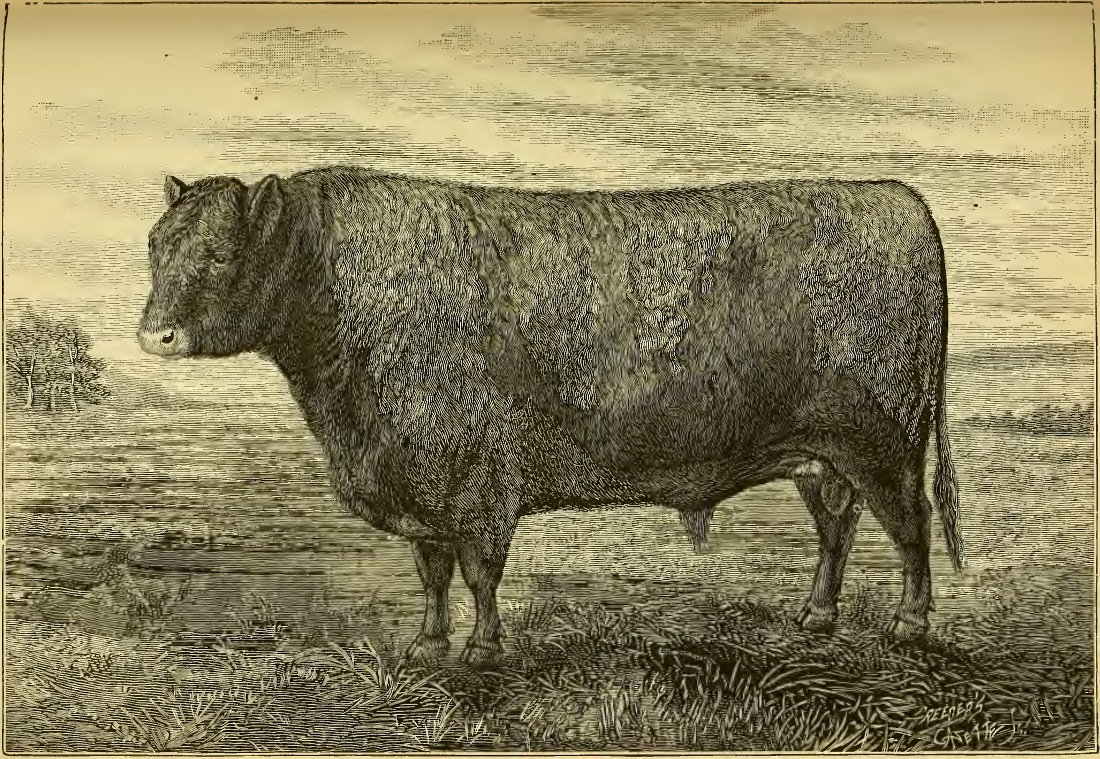
The Shorthorns are emphatically general-purpose animals, although, perhaps, the majority of breeders persist in classing them with the purely beef breeds. When selected and bred for milk, they are exceedingly valuable as dairy stock, but it must be admitted that the general tendency to breed and feed for show has greatly increased their beef capacity at the expense of milking qualities. In some of the strains of families—as notably the Princess and Duchess strains—the dairy features have been carefully preserved, and even among the most pronounced beef families an occasional excellent dairy cow will be found.

RED-POLLED CATTLE.

The Red-Polls, while tracing their history well back into the last century, have only recently attracted any considerable attention. Their origin is somewhat clouded in obscurity. Suffolk county, England, had from very early times a breed of polled cattle, and it is more than probable that this Suffolk breed, had much to do with molding the type of and dehorning the Norfolk breed, which was the first to attract attention from outside parties.

DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Color a deep rich red, with only the brush of the tail white, occasionally white on the udder in cows, but this, while not


BREEDER'S GAZETTE

POLLED ANGUS BULL.

regarded as an absolute disqualification, is not favored. Size above medium, mature bulls weighing from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds, and cows from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds. The head is neat, with a tuft of hair curling over the narrow frontal points, and a light colored, clear-cut muzzle. The neck is clean and fine, with little dewlap ; ribs springing—not broadly arched, but filling the demand for rounded outline of barrel ; legs clean, fine and short. In the cow, the udder should be large, but not meaty; when empty it should hang in creases or folds ; milk veins should be prominent, and knotted or puffed.

It must be confessed that most of the modern breeders of Red-Polls have been too intent on securing size and beauty of contour to preserve, as carefully as they should, the really valuable dairy qualities of the breed. If a change be not made in this direction, we shall soon be compelled to say of them, as we might now say of the Shorthorns, that they were originally excellent dairy stock, but have been greatly injured by the pernicious custom of feeding high for the show ring.

Red-Polls are, in general appearance, hornless Devons (see also illustrations), and they are bred and advertised as general-purpose cattle. They are claimed, and we think fairly, to be the rivals of the Shorthorns for general use in the Western United States. They are quiet, good feeders, easy to handle and ship, and, as all must admit, attractive in color and form. If the Red-Polls are carefully bred, and we may expect to see them grow rapidly in public favor, and secure on their merits high rank as a combined milk and beef breed.

DEVONS.

Lying south of the Bristol Channel, on the map of England, may be found the country or shire of Devon. Much of its physical geography, as also that of the country adjoining it on the west, Cornwall, presents characteristics strikingly similar to that of Wales. Indeed, the people of these lower western counties were as safe from Roman incursions, behind the vast forests which covered the alluvial deposits of lower

England, as were the people of Wales in their rugged mountain fastness.

In Wales, we have at present the North Wales and Pembroke breeds as undoubted descendants of these wild cattle; and in the shire of Devon, occupying more especially its northern slope, has existed for generations the ancestry of the Devon breed—familiarly known in England as the "North Devons," to distinguish them from the cattle occupying the lowlands of Devon and the countries to the east. That the breed is of remarkably pure descent is attested by the wonderful impressiveness in marking offspring. Within the present century their size has been increased, beef capacity improved, and milking qualities especially advanced. The Earl of Leicester was among the most noted of early English breeders, followed by Lord Somerville and Lord Western, who were not only breeders but did much, also, to improve the quality of the animals bred.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVON.

Color a rich deep red throughout, excepting a central tuft of long white hair in the brush of the tail, and a white spot on the udder in cows, and above the purse in bulls. Upper line almost perfectly straight from the head to the tail; in the bull, the neck is of course somewhat arched above this level. The head is neat and trim, rather long in the cow, but short and masculine in the bull, and well pointed to a bright flesh colored muzzle; eyes prominent, bright, wide apart, and encircled by rings of flesh-colored skin; horns rather long, slender, curving outward, forward, and upward, waxy clear at base, and tapering to almost needle-like points of darker shade. The ear is sprightly; neck small at head, without dewlap, and full and broad at the shoulders; forequarters quite apart, showing good lung power, and slanting well back, a feature in strict keeping with their well-known activity. The barrel is round and close-muscled; loins even; hips square; rump smooth; tail long, slender, and invariably tipped with white; flank low cut; brisket deep, and legs short, straight, and cleaned fleshed.

Probably the most prominent trait of the Devon is his sprightly energy. In the early days of the present century, when the fertile prairies of the Great West held their virgin soil unbroken, the farmers of New England found abundant exercise in removing the stones, stumps, and saw-logs with which their land was covered. For this purpose oxen were employed almost exclusively, and the grades from those early imported Devons were eagerly sought.

As work oxen, the Devons have no superior in the world; they lack, perhaps, the weight necessary to move enormous loads, but their remarkable quickness, combined with an intelligent observance of the driver's will, make them invaluable for work of certain kinds. For beef, little recommendation is needed; the improvement of the breed has, with many breeders, been almost entirely in this direction.

The Devons are probably as nearly general-purpose animals as may be found among the present known breeds. In size they are medium, bulls, when matured, weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, and cows from 900 to 1,100 pounds.

(To be continued.)

GANADO AMERICANO.

Capítulo IV.

LA VACA DE AYRSHIRE.

Se ha dicho, y con mucha razón, que la reputación se adquiere á menudo sin tener mérito y que se pierde también sin merecerlo. Esto se aplica con mucha verdad á la vaca de Ayrshire. Esta vaca ha sido criada por más de un siglo con todo el cuidado y la perseverancia posible por los criadores más expertos, y hasta hace poco poseía la más alta reputación como el animal de mayor utilidad para el uso especial de producir leche. Por la cantidad y la excelencia de esta, por estar generalmente libre de enfermedades, y por las

circunstancias especiales que la hacen productora de queso, esta vaca se ha mantenido en primera línea. Pero en los últimos años ha perdido su popularidad y dejado de estar de moda. Al presente poco ó nada se dice en su favor, á pesar de lo que en justicia se debe sin duda alguna á sus méritos especiales. La razón de este descrédito ha de encontrarse en que la crianza de estas vacas no es tan provechosa para los ganaderos como el de otras que son menos numerosas ó de mas reciente introducción. La vaca de Jersey y la de Holstein han tomado preferencia en este respecto, y á fuerza de anuncios repetidos han logrado sobreponerse á la de Ayrshire. Esta, sin embargo, conserva siempre, aunque no lo pregone, un alto lugar entre las vacas de leche, y ese puesto lo conservará siempre á causa de la especial bondad de su leche que es la mejor que se conoce para hacer queso y para usos domésticos. Ni la figura ni el color son cualidades esenciales que puedan fijar permanentemente el valor ó la utilidad de una vaca; pero ni aún bajo este concepto puede decirse nada contra la de Ayrshire porque es un animal hermoso y bien formado. Es también fácil de alimentar y no exige gran cuidado en cuanto al pasto que deba dársele para que produzca leche y mantequilla de buena calidad. En estos dos puntos es una vaca de primer orden, y si su leche no es realmente tan rica en grasa como la de la vaca de Jersey ó de Guernsey, es sin embargo de mucho valor para objetos determinados. Los glóbulos de su leche son más pequeños que los de la de cualquiera otra vaca, y de aquí resulta que aquella sea la mejor de todas para hacer queso y para los usos de familia. La crema sube más despacio y está más íntimamente mezclada con la leche, y por esto es mas fácil de asimilarse para la nutrición. Para alimentar los niños, uso á que se la destina con grande generalidad, es preferible á todas las otras, por haberse demostrado que es la más nutritiva y saludable. Es la que más se aproxima en estas cualidades á la leche humana; y si los médicos estuviesen más enterados de esta peculiaridad de la leche de la vaca de Ayrshire no recurrirían á ninguna otra. Hay algunos facultativos, sin embargo, que han estudiado este punto y que hasta se han tomado el trabajo de visitar un establo y escoger por si mismos la vaca con cuya leche debía alimentarse el niño. Los que han hecho este estudio reconocen que es la mejor leche. Los elementos grasos que hay en la leche son los mas importantes para los efectos nutritivos, y entran en la digestión como una de las cosas más importantes. En cuanto á la proporción de grasa y su mayor dilución en la leche, la de la vaca de Ayrshire en la que más aproxima á la humana, como se ha dicho anteriormente. Para usos domésticos es sin duda la mejor y la más segura.

LAS VACAS DURHAM Ó DE CUERNOS CORTOS.

Siempre se ha disputado más ó menos acerca del origen de esta importante raza. Sus mas ardientes admiradores pretenden una ascendencia pura ininterrupida por largo espacio de tiempo, sin que el mejoramiento dependa de otra causa que de una cuidadosa selección, buen alimento y el trato adecuado. Otros, que son tal vez partidarios de otras razas, pretenden que todas las ventajas que las vacas Durham poseen son solo el resultado de cruzamientos ocultos, pero juiciosamente hechos, con individuos superiores de las otras razas. Que haya habido un tiempo en que los antepasados del ganado de Durham eran solo ganado ordinario del país, es cosa que se admite hasta por sus más fervientes admiradores; pero también es verdad, que, si ha habido algún cruzamiento radical después de que la raza quedó definitivamente establecida, ha de haber sido tan excesivamente oculto que no se sabe por nadie.

Lo probable es que este ganado proviene del continente de Europa, especialmente de los territorios bañados por el Báltico y el Mar del Norte. El ganado de aquellas localidades poseía muchas de las cualidades que hoy adornan al de Durham, incluyendo en ellas el color y el tamaño, pero mostraba además una disposición general á producir excelente leche, que no caracteriza la mayoría del actual ganado de Durham, que se usa en los Estados del Oeste para mejorar la raza de animales destinadas para el matadero. En época tan temprana como 1740 se tomaron observaciones cuidadosas sobre este ganado; y, según Mr. Bates, había animales muy buenos de esta clase en las haciendas del Duque de Northemberland en el año de 1600.

DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

Aunque varían mucho en el color, casi ninguna de estas vacas es negra, ó bermeja, ó del color mezclado llamado en inglés "brindle." En algunas familias el color es rojo puro subido de cereza; en otras es blanco como la nieve. Y entre estos dos extremos las hay rojas y blancas de todos matices, especialmente en las manchas, que también varían mucho en sus dimensiones. El ganado de la raza de Durham figura entre los de mas tamaño. Los toros en perfecto desarrollo tienen un peso que varía de 1,900 á 2,300 libras. El de las vacas es de 1,200 á 1,600. Hay sin embargo alguno que otro individuo cuyo peso excede considerablemente á estas cifras.

La forma general del animal es cuadrada, con todos los órganos bien desarrollados, el lomo derecho y simétrico, la parte posterior ancha y bien desarrollada, pero no abultada ni saliente en demasía, las costillas bien arqueadas dejando bastante espacio para formar la cavidad abdominal, el hocico de color anaranjado claro, y en algunas castas plomizo, con las ventanas de la nariz bién abiertas, y con los lábios poco carnosos, los ojos claros, brillantes y rodeados de manchas circulares en forma de anillo de color naranjado claro, los cuernos de color claro ó salpicados de manchas de color de crema, cortos en tamaño y generalmente encorvados hacia adentro, las orejas finas y delicadas y de color también anaranjado claro, el pescuezo corto y fino en la vaca, pero ancho, y cada vez mas fuerte según la edad en el toro; la cola corta en la parte que precede al manojo de pelo, la papada ancha y plena, y las patas, próximas una á otra, de huesos finos y bien proporcionadas al tamaño del animal.

Los Durham son propiamente animales útiles para todo, pero la mayoría de los criadores persiste en clasificarlos entre los destinados puramente para el matadero. Si se crían las vacas de esta clase para hacerlas lecheras dan resultados muy valiosos, pero debe admitirse que la tendencia general á criarlas y alimentarlas para ser exhibidas en concursos y exposiciones ha aumentado grandemente las cualidades que las hacen útiles para el matadero, disminuyendo su mérito como vacas de leche. En algunas familias, notablemente entre las Princesas y las Duquesas, se han conservado con cuidado las cualidades que las hacen buenas productoras de leche, y aun entre aquellas familias en que mas predomina el desarrollo de la carne que ha de venderse en el mercado, se encuentra de vez en cuando alguna vaca de leche de la mejor cualidad posible.

GANADO ROJO Y SIN CUERNOS.

(RED-POLLED CATTLE.)

Los animales de esta raza (Red Polled) remontan en su historia hasta el siglo pasado; pero no han empezado á atraer considerablemente la atención del público sino en los últimos años. Su orígen está bastante envuelto en oscuridad. El condado de Suffolk, en Inglaterra, ha tenido desde los primeros tiempos una raza de ganado sin cuernos y es más que probable que á ella se deba en mucho el haber modelado el tipo, y hacer desaparecer los cuernos de la raza de Norfolk, que fué la primera en llamar la atención del público en general.

DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

Este ganado es de color rojo pronunciado y con el pelo de la cola blanco. Hay algunas vacas de esta clase que tienen la ubre también blanca; pero aunque esto no es una tacha absoluta, hace desmerecer al animal que la presenta. Su tamaño es poco más que mediano, los toros en perfecto desarrollo pesan de 1,700 á 2,100 libras, y las vacas de 1,1000 á 1,400. La cabeza es bien cortada y presentando en la frente un manojo de pelo largo y rizado, el hocico bien hecho y de color claro, el pescuezo fino y bien delineado, con papada poco voluminosa, las costillas arqueadas, pero no mucho, sino solamente lo suficiente para dar la capacidad bastante al abdomen, las patas finas, limpias y cortas. En la vaca la ubre debe ser grande pero no carnosa ; y cuando está vacía debe colgar formando pliegues. Los canales para la secreción de la leche deben ser salientes y bién marcados.

Debe confesarse que la mayor parte de los criadores modernos de los Red-Polls han cuidado demasiado de obtener animales notables por su tamaño y la belleza de su forma, descuidando, en contra de lo que debían haber hecho procediendo con mejor acierto, las grandes ventajas que pueden sacarse de estas vacas cuidándolas para hacer lecheras. Si no se cambia de sistema pronto podremos vernos en el caso de decir como se dice ya de los Durham, que fueron originalmente una excelente raza para la lechería pero que poco á poco se han ido degenerando en este concepto y sufriendo perjuicio grande á consecuencia de la perniciosa costumbre de darles demasiado alimento para hacerlas lucir en las exposiciones. Los Red Polls se parecen en su aspecto general á los Devons, menos los cuernos (véase la lámina), y en general se les cria y anuncia como animales de utilidad general. En los Estados del Oeste se les considera, con razón á nuestro juicio, como rivales de los Durham para aquel objeto. Son quietos, se alimentan bien, son fáciles de manejar y de embarcar, y, como todos admiten, de forma y color agradables. Si se crían con cuidado los Red-Polls podemos esperar verlos crecer rápidamente en el favor del público y conquistar un alto rango como animales igualmente propios para la producción de la leche y para proveer de carne á los mercados.

LOS DEVONS.

Al sur del Canal de Bristol, en Inglaterra, se encuentra el condado de Devon. Hay mucho en su geografía física, y en la del de Cornwall que está inmediato á él por el lado del Oeste, que lo hace notablemente semejante al país de Gales. En realidad las gentes de estas localidades del Oeste de Inglaterra se encontraron tan libres de las incursions de los romanos, detrás de las vastas selvas que cubrían los depósitos aluviales de la Baja Inglaterra, como lo estuvieron las de Gales protejidas por las asperezas de sus montañas.

En Gales tenemos al presente las razas llamadas del Norte y de Pembroke, que pueden considerarse como descendientes indudables del ganado salvage ; y en el condado de Devon, especialmente en su parte del Norte, ha existido por generaciones la raza que lleva su nombre y que en Inglaterra es familiaramente conocida bajo la designación de "North Devons," para distinguirla más especialmente de la que habita las tierras bajas de aquella región y los territorios hacia el Este. Que esta raza es de descendencia notablemente pura se atestigua por la maravillosa facilidad con que transmite y perpetúa sus carácteres distintivos. En el curso del presente siglo se ha aumentado su tamaño, se ha mejorado la cantidad y calidad de su carne para los usos del mercado, y se han desenvuelto mucho sus cualidades por lo que hace á la producción de la leche. El Duque de Leicester fué uno de los primeros y más notables individuos que se dedicaron en Inglaterra á la crianza de este ganado. A él le siguieron Lord Somerville y Lord Western, que no solamente fueron simples criadores, sino que hicieron también mucho para mejorar la calidad de los animales.

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL DEVON.

El color del Devon es rojo oscuro sin mezcla de otros matices, excepto en el pelo con que termina su cola, que es blanco, y excepto también en la ubre de las vacas donde hay una mancha blanca, la que también se encuentra en la bolsa de los testículos de los toros. La línea desde la cabeza hasta la cola es casi perfectamente recta, aunque en el toro por supuesto el pescuezo se encuentra algun tanto arqueado. La cabeza es fina y bién cortada, un poco larga en la vaca, pero corta y masculina en el toro, terminada por un hocico de color de carne ; los ojos son salientes, brillantes, bien separados y rodeados de manchas en forma de anillos también de color de carne. Los cuernos son un tanto largos, delgados, encorvados hacia fuera, hacia adelante, y hacia arriba, de color de cera claro en su base, y oscuro en lo demás, terminando gradualmente en punta tan aguda como un aguja. Las orejas son muy vivas, y el pescuezo pequeño en la parte inmediata á la cabeza, sin papada alguna, y ancho y desarrollado en la parte anterior. La parte delantera es voluminosa y presenta mucha capacidad para contener los pulmones. El cuerpo aparece inclinado suavemente hacia la parte posterior, cuyo carácter está en perfecta armonía con la bien conocida actividad del animal. La caja del cuerpo es redonda y bien provista de músculos, los lomos son parejos, la parte de atrás cuadrada y suave ; la cola larga, delgada é invariablemente terminada con un puñado de pelo ; los costados muy bajos, el antepecho hondo y las patas cortas, derechas y musculosas, pero enjutas.

Probablemente el carácter más notable del Devon es su gran viveza. En los primeros días del presente siglo, cuando todavía no se había tocado el suelo virgen de las fértiles praderas del Gran Oeste, los agricultores de la Nueva Ingleterra encontraron abundante ejercicio removiendo las piedras, troncos y raices con que sus propios terrenos estaban cubiertos, y para este objeto empleaban bueyes casi exclusivamente, y los que se buscaban con más empeño eran los de la raza de Devon recientemente importados.

Como buey de trabajo el Devon no tiene superior en el mundo. Quizás le falte el peso necesario para mover enormes cargas, pero su notable prontitud unida á su inteligente obediencia á la voluntad del que lo maneja lo hacen de inmenso valor para trabajos de ciertas clases.

Como animal destinado para el matadero poca recomendación se necesita. El mejoramiento de la raza en este sentido ha sido el objeto que se han propuesto casi exclusivamente muchos de los criadores.

Los Devons son probablemente tan útiles para objetos generales como cualesquiera otros de los animales de las otras razas conocidas. Su tamaño es mediano. Los toros en perfecto desarrollo pesan de 1,200 á 1,600 libras y las vacas de 900 á 1,100.

(Continuará.)

THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Cotton States and International Exposition to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, during the fall of 1895 is intended primarily to bring together an epitome of human effort and a collection of the important products in all countries of the Western Hemisphere. Its scope is, however, international, and exhibits are invited and expected from all the other continents.

This Exposition takes its name from one of the most favored regions on the globe, extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, with its broad range of soil, latitude and climate, made broader and more extensive by a topography which includes every geological formation known to the earth, carrying in its folds almost the entire series of the mineral kingdom.

The agricultural products of this region equal in value the exports of the United States, and its manufactured products are more than sufficient to pay for the imports of the entire country. These products are within easy reach of salt water along 3,000 miles of shore line, with numerous harbors that float the ships of all nations.

The United States Government has aided this Exposition by an appropriation of $200,000 for an exhibit, similar in plan and scope to the one made at Chicago. In the debate on the appropriation the most distinguished orators of all political parties vied with each other in enthusiastic commendation of the enterprise. That debate and the action of Government placed the Exposition at once upon an international plane. Inquiries are already coming in from foreign countries. President Diaz has announced his determination to make an exhibit of the resources and products of Mexico, and semi-official advices from Caracas indicate that the Government of Venezuela contemplates a display of its products here. Information received through the Belgian consul at Atlanta is to the effect that the King of Belgium is considering the advisability of placing in this Exposition a magnificent collection of the resources of the Congo basin. The indications are that the Exposition will not be lacking in picturesque features. A Mexican village will be a unique attraction, and similer ones will come from other countries. But while encouragement will be given to picturesque and bizarre attractions, there will be no toleration of fakes and humbugs.

Feeling that one of the first and best results of the Exposition would be to bring about a fuller exchange of the wares and products of the countries of North, South, and Central America, and thereby to open at once the new era of commercial expansion and industrial development which thoughtful men predict for the Western World, the management dispatched its first commissioners to the Southern Republics.

The first of these, Col. Isaac W. Avery, of Georgia, is by profession a journalist and historian of this State, and was for a long time closely connected with public affairs at Washington. For several years he has been engaged in a successful effort to promote direct trade between the South Atlantic and European ports. He is admirably equipped to present the claims of the Exposition to the governments and public men of South America. He sailed from New York early in October for Rio de Janeiro and from Brazil will go to Uruguay and Paraguay. Mr. Charles H. Redding, Commissioner to Mexico, has already met with success in the exhibits announced from that country.

One of the most important appointments yet made is that of Mr. W. P. Tisdel, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to represent the Cotton States and International Exposition in Central and South America. Mr. Tisdel has extensive acquaintance and business connections in those countries, and was for two years a representative of the World's Columbian Exposition in South America. He sailed from New York on the 10th of October and will visit in turn Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, and probably Venezuela and Ecuador.

In the matter of transportation an important concession has been secured from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In a recent letter to President Collier, Mr. Tisdel says:

"I can offer free transportation, as far as the Pacific mail lines can be utilized, for exhibits, and can make reduced rates of travel to and from the States to commissioners and others who will visit the Exposition."

The Exposition will be held at Piedmont Park, two miles from the city. The site covers 189 acres of ground, on which $300,000 has already been expended. The park will be reached by five well-equipped electric lines, and also by the tracks of the Southern Railway Company. Within the grounds an intramural railway will afford easy and quick access to all the buildings.

It is not proposed to build cheap imitations of the World's Fair buildings, or to spend money in tawdry decorations, but to erect substantial, imposing, roomy, well-ventilated and well-lighted structures, which will fully protect all classes of exhibits and furnish every facility for effective display.

Besides the Government building, which will be one of the most imposing, the plan includes the following edifices; the third dimension is the height from floor to cornice:

Manufactures and Liberal Arts	216 x 370 x 65
Machinery	100 x 500 x 48
Mining and Forestry	80 x 320 x 60
Agriculture	150 x 300 x 65
Electricity	91 x 250 x 65
Transportation	126 x 413 x 50
Woman's Building	150 x 250 x 65
Fine Arts	100 x 200 x 65
Negro Building	150 x 250

Tobacco building, plan not competed.

In addition to these, will be the buildings erected by States and foreign countries. The Legislature of Louisiana has already, by resolution, provided for a State exhibit, and it is expected that all the Cotton States and many of the others will be represented. The governors and commercial bodies have already given the Exposition their indorsement.

Atlanta is an ideal site for the Exposition. Its elevation of nearly 1,100 feet above sea, its freedom from extremes of heat or cold and its immunity from epidemics make it one of the most desirable residence cities in the United States. Its population of 100,000 is rapidly growing. It is the heart of the Piedmont region and the leading city of the Cotton States in point of enterprise and progress.

There are many reasons why this Exposition will interest the people of South and Central America. A special reason is that the Cotton States, with their mixed populations, are working out the same social and industrial problems which confront the Southern Republics. Brazil, with its four millions of recently emancipated slaves, has undertaken the reorganization of its labor system—the same task which the Cotton States began thirty years ago.

Foreign exhibits will be admitted to the United States free of duty. The following proviso is part of the appropriation act:

> All articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs, fees or charges, under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the Exposition to sell for delivery, at the close of the Exposition, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings, or on its grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue, and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such parties, and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

LA EXPOSICIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE LOS ESTADOS ALGODONEROS.

La Exposición internacional de los Estados Algodoneros que se ha de celebrar en Atlanta, Georgia, en el otoño de 1895, tiene por primordial objeto ofrecer á los ojos del mundo un epítome adecuado de los esfuerzos de la actividad humana en el hemisferio occidental, y una colección bien ordenada de los productos mas importantes de esta porción del universo. Su carácter es sin embargo internacional, puesto que se espera que concurran á ella todas las demás naciones del Viejo Mundo, á cuyo efecto se les han hecho las invitaciones oportunas.

Esta Exposición toma su nombre del de una de las regiones mas favorecidas del globo, que es la que se extiende desde el Potomac hasta el Rio Grande, abrazando una grande variedad de terrenos, latitud y climas, diversificada mucho más todavía por causa de sus especiales condiciones topográficas, que incluyen cuanta formación geológica es conocida en la ciencia, y permiten que se encuentre en su suelo la serie entera de los objetos y sustancias que constituyen el reino mineral.

El valor de los productos de la agricultura en esta región se equipara al de las exportaciones todas de los Estados Unidos, y el de los artículos manufacturados á que la industria da nacimiento en la misma son más que suficientes para pagar el precio de la totalidad de las mercancías importadas en el país. Estas riquezas, lo mismo la fabril que la agrícola, tienen fácil salida al oceano, por numerosos puertos abiertos en una extensión de costa de más de tres mil millas, y frecuentados por buques de todas las naciones.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha prestado auxilio á esta Exposición, concediéndola un crédito de $200,000, para organizar con ellos una colección análoga en carácter á la que el mismo Gobierno presentó en Chicago. En el debate que tuvo lugar cuando se trató de conceder dicho crédito tomaron parte activa los oradores mas distinguidos de todos los partidos, y todos ellos rivalizaron unos con otros en recomendar elocuentemente la empresa. Ese debate y la acción del Gobierno imprimieron desde luego á esta última una tendencia internacional.

De los países extranjeros se han recibido ya diferentes comunicaciones, solicitando informes respecto de este certamen. El Presidente Diaz ha anunciado su determinación de hacer que México esté representado por una colección de sus productos naturales y manufacturados. Y de Caracas ha llegado, aunque solo semioficialmente, la noticia de que el Gobierno de Venezuela se propone tener en el concurso idéntica participación. Según lo informado por el Cónsul de Bélgica en Atlanta, el Gobierno de Bruselas se ocupa en estos momentos de estudiar la conveniencia de que aparezca en este concurso una magnífica colección de los productos del Congo.

Todo indica, por otra parte, que la Exposición no carecerá tempoco de rasgos pintorescos. Habrá en ella una representación perfecta de una aldea mexicana, que llamará mucho la atención, y representaciones semejantes de las poblaciones de otros países se exhibirán junto con ella. Pero á la vez que se conceda la atención debida á todo lo que sirva para aumentar el atractivo de la Exposición, se evitará también con cuidado todo lo que envuelva charlatanismo y falso brillo.

Estando como están los promovedores del pensamiento bajo la impresión de que el primero y el mejor de los resultados de esta Exposición será el de que se desarrollen en mayor escala los cambios y el tráfico comercial entre las naciones del Norte, del Centro, y del Sud de América, y de que entre por lo tanto dicho comercio en aquella era de mayor expansión, á que aspiran todos los hombres pensadores del Nuevo Mundo, han enviado ya sus agentes y representantes á las demás Repúblicas.

El primero de estos Comisionados, que es el Coronel Isaac W. Avery, de Georgia, periodista de profesión, é historiador de su Estado, ha vivido por largo tiempo ocupado en Washington en los asuntos públicos. Por muchos años ha dirigido sus esfuerzos, con notable éxito, en el sentido de fomentar el tráfico directo entre los puertos del Atlántico en la parte del Sud de este país y los puertos de Europa, y se encuentra en circumstancias y aptitud admirables para explicar los fines y propósitos de la Exposición de que se trata á los Gobiernos y hombres públicos de Sud América. Se embarcó en New York á principios de Octubre con dirección á Rio Janeiro; y del Brasil pasará á Uruguay y Paraguay.

Mr. Charles H. Redding, que es el Comisionado nombrado para México, ha conseguido ya resultados notables, y asegurado la promesa de que se enviará por aquel país la colección anunciada.

Uno de los nombramientos de mas importancia que hasta ahora se han hecho es el del Coronel William P. Tisdel, Agente de la Compañía de vapores de la Mala del Pacífico, para que represente á la Exposición en los países de la América Central, y en algunos otros de Sud América. Mr. Tisdel tiene un vasto conocimiento de esos países, se encuentra con ellos en multitud de relaciones de negocios y fue por el espacio de dos años el representante de la Exposición Uni versal de Chicago en la América meridional. El 10 de Octubre salió de New York y visitará sucesivamente las Repúblicas de Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, y probablemente Venezuela y Ecuador.

En el particular de los transportes se ha obtenido de la Compañía de vapores de la Mala del Pacífico una concesión importante. En una carta del Presidente de la misma, el Señor Collier, dirigida á Mr. Tisdel, se dice: "Puedo ofrecer transporte libre, en toda la extensión utilizable de la línea de los vapores de la Mala del Pacífico, á los artículos que deban exhibirse, y puedo ofrecer reducción en los pasages de ida y vuelta á los Comisionados y otras personas que visiten la Exposición."

Esta se celebarará en el Parque de Piedmont, que está á dos millas de la ciudad de Atlanta. El terreno ocupa una extensión de 189 acres, en cuyo arreglo conveniente se han empleado ya $300,000. Podrá tenerse fácil acceso á este Parque por medio de cinco líneas de ferrocarril eléctrico, perfectamente equipadas y bien servidas, y por las del ferrocarril ordinario que pertenece á la Compañía denominada "Southern Railway Company." En los terrenos mismos de la Exposición habrá un ferrocarril intramural, que permitirá á los visitantes, trasladarse de un punto á otro con rapidez y comodidad.

No existe la intención de construir edificios que sean imitaciones baratas de los de la Exposición Universal de Chicago, ó de gastar dinero en adornos sobrecargados. Los edificios que se construirán serán sólidos, de aspecto imponente, espaciosos, bien ventilados y de todo punto á propósito para el objeto á que se les destina. En ellos se hallarán bien protegidos todos los artículos, y se encontrará también cuanta facilidad pueda desearse para que la exhibición de los mismos artículos se haga de la manera que por los expositores mismos se estime ser mas ventajosa.

Aparte del edificio del Gobierno que será uno de los mas notables, habrá, según los planes hasta ahora formados, los mencionados en la siguiente lista. Los números de la tercera columna, representan la altura del edificio desde su suelo hasta la corniza.

Edificio de las Manufacturas y artes liberales	216 x 370 x 65
Id. de la Maquinaria	100 x 500 x 28
Id. de las Minas y riqueza forestal	80 x 320 x 60
Id. de la Agricultura	150 x 300 x 65
Id. de la Electricidad	91 x 250 x 65
Id. de los Transportes	126 x 413 x 50
Id. de las Mujeres	150 x 250 x 65
Id. de las Bellas Artes	100 x 200 x 65
Id. de los Negros	150 x 250
Id. para el Tabaco, su plan no está completo todavía.	

Además de los anteriores habrá los edificios particulares de los Estados de la Unión y los de los países extranjeros que concurran á la Exposición. La Legislatura de Louisiana ha dictado ya las oportunas medidas para que se organize una colección de los artículos y productos de su territorio; y se espera que los Estados algodoneros y muchos de los demás del país determinarán hacer lo mismo. De sus diferentes Gobernadores, y de las grandes asociaciones comerciales que en ellos están establecidas, se han recibido ya señaladas muestras de aprobación y simpatía.

Atlanta es una localidad que pudiera llamarse ideal para el efecto de celebrar en ella esta Exposición. Su elevación á cerca de 1,100 piés sobre el nivel del mar, y el hecho de que se encuentra enteramente libre así de los calores excesivos como de los extremos frios, junto con su inmunidad contra las epidemias, la hacen ser una de las ciudades mas apetecibles de los Estados Unidos para el objeto de vivir en ella. Su población que llega ya á 100,000 habitantes está creciendo incesantemente. Está situada en el corazón de la región de Piedmont, y es la ciudad más principal de los Estados algodoneros, en cuanto á espíritu de empresa y progreso rápido.

Hay multitud de razones para hacer creer que esta Exposición interesará á los pueblos de la América Central y del Sud, y entre ellas descuella la de que los Estados algodoneros, con su población mixta, están empeñados en resolver los mismos problemas sociales é industriales que se encuentran planteados en aquellas Repúblicas. El Brasil con sus cuatro millones de recién emanicipados esclavos ha emprendido la reorganización de su sistema de trabajo, que es la misma tarea en que tuvieron que empeñarse hace treinta años los Estados algodoneros.

Los artículos extranjeros que vengan destinados á la Exposición serán admitidos sin pagar derechos de aduanas. La siguiente determinación forma parte de la Ley de Presupuestos en que se concedió el crédito:

"Todos los artículos que se importen del extranjero con solo el objeto de exhibirlos en la Exposición, y estén sujetos á derechos de aduana, serán admitidos libres de toda carga, con sujeción sin embargo á las reglas que para el caso prescriba el Secretario del Tesoro. Será lícita la venta de todo lo importado de esta manera, y que se encuentre efectivamente expuesto al público en cualquiera de los edificios, ó en los terrenos de la Exposición, pero la venta ha de ser á condición de no entregar el artículo hasta que se termine el concurso, y de estar sujeta también á las reglas que dicte el mismo Secretario del Tesoro par seguridad del pago de los derechos de importación. Y todos los artículos así vendidos, ó los que se retiraren de la Exposición para entregarlos al consumo, tendrán que pagar los derechos de importación que señalen las leyes que estén entonces vigentes. Y todas las penas que señalen las mismas leyes serán aplicables y se aplicarán á todas las personas que resulten culpables de cualquiera venta ó retiro de mercancías que se haga ilegalmente."

MEXICO.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE AT THE OPENING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNION, SEPTEMBER 16, 1894.

The passages of the message which have a bearing upon commerce, and in general the material interests of the Republic, are the following:

MINING INDUSTRY.

"The mining industry continues its ever-increasing development. The records of the department for the promotion of public welfare show it conclusively. The number of applications for grants of mining property has considerably increased. The number of settled cases transmitted by the mining agencies has also grown larger. Between the date of my last message and the last day of the last month 519 patents, or titles of ownership of mining property, have been issued, covering 3,281 units of mining property of one hectare each.

"Amongst the mining enterprises worthy to be mentioned on account of the importance of the work done by them, the French company, which exploits the copper mines at Boleo, in the territory of Lower California, ranks in the first place. Less than ten years ago Santa Rosalia was a locality entirely uninhabited, and now it has a population of 4,700 inhabitants. The village has been provided with water by means of an iron conduit of sixteen kilometers in length, built by the company. A breakwater is now being built by the same, in order to improve the harbor, and the construction of the warehouses and office rooms of the Custom-House, as well as the harbormaster's quarters, also undertaken by it, has been finished. The railroad lines which establish communication between the Custom-House and the offices of the company, as well as with the several mines which belong to it, have a length of a little over thirty-five kilometers. During the fiscal year, which ended on the 30th of June ultimo, the yielding of the mines belonging to this company amounted to 131,000 tons of copper ore, and the quantity of ore which was smelted and otherwise worked, represented by figures not much different from the above, yielded 9,500 tons of pure copper.

"Under the act of Congress, promulgated on the 6th of June ultimo, which granted privileges to the mining companies undertaking the exploration and exploitation of gold mines, a company has been organized in this city, with a capital of $3,000,000, whose field of operations will be the auriferous deposits of the State of Oaxaca. A contract to that effect has been duly entered into by the said company with the Department for the Promotion of Public Welfare.

"Another contract of analogous nature, also for the working of gold mines in Lower California, is now under negotiation."

AGRICULTURE.

"Progress is also noticeable in agriculture, especially in relation to the purchase of lands suitable for the raising of coffee, and in the organization of companies having for their object not only that special cultivation but also the cultivation of other products of the tropical regions not less noble.

"Our farmers, partly stimulated by the advantages offered to them by the last act of Congress on the subject, and partly schooled by the sad experience of the last years of drought, have undertaken to find out the best manner of using the water, both as a motive power and for the purposes of irrigation. The crops which in some States were threatened by the late coming of the rainy season, are now in a very promising condition, in consequence of the general rains which have prevailed throughout the country ever since last July."

INVITATION TO ATTEND THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS AT DENVER, COLO.

"An invitation has been extended through our Minister in Washington to the Government of the Republic, to be represented at an Irrigation Congress to be held during the first days of the present month at the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado. The Department for the Promotion of Public Welfare appointed a proper representative, who started in due time from this capital."

PUBLIC LANDS.

"During the period to which this message refers 430,000 hectares of public lands have become private property. That number embraces denouncements of vacant lands, sales of surveyed lands, opening of lands adjacent to towns or cities and set apart to be used in common by their inhabitants, and concessions granted to surveying enterprises. The conveyances have been made in the form and manner provided for by the laws in force before the 30th of June ultimo.

"The new law on public lands began to be in operation on the 1st of July, and in pursuance with its provisions land agencies have been established in the capitals of the States and Territories."

IRRIGATION CANALS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

"Under the direction of a scientific commission at Sonora, a new irrigation canal has begun to be built on the right bank of the Yaqui River. The works for another canal, undertaken on the left bank of the same river by the Colonization Company that has control of the lands adjacent to that side of the stream, are greatly advanced.

"Near the Mayo River several irrigation canals have been opened by private individuals.

"Lands have been distributed among those colonists who have come and settled in the new towns founded on both sides of the two rivers above named. The efforts made by both the Government and private individuals to settle and cultivate the lands of those regions have been attended with success. Peace and confidence will be affirmed there by these means."

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,

"In regard to the manufacturing industries I shall call attention to the fact that a manufactory of articles of jute has been established at Orizaba. The owners of that establishment will not only take advantage of that material, but also of some of the other excellent fibers produced by our soil.

POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

"The proceeds of the mail service during the last year amounted to $1,220,017, which shows an increase of $49,127 in comparison with the yieldings of the previous year.

"The Commission appointed to revise the Postal Code has finished its work, which is now being examined by the proper department. The revised Code will be promulgated as soon as possible.

"A decree has been issued by which a domestic parcels-post system is established in Mexico. Postage on parcels has been considerably diminished. It used to be 32 cents per pound; now it is 12 cents per 500 grams. Small commercial transactions have been thereby facilitated.

"Postage on periodical publications and on schoolbooks has also been reduced to a great extent. Periodical publications used to pay 4 cents per pound; now they pay only 2 cents per 500 grams. School books used to pay 8 cents per pound; they now pay 2 cents per 500 grams."

TELEGRAPHIC LINES.

"Between the month of April ultimo and the present date 602 kilometers of telegraphic lines have been built, and the whole telegraphic net, which new measures 41,642 kilometers, has been repaired and left in good condition. Thirteen thousand six hundred telegraphic posts have been replaced by new ones."

RAILROADS.

"Notwithstanding the serious difficulties which, owing to the depreciation of silver, the public prosperity has had to encounter, our railroad system has been enlarged during the last three months to the extent of 111 kilometers. The whole system now measures 11,100 kilometers.

"The railroads which have extended their lines are: The Mexican Railroad, the line of railroads of the Federal District, which is already 209 kilometers long; the Interoceanic Railway, which on the Morelos line has reached Puente de Ixtla; the Merida and Campeche, the Tecolutla to Espinal, the Izucar de Matamoros to Acapulco, and the Puebla Industrial Railroad, which now reaches Huejotzingo. The Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railway is being pushed with the same energy which was displayed at the beginning of its construction, and has completed its sixty-ninth kilometer.

"The Hidalgo Railway has made considerable improvement in its tracks and some of its stations, and has decided finally about the location of the line of Tulancingo to Tuxpan.

"The International has begun the construction of a new branch, which starts from 'Reata Station' and will connect the trunk line with the city of Monterey. The maps and plans have been finally approved.

"The Monterey and El Golfo Railway has made important improvements, especially at the Monterey and Tampico stations.

"The Vera Cruz and Boca del Rio Railroad has completed its lines and finally organized its service.

"It is very gratifying to me to be able to close this short statement of the progress made in our country in the matter of railroads, by informing the Chambers that the Istmo de Tehuantepec Railroad has been finished. The work being done there now is for the purpose of perfecting the lines. Progress is being made also at Salina Cruz, one of the terminal points of the road, for the construction of a pier which extends 246 meters into the sea, up to a depth of nine feet, thus allowing large vessels to come alongside the pier, and load and unload their respective cargoes with facility. It is very probable that the line will be open to the public service by next October.

"It is seen, therefore, that the spirit of enterprise in regard to this matter has not lessened at all. During the last three months fourteen railroad concessions, without subsidy, have been granted. Some of them are for lines entirely new, while some others are to amend or modify other lines already granted. All of them have had for their object to improve, by rapid and easy communication, the agriculture of the country as well as its mining and industrial interests."

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

"The wagon roads whose preservation belongs to the Federal Executive have been attended to as extensively as permitted by the present circumstances of the Treasury.

"The drainage works of the valley of Mexico have continued without interruption. The works in the tunnel have been done regularly ever since the Board of Directors took immediate control of the same. They are at present in a remarkably fair way of progress. The preparatory gallery, which has a length of 10,021 meters, is already finished. The lining has been completed only to the extent of 9,500 meters. The balance will not take long to be finished. As to the grand canal, I can say that the volume already excavated is represented by 9,084,000 cubic meters.

"The works for the preservation of the rivers and canals in the valley of Mexico have been continued. The San Juan Canal has been widened, and the current of the River Chico has been rectified. Proper studies and surveys are being made to utilize in the proper way the waters of the valley.

"Works for the improvement of the Santa Rosalia harbor have been undertaken, according to a contract. The breakwater which will form the harbor has been already built to an extent of about fifty meters, which is a fifth of the total length.

"Proper attention is being paid also to the establishment of lighthouses at Salina Cruz, the terminal port on the Pacific of the Tehuantepec National Railroad. A lighthouse was inaugurated to-day at Ceibaplaya, which is expected to be of great service to the coastwise trade.

"A breakwater has been built at Ciudad Juarez, which will protect that city against the invasion of the waters of the Rio Bravo. Spurs No. 3 and 9½ have been completed.

"The works to improve the harbor of Vera Cruz are going on satisfactorily. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the northwestern dam, and of the breakwater parallel to the seashore."

MÉXICO.

DISCURSO DEL PRESIDENTE EN LA APERTURA DEL CONGRESO 17° DE LA UNIÓN, EL 16 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1894.

Los pasajes del discurso presidencial que hacen relación al comercio y en general á los intereses materiales de la República son los siguientes:

INDUSTRIA MINERA.

"La industria minera sigue en creciente desarrollo, como lo indica el movimiento del ramo en la Secretaría de Fomento. El número de solicitudes de concesión aumenta considerablemente, así como el de expedientes concluídos que remiten las Agencias de Minería, habiéndose expedido, desde la fecha de mi anterior informe hasta el día ultimo del mes próximo pasado, quinientos diez y nueve títulos de propiedades mineras correspondientes á tres mil doscientas ochenta y una pertenencias de una hectárea.

"Entre las empresas mineras dignas de mencionarse, por la importancia de las obras que ha llevado á cabo, se encuentra la compañía francesa que explota los minerales de cobre

bel Boleo, en el Territorio de la Baja California. Hace poco menos de diez años que el lugar de Santa Rosalía estaba enteramente desierto, y hoy cuenta con cuatro mil setecientos habitantes. La compañía ha llevado el agua á la población por medio de una cañería de hierro de diez y seis kilómetros de longitud. Construye un dique para mejorar el puerto, y ha concluído los almacenes de la aduana marítima y las oficinas de la misma aduana y de la capitanía del puerto. Los ferrocarriles que ponen en comunicación las oficinas de la aduana con las de la compañía y con los grupos de minas que explota, se extienden á poco más de treinta y cinco kilómetros. Durante el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de Junio último, la producción de las minas fué de ciento treinta y un mil toneladas de minerales de cobre, y la cantidad de mineral beneficiado, muy poco diferente de la anterior, produjo más de nueve mil quinientas toneladas de cobre puro.

"En virtud de la ley del Congreso promulgada en seis de Junio último, concediendo franquicias á las empresas que se dedicaran á la exploración y explotación de criaderos de oro, se ha organizado en esta ciudad una compañía, con capital de tres millones de pesos, para la explotación de criaderos auríferos en el Estado de Oaxaca, habiendo celebrado el contrato respectivo con la Secretaría de Fomento. Está para ajustarse otro con una empresa que ha de trabajar minas de oro en la Baja California."

AGRICULTURA.

"También se nota movimiento en la industria agrícola, sobre todo en la compra de terrenos para el cultivo del café, y en la organización de empresas para la explotación y exportación del mismo fruto y de otros no menos nobles de las regiones tropicales. El mejor aprovechamiento de las aguas, en riegos y como potencia, ocupa asimismo á nuestros agricultores, estimulados en parte por las franquicias que otorga la última ley que expidió el Congreso sobre la materia, y en parte aleccionados por las consecuencias de los últimos años de sequía. Las cosechas, que se vieron amenazadas en algunos Estados por el retardo en la estación lluviosa, presentan en la actualidad un aspecto halagador, á consecuencia de que las lluvias se generalizaron en todo el país desde el mes de Julio."

INVITACIÓN AL GOBIERNO PARA HACERSE REPRESENTAR EN EL CONGRESO DE RIEGOS EN DENVER, COLORADO.

"Invitado el Gobierno de la República, por conducto de su Ministro en Washington, para hacerse representar en un Congreso de Riegos que había de tener lugar en los primeros días del presente mes, en Denver, Estado de Colorado, se nombró por la Secretaría de Fomento un representante, que salió de esta capital en tiempo oportuno."

TIERRAS PÚBLICAS.

"Durante el período á que se refiere este informe, se han reducido á propiedad particular cuatrocientas treinta mil hectáreas, por denuncios de terrenos baldíos, por ventas de terrenos deslindados, por fraccionamiento de ejidos y por adjudicación á empresas deslindadoras; habiéndose hecho las enajenaciones con arreglo á la legislación que estuvo vigente hasta el 30 de Junio del presente año. El 1° de Julio comenzó á regir la nueva ley sobre enajenación de terrenos baldíos. En virtud de ella han quedado establecidas, en las capitales de los Estados y de los Territorios, las agencias que han de entender en los asuntos del ramo."

CANALES DE IRRIGACIÓN Y OTRAS MEJORAS.

"Bajo la dirección de la Comisión científica de Sonora, se dió principio á un nuevo canal de riego en la orilla derecha del Río Yaqui, y continúan muy adelantados los trabajos en el canal que construye en la orilla izquierda la empresa de colonización de los terrenos inmediatos á aquel río. En el Mayo, se han terminado también algunos canales de riego abiertos por particulares. Se han hecho distribuciones de terrenos á colonos que han ido á establecerse en los nuevos pueblos fundados á las márgenes de ambos ríos. Los trabajos emprendidos por el Gobierno y por los particulares, para colonizar y poner en cultivo las tierras de aquellas regiones, van teniendo buen éxito; con lo que se conseguirá afirmar en ellas la paz y la confianza."

INDUSTRIA MANUFACTURERA.

"En cuanto á la industria manufacturera, llamaré la atención hacia el hecho de haberse establecido en Orizaba una fábrica de efectos de yute, cuya empresa se propone elaborar, además de esa fibra, algunas otras de las excelentes que produce nuestro suelo."

COMUNICACIÓN POSTAL.

"Los productos del correo en el año próximo pasado ascendieron á un millón doscientos veinte mil diez y siete pesos, excediendo á los del anterior en cuarenta y nueve mil ciento veintisiete.

"La comisión nombrada para proponer las reformas al Código Postal ha terminado su proyecto, que, revisado por la Secretaría del ramo, se pondrá en vigor tan pronto como sea posible.

"Se ha expedido un decreto estableciendo para el interior del país el sistema de transporte de paquetes postales. Para ellos se reduce considerablemente el porte; pues de treinta y dos centavos por libra, se ha disminuído á doce por quinientos gramos, facilitando así las pequeñas transacciones mercantiles.

"También en el porte de las publicaciones periódicas y de los libros de instrucción primaria se hizo reducción notable; en las primeras, de cuatro centavos libra, á dos centavos por quinientos gramos; y en los segundos, de ocho centavos libra, á dos centavos por los mismos quinientos gramos."

LÍNEAS TELEGRÁFICAS.

"Del mes de Abril á la fecha, se han construído seiscientos dos kilómetros de líneas telegráficas, y se han conservado y consolidado los cuarenta y un mil seiscientos cuarenta y dos kilómetros, que mide actualmente la red; habiéndose empleado en las reparaciones trece mil seiscientos postes nuevos."

FERROCARRILES.

"No obstante las serias dificultades que oponen á la prosperidad pública la baja y fluctuación de la planta, nuestra red de ferrocarriles ha aumentado en extensión, durante los últimos tres meses, ciento once kilómetros. Hoy tiene en totalidad once mil ciento.

"Las Empresas que han prestado su contingente para el aumento referido, son: la del Ferrocarril Mexicano, la de Ferrocarriles del Distrito Federal, que alcanzan ya una extensión de doscientos nueve kilómetros; la del Interoceánico, que ha avanzado en la línea de Morelos hasta Puente de Ixtla; la de Mérida á Campeche; la de Tecolutla al Espinal, la de Izúcar de Matamoros á Acapulco, y el Ferrocarril Industrial de Puebla, que se halla en explotación hasta Huejotzingo. El de México á Cuernavaca y el Pacífico, conservando su actividad inicial, ha construido hasta el kilómetro sesenta y nueve.

"El Ferrocarril de Hidalgo ha perfeccionado notablemente la vía y algunas de sus estaciones, habiendo, además, terminado la localización definitiva de la línea de Tulancingo á Túxpam.

"El Internacional ha iniciado el proyecto de un nuevo ramal que, partiendo de la estación "Reata," unirá la línea troncal con Monterrey. Se han aprobado ya los planos respectivos.

"El de Monterrey al Golfo ha realizado mejoras importantes, muy particularmente en sus estaciones de Monterrey y Tampico.

"El de Vera Cruz á Boca del Rio ha integrado la vía y regularizado su servicio.

"Muy satisfactorio me es cerrar esta breve exposición de los progresos de las vías férreas en el país, poniendo en conocimiento de las Cámaras que se ha dado cima á los trabajos del Ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec. Continúan las obras de perfeccionamiento de esa vía; y al término de ella, las del muelle de Salina Cruz avanzan en el mar doscientos cuarenta y seis metros. hasta encontrar una profundidad de más de nueve, permitiendo á los buques de mayor calado atracar á él y verificar con facilidad la carga y descarga directa de los trenes. Es muy probable que en el próximo mes de Octubre se abra al tráfico la línea.

"No desmaya, pues, en nuestros días, el espíritu de empresa para la construcción ferroviaria, según lo confirman, en el último trimestre, las catorce concesiones sin subvención (nuevas y de reformas á las anteriores), cuyo objeto ha sido beneficiar, por tan útil medio de comunicación, algunas regiones donde más se favorezca á la agricultura, la industria y la mineria."

OTRAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS.

"Las carreteras cuya conservación corresponde al Ejecutivo Federal, se han atendido hasta donde lo han permitido las circumstancias actuales del Erario.

"Los trabajo del Desagüe del Valle de México han continuado sin interrupción alguna. Los del túnel se han proseguido con toda regularidad, desde que están haciéndose bajo la inmediata vigilancia de la Junta Directiva. Hoy se encuentran notablemente adelantadas. La galería preparatoria se halla terminada en su extensión total de diez mil veintiún metros, y su revestimiento se ha hecho en nueve mil quinientos, por lo que estará terminado en muy pocos dias. En cuanto al gran canal, el volumen excavado es de nueve millones ochenta y cuatro mil metros cúbicos.

"Se han continuado las obras de conservación de los ríos y canales del Valle de México, habiéndose hecho la ampliación que exigía el canal de San Juan y la rectificación del Rio Chico. Síguese estudiando un proyecto para regularizar convenientemente las aguas del Valle.

"En el puerto de Santa Rosalía se han emprendido las obras de mejoramiento, conforme al contrato relativo. El malecón que formará el recinto del puerto, está ejecutado en una extensión de poco más de ciento cincuenta metros, quinta parte de la longitud que deberá tener.

"Está llevándose á cabo el proyecto general para el alumbrado marítimo de Salina Cruz, puerto terminal, en el Pacífico, del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec. Hoy se inaugura

en Ceibaplaya una luz, cuyo establecimiento era necesario para el comercio de cabotaje.

“ En Ciudad Juárez se construyó un malecón para proteger á la ciudad contra la invasión de las aguas del Rio Bravo, y se hallan terminados los espolones tres y nueve y medio.

“Continúan las obras del puerto de Vera Cruz, y se ha logrado en ellas considerable adelanto, así en el dique del Noroeste, como en el malecón paralelo á la playa.”

CENTRAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, MEXICO CITY.

Monthly summary for September, 1894.

Temperature of the Air (Deg. Fahr.).

Monthly mean in shade	62.6
“ “ “ sun	63.1
Maximum in shade	77.0
“ “ sun	88.9
Minimum in shade	50.9
“ “ open air	43.2
Total range in shade	26.1
“ “ “ open air	35.7

Barometrical Pressure (*Inches*).

Monthly mean	23.06
Maximum	23.20
Minimum	22.95
Greatest range in 24 hours	0.16
Total range in the month	0.26

Relative Humidity (*Satur. 100*).

Monthly mean	68

Clouds.

Prevailing direction	NE.
Number of cloudy days	20
“ “ clear days	0

Winds (*Miles per hour*).

Prevailing direction	NW
Mean velocity	2.90
Maximum	25.70

Rainfall (*Inches*).

Total in month	3.42
Greatest fall in 24 hours	1.64
Number of rainy days	21

Evaporation (*Inches*).

Monthly mean in shade	0.07
“ “ “ sun	0.22
Maximum in 24 hours in shade	0.11
“ “ “ “ sun	0.33

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Minister of the Interior of the Argentine Republic, in his report recently submitted to Congress, says:

"Last year our railways were extended 252 kilometers, which gives a total of 13,961 kilometers of railway in the Republic, and representing thirty-one kilometers for every 10,000 inhabitants. In the United States the proportion is thirty-nine to every 10,000 inhabitants. The total capital represented by the railways of the Republic is $436,422,437, in gold, as follows:

Government lines	$44,424,304
Guaranteed lines	86,031,080
Private companies	240,785,183
Provincial, with and without guarantee	65,181,870
	436,422,437

The earnings of these lines for the year were as follows:

Government lines	$1,472,583
Guaranteed lines	10,572,459
Private companies	47,658,821
Provincial lines	7,060,807
	66,764,670

This shows an increase over the previous year of $7,372,878, or about 12.41 per cent, which, considering the crisis, is wonderful.

The working expenses for the year were:

Government lines	$1,373,020
Guaranteed lines	9,497,454
Private companies	23,056,308
Provincial companies	5,493,327
	39,420,109

The expenses increased $7,344,133 over previous year, which is solely attributable to the rise in gold.

The net earnings for the year were:

Government lines	$194,126
Guaranteed lines	2,199,453
Private companies	24,602,513
Provincial companies	1,567,480
	28,563,572

The losses were:

Government lines	$94,563
Guaranteed lines	1,124,448
	1,219,011

The total traffic returns for the year were:

Number of passengers	12,969,145
Tons of cargo	6,295,992
Tons of luggage	64,094

An increase over previous year of 1,381,566 passengers, 898,632 tons of cargo, 6,870 tons of luggage.

The Government has set apart $2,000,000 in gold to meet the guarantees, payable $500,000, gold, quarterly.

COTTON IN ARGENTINA.

Below is given the first two of a series of articles to be published by "The Review of the River Plate" on the subject of cotton industry and cotton growing in the Argentine Republic.

I.

Perhaps the only industry which has not been affected to a very marked degree by the crisis of the past few years is the manufacturing cotton industry, which every year is taking firmer root in the country.

As yet the cultivation of the cotton plant has received but little attention from capitalists, but before many years have past greater attention will be given to its development on account of the large field open for the supply of raw material to the numerous factories established throughout the country. Before treating on the cultivation of the cotton plant in Argentina, we will review the numerous factories which use cotton for their prime material, which at present has to be imported.

We will only describe a few of the principal hosiery factories, so that it can be seen that no pains have been spared by the promoters to place this nacent industry on as firm a footing as possible.

We will begin with the hosiery factory belonging to Messrs. R. Monteros & Co., situated in the Calle Victoria and known as the San Carlos Factory. This factory was founded early in 1891, and occupies an area of 4,831 square meters. There is a branch established in Belgrano, which is principally used as dye-works. There is also a large warehouse for the storage of goods in the Calle Rivadavia. This factory turns out vests, socks and drawers of knitted cotton. There are about 427 machines. A portion of these, known as the Brandson knitter, turn out 600 dozen pairs of elastics for men's socks, and 200 dozen wristbands for vests. There are also buttonhole machines and others for sewing the wristbands on to the vests; knitting machines which turn out 160 meters of textures for ladies and children's vests, and several Wigston machines which knit 120 to 150 kilos per day. The remaining machinery comprises Brandsons automatic knitters for seamless socks, with an output of 600 dozen pairs per day. The machinery is moved by a sixty-horse-power engine, and the establishment is lighted throughout by electric light.

The socks and vests when taken off the knitters are pressed in Birrop steam presses capable of dealing with 15,000 to 16,000 pieces per day. A North American engineer is in charge of the knitting machinery, which is worked by women, the total number of operatives employed amounting to about 500 persons of both sexes. The daily output of the establishment is about 600 dozen socks and 200 dozen vests, and the amount of cotton yarn consumed, 500 kilos per day and 3,000 kilos of woolen yarn per year. The factory price of the socks is from $2.50 to $4.85 per dozen, and for vests from $7.80 to $18 per dozen.

The wages paid vary from $2 to $6 per day. The capital invested in the factory amounts to about half a million dollars paper. The proprietors are contemplating important alterations so as to enable them to be better able to meet the demand.

In 1892 Messrs. Joselin Huergo & Co. established a cotton factory in the Calle Venezuela, which possesses forty knitting machines of various sizes, all being of the latest invention. The daily consumption of cotton is from 150 to 200 kilos. The daily output is about 100 dozen vests.

The motive power is supplied by a five-horse-power engine. The factory employs about 150 to 200 operatives, who earn on an average $3 per day. The vests fetch from $12 to $17 per dozen. The building is lighted throughout with the electric light. About £40,000 have been sunk in the establishment.

We next come to the quilt and vest factory of Messrs. Castagneto & Lastreto, situated in the Calle Cordoba. The quilt factory was established in 1883, and that for vests in 1892. The former department is fitted with the following machinery: A four-horse-power engine driving five Singer's machines for common quilts; six large knitting machines and two small ones; one beginning machine, one opening machine and one carder. There are eighty stretching frames in the main building and twenty in an adjoining building. The top floor of the building is used as a warehouse.

The next section turns out twenty dozen daily, and when the new works, which are at present in hand, are completed, this number will be greatly increased. About 200 operatives are employed, who earn from $1.25 to $2.50 per day. The annual consumption of cotton is about 70,000 kilos, first class, and 30,000 kilos of second and third class. The annual output in the quilt department is about 25,000 counterpanes, which are sold at from $3 to $90 each. The buildings stand on a space of seventy meters by ninety. The capital employed is about $150,000.

II.

In 1893 Messrs. Baibiene and Antonini established their hosiery factory in the Calle San José, on land having a superficial area of one thousand square meters. The machinery is principally of North American manufacture and comprises 11 winding machines, with 40 spindles each; 55 knitting machines for making vests, and 1 special knitting machine for making the collars; 4 rectilineal machines for the manufacture of wristbands and elastics for drawers and vests; 2 wristband machines, 5 buttonhole makers, 5 machines for stitching on buttons, 6 for crochet and embroidery work, and six for double seams. The stocking department contains 24 frames for ladies' stockings, 26 knitters for elastics of same, 50 frames for men's socks, 7 presses, and 200 machines of various systems for seaming and finishing the goods. The motive power is supplied by a forty-horse power engine. The entire building is illuminated by electric light. The factory employs from 350 to 400 operatives of both sexes, who are under the direction of an American foreman. Wages average from $1.80 to $3 per day, there being some operatives who earn as much as $4 per diem.

The daily output consists of 300 dozen vests, 200 dozen pairs of ladies' stockings, and 350 dozen pairs of men's socks. The factory price for these goods averages—men's vests, $12 to $40; women's vests, $6 to $30; men's socks, $3.60 to $5, and women's stockings, from $2 to $5. The factory uses 250 kilos of yarn per day, all of which is imported from Germany, France, and England. The capital represents about $300,000.

Messrs. Juan Esteban and Co. founded a vest factory in the Calle Cangallo, in 1891, possessing seventy machines of various systems, among them the chain system. About two hundred female operatives are employed who earn on an average $3 per day. The monthly output consists of 1,200 to 1,500 dozen vests, which sell from $10 to $30 per dozen. Sr. Esteban is making preparations for the cultivation of a large area of land for cotton planting, and also intends extending his factory so as to be able to make vests, stockings, drawers, etc. This gentleman is also credited with the intention of establishing a spinning factory in Buenos Aires.

La Fabrica Algodonera is the name given to the hosiery factory of Sr. Alfredo Rivero, in Calle Cordoba. This establishment was started in 1893, and is at present only worked on a small scale. One hundred operatives are engaged, and the monthly output averages from 1,800 to 3,000 dozen vests of different kinds, colors and sizes, from the finest to the coarsest.

In the same year Messrs. Enrico Dell'Acqua and Co. opened their hosiery factory in Calle Callao. This firm has its headquarters in Italy, with branches in Sao Paulo (Brazil) and Buenos Aires. The share capital is 1,500,000 liras. At present seventeen machines are at work. The weekly output comprises 300 dozen vests and drawers. The yarn is imported from Italy. About fifty hands are employed.

Sr. Pedro Azum fitted up in 1893 a miniature factory in Calle Salguero, for the manufacturing of cotton, wool, and silk hosiery. There are eight very fine knitting machines and four seamers. Six hundred kilos of yarn are consumed monthly, and the output is sixty dozen articles, which sell from $66 to $120 per dozen. This gentleman is also deeply interested in the formation of a Company for acquiring all the raw cotton grown in the country.

Messrs F. Pachianotti & Co. has a small vest factory in Calle Catamarca with an output of 100 dozen per day, for which work 100 women are required. There are eighty machines driven by an eight-horse-power engine.

Mr. A. Burnichon in 1890 established a factory for the manufacture of quilted counterpanes of imitation cashmere, indiana and damask, fine satin, silk, satin, etc., quilted petticoats, and also for the preparation of medicinal cotton. The yearly output comprises some 8,000 to 10,000 counterpanes which are sold at the factory from $7.50 to $80 each. About 1,500 kilos of medicinal cotton are made every month. The factory imports more than fifty tons of raw cotton every year.

Machinery is now being laid down for making wick for candles and for matches. Spinning machinery has been ordered from Europe. Mr. Burnichon also proposes to be one of the first cotton growers in this country.

There is another knitting factory also in the Calle Catamarca belonging to Sr. E. Chaillon, founded in 1893, with a capital of $50,000, gold, possessing fifty knitting machines, and sixty for other work, and giving employment to 100 men and women. The output is about 100 dozen vests of fine quality per diem. Sr. Chaillon formerly had his factory in Paris, but removed it to Buenos Aires on account of this being a better market. He is also growing cotton on a large scale in the Province of Corrientes.

BRAZIL.

The *Diario Oficial* of August 24 publishes an "edital" of the Ministry, of Agriculture containing the conditions under which the service for the navigation of the Amazon and its affluents, at present carried on by an English company, is hereafter to be conducted. To the existing lines from Belem to Manaos and Iquitos, on the frontier of Peru, and those of the Purus, Madeira, Negro, etc., the Brazilian Government has added a new line from Belem to Oyapock, touching at Macapá, Bailique, Araguary, and Amapa, situated on the coast of the disputed Franco-Brazilian territory. The steamers destined for this service are required to be constructed upon the most modern models, with a speed of twelve English miles, a frigorific chamber, and to be capable of carrying 200 to 500 tons of merchandise. They must also be fitted to convey fifty first-class passengers and two hundred second-class, and the plans are to be submitted for the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, as must also be the tariff of rates to be charged for the conveyance of goods and passengers. A reduction of 50 per cent is required to be made on merchandise and passengers sent by order of the Government, except in relation to the Ministry of Agriculture, the museums of Belem and Manoas, and expositions, official or promoted by the Government, when the transportation will be gratuitous. In addition to the new Oyapock navigation service, the Government imposes on the party to whom the concession shall be granted the obligation of building a "trapiche" at Manaos, within a period of two years, and at Itacoatira and Piratinim, within a period of five years, counting from the day on which the navigation shall be inaugurated. The concession will be for five years, and tenders must be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture on the 10th of October next. The Minister of Agriculture reserves the right of deciding without appeal in case of any differences arising between the Government and the concessionaire.

The following item treating of Brazilian commercial affairs, is taken from a recent copy of the European *Mail:*

> "The course of Brazilian finances just now is particularly encouraging, and the trade prospects in that Republic are brightening to a very appreciable extent. The exchange is now much nearer to the neighborhood of 1*s.* than it has been for some considerable time, and it can hardly be recognized how important this improvement in exchange is to those railway and other companies working in Brazil which have to remit to London their profits for distribution. Thus, the improvement which is daily taking place in Brazilian railway securities—and which, we are convinced, is likely to continue for some time to come—is justified in that the various companies' earnings are worth considerably more pounds sterling than they would have been a few months back with the exchange at 9*d.* And not only in this respect is the position more favorable. The traffic increases on the Brazilian lines are decidedly encouraging and point to a revival of trade. It is not indeed too optimistic to think that the revival in Brazilian matters—and, indeed, in all South American affairs—will reach very large proportions."

Referring to the rise in the Rio exchange, the following extract from the *Bresil* is understood to state the position fairly:

> "The pacification of the country is assured, the coffee crop is abundant, the deliveries are larger than ever, and prices are well maintained, besides which, the production of cotton and rubber is exceptional this year. In a word, the credit of the country is rising in Europe, besides which, the recent conferences between Count Figueiredo, the president of "Banco Nacional Brazileiro," and the Ministers, together with several financiers in Rio, is thought to have some connection with the said movement."

The Lisbon *Jornal do Commercio* says that late news with regard to the Brazilian coffee crop places the production at 8,000,000 bags, the previous estimate having been 7,000,000 bags. Our contemporary, taking the average of the two estimates, puts the value of the crop in the neighborhood of £30,000,000.

SALVADOR.

TARIFF EXEMPTION.

I am glad to report to you that the Government of Salvador has just made a material concession to the export trade of the United States, of which our exporters should take advantage.

In a report dated January 31, 1894, *I advised the Department that the President of Salvador had issued a decree imposing an additional duty of 25 cents (gold) per quintal (100 pounds) on all articles thereafter to be imported into this Republic, whether they had been previously on the free list or not. On the 5th of February I addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Relations, in which I s id:

"I beg you to kindly advise me whether the decree in question covers 'the products and manufactures of the United States,' which, according to the *memoria* of your department, 'are to be admitted in Salvador free of customs duties and of any national or local tax.'"

After several presentations of the matter since then, I

[Extract from May Consular Reports, page 80.]

*"Import Duty of Salvador.—Consul A. L. Pollock, of San Salvador, under date of January 31, 1894, reports that an additional duty of 25 per cent (gold) per 100 pounds has been levied, by a decree of the President of Salvador, on all goods hereafter imported into Salvador. This includes all articles which were admitted free, with the exception of corn, rice, beans, and salt. The new tax is applied to the building of the railroad from La Union to San Miguel, and importers will receive stock in that enterprise to the amount of the additional duty they pay."

received to-day the following communication from the Minister of Foreign Relations, to wit:

"The Minister of the Treasury, in a note of yesterday, tells me that although by virtue of the decree of January 29 (31) of this year a duty of 25 cents (gold) per quintal (100 pounds) has been levied on all kinds of merchandise, the Government will in the future abstain from collecting it with respect to the products and manufactures of the United States. In this way I answer your note dated February 5, giving you all due apologies for the delay in my reply, which has been entirely independent of my will."

As the impost in question remains in force on all other foreign goods, the advantage gained for our exporters is apparent. I have requested, by telegraph, the consular agents at Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and Santa Ana to inform importers of the decision.

ALEXANDER L. POLLOCK,
Consul.

SAN SALVADOR, *April* 11, 1894.

SALVADOR.

EXENCIÓN DE DERECHOS.

Tengo el gusto de informar á V. que el Gobierno del Salvador acaba de hacer una concesión importante al comercio de exportación de los Estados Unidos, de que deben aprovecharse los que entre nosotros se dedican á este negocio.

En un informe fechado el 31 de Enero de 1894 dí aviso al Departamento de que el Presidente del Salvador había expedido un decreto por el cual se impuso un derecho adicional de 25 centavos en oro, por quintal, á todos los artículos que se importasen después de aquella fecha, aplicándose esta

medida hasta á aquellas mercaderias que se encontraban en la lista de las que debían admitirse libres.*

Con fecha 5 de Febrero escribí una carta al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en que le decía lo que sigue:

"Suplico á V. se sirva bondadosamente informarme si el decreto en cuestión es aplicable á 'los productos y manufacturas de los Estados Unidos' que según la Memoria de su Ministerio 'deben admitirse en Salvador libres de derechos de aduana, ó de todo otro impuesto nacional ó local.'"

Después de varias representaciones sobre este punto, hechas con posterioridad, me ha llegado hoy la siguiente comunicación del Ministro de Relacion Exteriores:

"El Ministro de Hacienda me dice en nota de ayer que aunque por virtud del decreto de Enero 29 de este año se impuso un derecho adicional de 25 centavos en oro, por quintal, á todas las mercancias importadas, el Gobierno se abstendrá en lo futuro de hacer efectivo ese derecho con respecto á los productos y manufacturas de los Estados Unidos. Dejo con esto contestada su nota del 5 de Febrero, presentando al mismo tiempo mis excusas por la demora en dicha respuesta, que ha sido en absoluto independiente de mi voluntad."

Como el impuesto de que se trata permanece vigente con respecto á todas las demás mercaderias extranjeras, es aparente la ventaja obtenida por nuestros exportadores. He pedido por telégrafo á los agentes consulares en Acajutla, La Libertad, La Unión, y Santa Ana, que dén conocimiento de esta decisión á todos los importadores.

ALEXANDER L. POLLOCK,
Cónsul.

SAN SALVADOR, *Abril* 11 de 1894.

[Extracto del "Consular Report" del mes de Mayo de 1894, pagina 80.]

*"Derecho de importación en Salvador.—El Consul A. L. Pollock, de San Salvador da cuenta con fecha de 31 de Enero de 1894, de que por decreto del Presidente del Salvador se ha impuesto un derecho adicional de 25 centavos en oro, por cada 100 libras, sobre todas las mercancías que en lo adelante se importen en el Salvador. Esto se hace extensivo á todos los artículos que se admiten libres de derechos, excepto el maiz, el arroz, los frijoles, y la sal. El nuevo impuesto ha de aplicarse á la construcción del ferrocarril de La Unión á San Miguel, y los importadores recibirán en acciones de aquella empresa el derecho adicional que tengan que pagar."

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

HONDURAS.

[From Report of British Consul at Amapula, February 9, 1894.]

During the last six years trade between this port and Germany has increased more than 75 per cent, owing to the fact that two German steamship lines have been established between this coast and Hamburg via the Straits of Magellan. At first it was believed that such a line would prove a losing speculation, but practical results established by the "Kosmos" line, the first venture, were such as to warrant the establishment of another line, the "Kirsten," from the same country, and to-day we have both lines doing each a paying carrying trade, to say nothing of commerce diverted from other countries to German markets. These lines together send out to this coast about fifteen large steamers per year, and they so time their voyages as to go back loaded with coffee or other produce. As these steamers offer freight rates lower, and deliver goods direct from wharves in Hamburg to wharves in Central American ports without the expense and breakage of transshipment at the Isthmus of Panama, much merchandise formerly ordered only from England is now bought in Germany.

PARAGUAY.

[From a recent German official report.]

As yet Belgium defies all competition in good quality cheap firearms and appurtenances. It would now, however, be well for us to try and get a footing, as there is an increasing demand for these goods.

The sale of German beer is still considerable in spite of the heavy competition it has to face from Norwegian beer, and the produce of the Quilmes brewery near Buenos Aires. It is, therefore, important that we maintain our standard of quality, about which complaints are being made. Light beers, of the Pilsener type, are preferred here.

Cordage is imported mainly from Spain. Germany should now endeavor to get a firmer footing here.

In hats and caps Germany has not yet succeeded in gaining over any of this trade, which is in English, French, and Belgian hands. Our hats, although not of superior quality, are dearer than the others, and they also leave much to be desired on the score of finish.

PERU.

The United States are leaving no stone unturned to increase their trade with the South American Republics. They have just established a new line of steamers, the "Merchant Line," the vessels of which import kerosene, resins, calico, preserved foods, sewing machines, etc. The line, which appears to be very successful, is under the charge of Messrs. Grace & Co.—*Belgian Consul at Mollendo, May 1, 1894.*

URUGUAY.

Notwithstanding the interference of the *fêtes*, the custom-house receipts for August show an increase of $100,000 over those for the corresponding month last year, and of $200,000 as compared with 1892. They are also $150,000 in excess of the return for July last:

Importation	$774,441 30
Exportation	44,977 01
Departments, estimate	66,000 00
Total	885,418 31
Same month, 1893	780,806 00
Same month, 1892	682,353 00

The Montevideo *Times* observes:

"These figures are satisfactory in every way, and show both that the steady advance on the customs revenue of last year is fully maintained, and that the season is already recovering from the depression of the winter months, which made itself acutely felt in June and July. We have little doubt but that this advance will be sustained during the rest of the year. This solid phase of the customs revenue should be of great assistance to Señor Borda's government in putting its financial affairs into a satisfactory shape."

The exports from Montevideo to the United States during August comprised 39,000 dry hides, 507 bales wool, 3 bales stag skins and 6 bales carpincho skins. The total exports to the United States for the year have been 261,500 dry hides, 2,838 bales wool, 80 bales hide cuttings, 149 bales hair, 1,024 tons bones, 6 bales stag skins and 9 bales carpincho skins.

The exports of jerked beef during the second half of August were: 46,266 bales, weighing 77,690 quintals, to Brazil; 9,000 quintals to Cuba, and 3,200 quintals to Puerto Cabello.

The Montevideo custom-house returns for August show that the revenue for the month amounted to $885,418.31, an increase of $104,611.80 when compared with August, 1893.

CHILE.

The Chilian Minister of Finance has submitted to a mixed commission the budget of items of public expenditure for 1895, amounting to $57,000,000 in paper and £800,000 sterling. This, at present rate of exchange, represents a total of $73,000,000.

The Permanent Nitrate Committee's public statistical circular for October states: Total exports to Europe, September, 1,480,000 quintals; loading for Europe, October 1, 3,700,000 quintals; arrivals in Europe, September, 73,700 tons; deliveries in Europe, September, 46,800 tons. Visible supply, Europe, October 1—stocks and afloat—283,160 tons.

The Chilean Council of Ministers has drawn up a bill to be presented to Congress on its reassembling, empowering the President to purchase from the present concessionaires of the Transandine Railway the portion of the railway lying within the limits of the Republic and which is completed.

The purchase is to carry with it all the material and franchises belonging to the company.

ECUADOR.

[From United States Consular Reports, October, 1894.]

The following statistics are furnished by Consul-General Geo. C. Dillard, Guayaquil:

CACAO.

Cacao received at Guayaquil up to April 30, 1894: arriba, 55,812 quintals (of 100 pounds); balao, 3,263 quintals; machala, 4,344 quintals; total, 63,419 quintals, against 102,467 quintals for same period in 1893.

The appearance of the crop at present would indicate that the supply of arriba for May and June will be very plentiful, but for the following months there will be a great falling off. As the rains, which were suspended in March, came again in April, the orchards are flowering again, and there may be a fair after-crop of arriba in October and November. The general opinion as to the total cacao crop is that it will be 25 per cent less than that of 1893—that is 300,000 quintals.

COFFEE.

The coffee crop of 1893 reached over 50,000 quintals, being considerably larger than for any previous year. As there is now much more land in coffee than last year, a still larger crop is expected this year; and the information from the Daule, Boliche, and Zaguachi districts is very favorable.

The crop of 1894 is expected to reach 60,000 quintals at least. The new crop begins to come in during July and August.

The attention of agriculturists has been directed to the planting of coffee in the mountain districts, from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, and there is a vast extent of available land which can yet be utilized for the growth of coffee.

When handled properly, the coffee grown in Ecuador is of superior quality, and I have no doubt but that, in a few years, it will deserve a separate classification in our markets as Guayaquil coffee.

Besides the coffee lands tributary to Guayaquil, there is a large area of the very finest coffee lands in the upper provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabi.

COLOMBIA.

The Department of State is officially informed by the Consul-General of the United States at Panama, of the enactment of a law by the Legislature of the State of Panama, Colombia, levying a tax of 10 per cent on all imports into that State. Before becoming operative the law must be approved by the Congress of the Republic.

HAITI.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

[From United States Consular Reports, September, 1894.]

Vice-Consul-General Terres informs the Department of State, in a report from Port au Prince dated August 1, that the Haitian Government has revived the passport law of 1864, requiring identification of persons arriving in or departing from that country, and the issuing of certificates as to the fulfillment of certain formalities on penalty of a fine of $500 or $1,000. Passports to leave the country are required on penalty of a fine of $300. A person leaving a foreign port to go to Haiti must obtain a passport, or *visé* of passport from the Haitian Consular agent there, on penalty of a fine of $300 on arrival, the fee for passport being $1 and the *visé* 50 cents.

VENEZUELA.

[United States Consular Reports, September, 1894.]

Consul Plumacher, of Maracaibo, under date of Augnst 6, transmits to the Department of State resolutions, or orders, of the Venezuelan Executive, directing that "glutinous paste" being a prepared food shall be scheduled in the fourth tariff class, and that "wire manufactured in the form indicated at the foot of the said resolution for fencing pastures and fields" shall be introduced through the Custom-Houses free of duty.

COSTA RICA.

[From United States Consular Reports, October, 1894.]

Consul Harrison R. Williams, under date of San José, July 2, makes the following report to the Department of State:

LUMBER.

The native woods of Costa Rica principally utilized as lumber consist of two or three varieties of cedar, as well as several cheaper and less durable woods unknown in northern countries.

Of imported lumber, pine is the only kind used in any quantity, with some oak brought for use of the railroad in its repair shop. The principal objection to pine and other foreign lumber is that in a very few years it is attacked by insects, which eat through the stoutest pieces and completely destroy them.

The value of lumber imported from the United States during the year 1893 was $3,816 in American gold. There is an import duty of, say, 2½ cents in American currency per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) on lumber such as boards, rafters, and for construction purposes generally.

According to a Government decree dated July 28, 1890, all lumber for construction imported for use in Port Limon is free of duty untill July 29, 1895.

Cedar is worth about $6 and mahogany about $8 (American money) per ton of 40 cubic foot.

In view of the small demand for foreign lumber and the condition of general building at the present time, there is very little to be suggested in the way of extending trade. Sawmills are being erected in different parts of the country, and native woods are well adapted for most local building purposes.

DYEWOODS.

The principal wood exported is fustic, very little, if any, being shipped to the United States, nearly all going to Europe, principally to Germany and France.

There are on an average from 15,000 to 16,000 tons shipped per annum from the Pacific side, and a small quantity from the Atlantic side. In consequence of these shipments the supply of this dyewood is becoming exhausted. In fact, reliable parties engaged in this business state that within the next five or six years this class of wood will have all been cut. This refers to the accessible supplies on the coast and within easy handling distance. Inland there is a very large quantity, but the cost of bringing it down to shipping points would exceed the value of the wood.

The value of the wood is about $5 in gold per ton, delivered alongside the vessel, the price varying accordingly as the vessel loads in the Gulf or outside on the coast.

Fustic brings from £4 to £5 ($19.46 to $24.33) per ton in the United Kingdom, and about the same price in Germany and France.

Lately a decree was issued by this Government imposing a duty of $1 (Costa Rica currency)* per ton on fustic, as well as on all other woods. Fustic is the principal dyewood exported

Information as regards the other dyewoods is impossible to obtain.

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* 45.7 cents American on July 1, 1894.

WHEAT FLOUR.

The standard of living in Costa Rica does not differ from that which prevails in the United States. The inhabitants of the cities eat wheat flour, while the country people feed principally on corn meal. The quality of flour most used is of the first class, and is imported from St. Louis, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

In the year 1893 flour to the value of $289,418, in American gold, and wheat to the value of $21,418 were imported. None but American wheat and wheat flour are imported.

The import duty on flour is 4 cents per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) and wharfage 1½ cents per kilogram, or, say, 1¾ cents and five-eighths of a cent in American gold, respectively.

The import duty on wheat is 2 cents per kilogram, wharfage 1½ cents per kilogram, or, say, seven-eighths of a cent and five-eighths of a cent, respectively, in American gold. Wheat destined for the San José flour mill pays only one-fifth part of duty and wharfage.

Wheat and flour are paid for by means of drafts at three, sixty, and ninety days' sight on New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

Wheat and flour are shipped from the United States by three different lines: New York to Port Limon, the Atlas line, one steamer weekly; New Orleans to Port Limon, one steamer weekly; San Francisco to Punta Arenas, Pacific Mail line, one steamer fortnightly.

There are no obstacles at present to the trade in American flour, as the entire quantity of flour and wheat consumed in Costa Rica comes from the United States. As to the prospect of extension of business, the question is rather that of maintaining the present status.

Flour in Costa Rica is mostly consumed by bakers. There is very little baking done in private houses, nearly all of the bread being prepared in the bakeries.

GUATEMALA.

The contract for the construction of the unfinished part of the Guatemala Northern Railway has been let, and it is thought the work will be completed within one year from the present time.

The road as now projected will be about 160 miles long, and will connect Port Barios on the Gulf of Honduras, and the capital of the Republic.

At Guatemala City connection will be made with the Central Railway of Guatemala, extending from Guatemala City to San José on the Pacific Coast, thus forming a trans-isthmian line.

El Guatemalteco, the official paper of the Government of Guatemala, publishes in its issue of August 29 ultimo the statement made by the Commissioner of Customs of the Republic, of the receipts of the government through his department, from January 1 to June 30, 1894, as follows:

Import duties		$1,518,539 36
Export duties		930,398 12
		2,448,937 48
In addition to the above the following amounts were paid into the treasury during the same six months:		
Reshipment duties	$869 99	
Fines	3,710 18	
Sale of forfeited articles	4,070 26	
Difference in the exchange	747,021 72	
Sum		755,672 15
Grand total		3,204,609 63

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

NOVEMBER, 1894.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

CHAPTER V.

SHEEP.

FEEDING FOR WOOL.

Few shepherds take sufficient thought of the necessities of the fleece in the feeding of the flock. And yet in the majority of cases, this is the most important part of their business. The wool of the sheep is a special product and calls for special feeding. It is a highly nitrogenous substance, and thus needs food of the same character for its quality. In all feeding there are two important ends to be thought of. One is the sustenance of the animal and the other the special product of it. In feeding cows for butter the expert dairyman gives the most particular care to his special product, but the shepherd rarely does so. When a cow is to be tested for butter product, the food is selected with the utmost care in regard to the fitness of it for the end in view. But how few wool-growers take thought in this direction.

It is well known by all intelligent shepherds that the least fault in the condition of the sheep is apparent in the wool. There are weak spots in it where the fiber has not been nourished sufficiently, or where the sheep has been subject to some adversity. The wool suffers, but the sheep escapes, just as if the fleece were a safety valve or a spring to take up some extra pressure on the animal. And this is true. The first necessity of the animal is to live. The next is to store up any surplus vitality in the fleece. And in a ewe the lamb comes in between these two necessities. Thus, the fleece gets the surplus nutriment after the sheep and the lamb are provided for.

Wool consists of about 80 per cent of carbohydrates, 16 per cent of nitrogen, and nearly 4 per cent of sulphur. It has nearly the same composition as skin, and is really an outgrowth of the skin. In the winter-feeding of sheep, which is the period of the greatest growth of the fleece, it is well known how frequently the sheep suffers in regard to the condition of the skin, and how this affects the fleece. The wool falls off, and under the bare spots, the skin is red and irritated so that the animal bites it. When this happens, the wool is found to be dry, and the natural grease and yolk deficient in it. This is due in every case to some fault in feeding. Perhaps this is irregular, or it is overdone, or the food is wanting in proper nutriment. It is very certain that very little care is given as to the selection of food, except by the expert shepherds who have had long experience to guide them, but even many of these need to give more study to the wool-growing part of their business, and this is proved by the very irregular weights and qualities of the fleeces at the shearing exhibitions.

There are two main considerations that concern the feeder of the flock that is kept for wool. One is nutritive quality of the food, and the other is digestibility. Or one is the right material to be used, and the other its availability. Both are equally important. Certainly, the food must be rich in nitrogen, because the fleece is nothing less than so much flesh that must be put on the animal. It must also be rich in fat-forming elements, because the yolk and grease are so much fat, if they are outside the carcass. But food rich in nitrogen is difficult of digestion, and all animals fed on such food require the other elements to be such as will aid in the digestion of it. It is on this account that roots are found so useful for sheep. The reason is that they are wholly digestible, are healthfully laxative, and aid greatly to make other food more digestible. Thus it might go without saying that the best wool is the product of root-fed sheep. And that this is so, we have to look only to the English flocks, whose wool is the best in the world, and this because the sheep are fed for the production of the best mutton in the world. The wool is simply flesh in another form, but chemically identified in composition. And roots form a standard part of the feeding of the English flocks. Experience has proved that the change from this kind of feeding, when sheep have been imported to America, has been the cause of the rapid deterioration of the animals, and the disappointment of their new owners. No doubt, the culture of root crops must be more generally adopted if we wish to excel in the growth of the sheep and the best kinds of wool. The Canadian sheep greatly surpass those of the United States. This may be attributed to the better feeding by the Canadian shepherds. They use more roots and peas. Peas are highly nitrogenous. The 19 per cent of legumin, which this grain contains, has almost the identical composition of wool. Chemically considered, a typical ration for sheep might consist wholly of peas. For a wool-bearing ewe that is carrying a lamb, peas contain the exact elements that are required for the wool and the milk, excepting some of the fat needed. Thus this grain, with some fat-making food, would make up the most nutritious food for a wool-bearing flock. Corn would supply the deficiency in fat. But alone, this grain is a most undesirable food for sheep. Why it is so is apparent, considering the above facts. And the prevailing corn feeding is unquestionably the cause of much loss and disappointment among beginners in sheep-keeping. Clover hay, is, no doubt, the best rough fodder for sheep. But it must be in the best condition and quite free from mold. This defect of clover hay is quite common, due, perhaps, to the difficulty in curing it. But mildew has a bad effect on the sheep by reason of its inflammatory effect on the system and its almost immediate result on the skin, causing irritation and congestion, by which the wool is deprived of nutriment and loses its attachment to the skin and falls off. In one case, a flock that was doing well were fed on moldy clover hay, and in a week the wool was loosening, and by the spring, half the flock were almost wholly bare. That flock, as might be expected, reared but few lambs, and the ewes had but little milk.

Protection from extremes of weather is necessary for the good quality of the fleece. Wet has a bad effect on the wool of sheep that are crowded together, and all sheep are fond of huddling. The wet wool, under the pressure and influence of warmth, felts, or as it is termed, becomes "cotted," and in some cases splits, and the split ends interlace and mat together. This, of course, destroys the value of the fleece. German shepherds clothe their sheep to protect them from the winter rains, and the English grease the fleeces. These precautions are almost unknown here, but it may sometimes be found profitable at least to protect the sheep for the sake of the quality of the fleece.

But no doubt the most effective means of improving the wool is to produce good mutton. Even the Merino may be made a mutton sheep. The fine French Rambouillet sheep is as good an animal as could be desired, and the Delaine sheep of parts of New York and Ohio is equally good for its carcass. But without roots for the winter feeding and better pastures, it is vain to expect excellent mutton, and this brings us round again to the previous remark that root growing must be the basis of excellent wool.

TO FATTEN SHEEP.

Sheep should always be fed with the utmost regularity, and though fond of variety, feeding sheep resent a sudden change to an unaccustomed feed stuff. Hence combination of feeds is better than change—that is, let the day's ration comprise a portion of all the feed stuffs—say one in the morning, a second at noon, and a third at night. There are many devices for keeping them clean between feeds; perhaps as simple and effectual way as any is to have the troughs set loosely on notched cross-boards; then they can easily be turned bottom up when not in use.

Water should be provided in abundance, and of a temperature not below an ordinary cistern or well. In very cold weather the matter of watering can be regulated only by pumping a number of times a day; the surplus. if any, may be tipped out of the trough into a waste trough, and conveyed out of the building to prevent freezing. A sheep that is full fed on heating grain requires water several times a day, else it will not thrive. The same remark is true as to salt.

With swine it is a bad practice to keep grain lying by them; with sheep it is worse, it is ruinous. The sheep is the most fastidious of all domestic animals; it will contend stoutly for the first place next to the pump spout or a certain clean corner in the grain trough. For this reason, all troughs should be turned over or covered tight the moment they are emptied, to prevent any foulness from accumulation. Whatever grain is given, the flock should be watched while they eat it; if a few are a little "off their feed" on account of muggy weather or other cause, the hearty eaters should not be allowed to linger and consume the residue of feed. They should be promptly driven from the troughs and the remaining feed removed, else they, too, will be in danger of getting "off their feed."

A good grain for fattening sheep is shelled corn, one-half; barley or rye, one-quarter; oats, one-quarter. Years of experience satisfies us that it pays, unless the mill is very remote, to have all grains ground, even for sheep, and the finer the better; the process of resalivation will be just as well performed with meal, as with grain; there is much grain that will escape the act of regurgitation and remastication; and, most important consideration of all, the particles of grain have to be reduced, either by the mill, the teeth or the stomach, infinitesimally small before they will lend themselves to the great work of nutrition. We would have corn meal ground nearly as fine as wheat flour, if possible; then the waste will be reduced to a minimum, and the process of alimentation will be best promoted.

Sheep that have been shut up to be fattened do not require any more exercise; they are supposed to have made their muscles, and now they are to develop fat, which requires rest. To this end, they should be kept not only quiet but absolutely dry. There is no other sure method of keeping them free from catarrh and "snuffles," and no sheep can fatten with its nostrils half stopped up with disgusting accumulations of mucous. It needs all the air it can obtain by the deepest and fullest inhalations to oxygenate and assimilate the immense amount of concentrated feed which is being taken into the stomach and ultimately into the blood. Though requiring to be dry, both above and under foot, the sheep-house should not be warm and steamy. Glass windows should exclude the storms, but be opened to admit the air freely at all other times, and that at a sufficient elevation not to strike the sheep directly.

Whether in the sheep-house or in the feeding yard adjacent, the grain troughs should be flat bottomed to prevent the master sheep from heaping up food and exercising monopoly.

From the time the flock is put into the yard to begin the fattening process, it should be nearly or quite a month before the ration of grain is increased up to their full capacity of consumption. An increase of two quarts a day will carry the feed in that time from one bushel up to three per day; and that amount of corn or meal is about all that 100 average Merino or Southdown wethers can be induced to eat, with plenty of clover hay. It is best to divide this into two feeds; one at noon, another at night. Grain feeding in the morning is not advisable; some sheep have a human sluggishness and lack of appetite upon rising.

(To be continued.)

GANADO AMERICANO.

Capítulo V.

LOS CARNEROS.

ALIMENTACIÓN NECESARIA PARA LA PRODUCCIÓN DE LA LANA.

Pocos criadores han estudiado suficientemente las necesidades del carnero en lo relativo á su alimentación para poder decir con exactitud la que debe dársele á fin de que produzca la mayor cantidad de lana, ó la lana de mejor clase; y sin embargo, en la gran mayoría de los casos, esta es la parte más importante de su industria. La lana del carnero es un producto de naturaleza especial que requiere alimentación también especial. Es una sustancia altamente azoada que requiere, por lo tanto, que el alimento del animal que la produce sea de la misma clase. Dos son siempre los propósitos del alimento: uno es el sostenimiento del animal, otro es la producción del artículo especial que se trata de obtener con él. Cuando se crían vacas con el objeto especial de la producción de mantequilla, los vaqueros expertos atienden con más empeño á lo que favorece la producción de este artículo, y elijen con el mayor cuidado el alimento más á proposito para este objeto. Pero ¡ cuán raros son los criadores de carneros que se preocupan de este asunto!

Es cosa bien sabida entre todos los que entienden el manejo de los carneros que la menor cosa que se experimente en ellos aparece de momento en la lana. Si el animal no ha sido alimentado suficientemente hay puntos en la fibra de la lana que carecen de la fuerza debida. Lo mismo sucede cuando el carnero ha sufrido algun contratiempo. En muchos casos el animal recupera aparentemente sus fuerzas, pero la lana atestigua la prueba más ó menos severa á que el carnero ha estado sujeto. La primera necesidad del animal es vivir; después viene la de emplear todo el exceso de vitalidad que pueda haber en él en la producción de la lana; y cuando se trata de una oveja, hay que añadir á estas dos necesidades las relativas á la conservación del cordero. En este último caso la alimentación ha de ser calculada, primero para la oveja misma, después para el cordero, después para la cualidad y cantidad de la lana.

La lana consiste en cerca de un 80 por ciento de carburos de hydrógeno, un 16 por ciento de azoe y cerca de un 4 por ciento de azufre. Tiene casi la misma composición que la piel, y en realidad no es otra cosa que una producción de este último órgano. En el invierno, que es el período del mayor crecimiento de la lana, es cosa bien sabida por todos los criadores que el animal sufre frecuentemente por el estado de su piel, y que en ese caso se le cae la lana dejando espacios calvos, de color rojo, y tan encendidos é irritados, que el animal se está mordiendo constantemente. Cuando esto sucede, la lana es seca y carece de su grasa y suavidad natural. Puede decirse que estó es siempre debido á alguna falta en la alimentación, bién porque sea irregular, bién porque sea excesiva, bién porque carezca de los elementos nutritivos que son necesarios. Es por desgracia demasiado cierto que se tiene muy poco cuidado en la elección del alimento que debe darse al carnero, y que solo alguno que otro entendido pastor de grande experiencia se ocupa de este asunto. Aún en este último caso, mucho queda por hacer con respecto á la producción de la lana, como se demuestra por las grandes irregularidades en el peso y cualidad de este artículo, cual ha sido exhibido en las exposiciones.

Hay dos consideraciones principales en lo que concierne á la alimentación de los carneros para el objeto de que produzcan buena lana. Una es la cualidad nutritiva del alimento, y otra la de la mayor ó menor digestibilidad de este. Una es la del material propio que deba usarse, y otra la de su mayor aprovechamiento. Las dos son igualmente importantes.

Ciertamente el alimento debe ser rico en azoe, porque la lana necesita mucha cantidad de esta sustancia. También debe ser rico en elementos que formen grasa, porque la lana debe contenerla. Pero el alimento muy rico en azoe es de difícil digestión, y hay que mezclarlo por lo tanto con otros que la hagan fácil. Es por esta causa que las raíces son tan buenas para los carneros, pues que además de digerirse bién producen un saludable efecto laxante y contribuyen mucho á hacer asimilables los demás alimentos. De aquí resulta, como un hecho demostrado, que la mejor lana es la de los carneros alimentados con raíces. Para demostrarlo bastaría solo con echar una mirada á los rebaños ingleses, cuya lana es la mejor del mundo, y aunque los carneros se crían con el objeto de que produzcan buena carne para venderse en el mercado. La lana difiere de la carne simplemente en la forma, pero una y otra son idénticas en cuanto á composición química. Las raíces forman el elemento principal en la alimentación de los rebaños ingleses, y la experiencia ha demostrado que un cambio de este régimen, cuando el animal ha sido importado en América, produjo siempre un desmejoramiento notable en la constitución del carnero y un desengaño doloroso en sus nuevos propietarios. No hay duda de que debe adoptarse con mayor generalidad el cultivo de aquellas plantas que tienen raices propias para este objeto, si se quiere que los carneros se desarrollen bién y produzcan lana de la mejor calidad.

El carnero del Canadá es superior en mucho al de los Estados Unidos, y esto depende solo de su mejor alimentación, efectuada, por lo común, con raíces y con chícharos. Estos últimos contienen mucho azoe, y el 19 por ciento de la legúmina que existe en este grano presenta una composición casi idéntica á la de la lana. Si se atendiese solamente al punto de vista químico, el alimento de los carneros debiera consistir únicamente en chícharos. Para las ovejas, cuando están preñadas, este grano es también el mejor, pues que contiene precisamente los elementos que se requieren para producir así la lana como la leche, faltándole solo algunos de los elementos productores de grasa; y si estos se le agregan se obtendrá seguramente el alimento más nutritivo posible para las ovejas en este estado. El maíz es un alimento bueno para el efecto de proveer de grasa; pero si se dá exclusivamente, sus efectos serán perniciosos para el carnero. La razón de esto es bién clara, si se consideran debidamente los hechos expuestos. Puede decirse sin temor de errar que la alimentación de los carneros con solo maíz es causa de muchas pérdidas y de muchos desengaños entre los que empiezan á ejercitarse en la crianza.

El heno de alfalfa es sin duda el mejor forraje ordinario para los carneros, pero debe estar en la mejor condición posible y enteramente libre de musgo. Es muy común que la alfalfa tenga este defecto, que es muy pernicioso para los carneros, pues que produce en ellos un efecto inflamatorio, de que resulta una grande irritación y congestión de la piel, que priva á la lana del alimento debido y determina su caída. Hubo un caso en que al cabo de una semana de alimentación con heno de alfalfa que estaba enmohecido empezó á aflojarse la lana de los carneros que formaban el rebaño, y que hasta entonces habían estado muy lozanos; y cuando llegó la primavera la mitad de ellos se encontraba completamente sin lana. Además de esto, como era de esperarse, hubo en el rebaño muy pocos corderos y las ovejas no tenían sino muy poca leche.

Otra cosa que se necesita para la buena calidad de la lana, es la protección del animal contra las extremas inclemencias del tiempo. La humedad tiene muy mal efecto sobre la lana de los carneros, sobre todo cuando estos se reunen y arriman unos á otros estrechamente, según es su costumbre. La lana húmeda, oprimida y calentada por los cuerpos de los animales, experimenta una transformación que generalmente termina en que sus hebras se mezclen y apelotonen unas con otras haciéndola por lo tanto perder su valor. En Alemania los pastores ponen á sus carneros un vestido para protejerlos contra las lluvias del invierno. En Inglaterra los pastores los untan con aceite. Pero aquí en los Estados Unidos estas precauciones son casi absolutamente desconocidas. Pudiera ser provechoso sin embargo que se prestase más atencion á este particular, del que depende en tan alto grado la cualidad de la lana.

No hay duda de que el modo más eficaz de mejorar la lana es producir buena carne. Hasta el carnero merino puede hacerse un excelente animal para el matadero. El famoso carnero francés llamado "Rambouillet" es tan bueno para este objeto como el mejor que puede encontrarse, y lo mismo sucede con los carneros "Delaine" que se propagan bién en varias partes de los Estados de New York y Ohio; pero sin tener buenas raíces en el invierno, además de los pastos adecuados, será en vano esperar que el animal tenga excelente carne, y esto nos trae de nuevo á la observación que antes hicimos de que las siembras de plantas con raíces alimenticias deben ser la base en que descanse la producción de una buena lana.

COMO DEBEN ENGORDARSE LOS CARNEROS.

Los carneros deben siempre alimentarse con la mayor regularidad posible, porque aunque á estos animales les gusta mucho la variedad en su comida, sufren siempre más ó menos con cualquiera cambio súbito que en esta se verifica. De aquí resulta que sea siempre mejor la mezcla y combinación de los alimentos que el cambio de ellos, por lo cual es de aconsejarse que la ración de cada día se componga de todos los materiales que han de usarse para la nutrición alternándolos, y dándolos por ejemplo uno de ellos en la mañana, otro al mediodía y otro por la noche. Hay muchos medios de conseguir que no se ensucien entre una comida y otra los dichos materiales, y quizás el medio más sencillo y eficaz para conseguirlo consiste en arreglar los pesebres de tal manera que se les pueda volcar fácilmente y ponerlos boca abajo cuando no están en uso.

Debe haber agua en abundancia y tenerse cuidado de mantenerla á una temperatura que no sea interior á la de un pozo ó aljibe ordinario. En días de mucho frio la provisión de agua debe hacerse, por medio de bombas, un cierto número de veces al día; y toda el agua que sobre deberá sacarse del establo para impedir que se hiele dentro de él. Un carnero que está alimentado con granos productores de calor requiere que se le dé agua varias veces al día, pues de lo contrario no prosperará. La misma observación debe hacerse con respecto á la sal.

Es mala costumbre hasta cuando se trata de los puercos dejar los granos regados al rededor. Puede decirse que este hábito es ruinoso cuando se trata de los carneros. Son estos los más delicados de todos los animales domésticos en punto á la limpieza de lo que comen ó beben. A veces pelean con gran tesón por el primer lugar cerca de la canal de la bomba, ó por el lugar más limpio que haya en el pesebre. Esta es la razón porque todos los pesebres deben volcarse ó taparse con cuidado, cuando están vacios, á fin de evitar la acumulación en ellos de ninguna suciedad. Cualquiera que seael grano que se dé al rebaño, será siempre bueno vigilar con cuidado á los animales mientras lo están comiendo. Si hay algún carnero que no quiere comer, bién por causa del tiempo demasiado caliente ó por otra causa, no por eso se debe dejar que los otros más glotones se detengan por mas tiempo del necesario y consuman todo el alimento. A estos se les debe separar prontamente de los pesebres, recogiendo con cuidado cuanto quede en ellos. Si no se limpian bien los pesebres se corre el riesgo de que aún esos mismos glotones no quieran comer.

Un alimento que puede recomendarse para engordar los carneros consiste en una mezcla de maíz desgranado, cebada ó centeno y avena, en la proporción de una mitad del total volumen para el primero, y una cuarta parte para cada una de las otras. La experiencia de varios años nos ha demostrado que es útil, á no ser que el molino esté muy lejos, usar los dichos granos después de molidos. Aún para los carneros grandes será mejor el grano mientras más finamente esté molido. El acto de la salivación tiene lugar del mismo modo con la harina de dichos granos que con el grano entero; y hay que tener en cuenta que si se usa este último hay muchos granos que se pierden por razón de que el animal los regurgita. La más importante consideración entre todas es la de que las partículas del grano tienen que ser necesariamente reducidas, ya sea por el molino, ya por los dientes, ya por el estómago, á una masa extremadamente fina, antes de que pueda utilizarse en la grande obra de la nutrición. La harina de maíz debe ser tan fina si es posible como la de trigo; y si esto se hace, los desperdicios quedarán reducidos al mínimum, y el procedimiento de la alimentación se verificará con mayor ventaja.

Los carneros encerrados con el objeto de cebarlos no necesitan hacer ejercicio: se supone que ya tienen todo lo que se quiere en cuanto á músculos y que lo que les falta es la gordura, que para desenvolverse requiere el descanso. Es por esta razón que se les debe tener no solo quietos sino absolutamente secos. No hay método más seguro que este último para libertarlos de catarros y obstrucciones en las fosas nasales; y no hay carnero que pueda engordar cuando tiene las narices medio tupidas con asquerosas acumulaciones de sustancias mucosas.

El carnero necesita todo el aire que pueda obtener, y sus órganos respiratorios requieren la más ámplia y libre inhalación de aquel fluido, para oxigenar yasimilar la inmensa cantidad de alimento concentrado quepenetra en su estómago y se convierte últimamente en sangre.

Aunque se requiere que el carnero esté en lugar seco, el establo no debe ser caliente ni humeante. Los vidrios de las ventanas, excelentes para impedir que el agua penetre, deben estar abiertos para dar entrada libre al aire en todo el resto del tiempo, y las ventanas deben estar colocadas á suficiente altura para que el carnero no se encuentre directamente en la corriente.

Bien sea en el interior del establo, bien en el corral inmediato, los pesebres deben ser de fondo plano á fin de evitar mayor acumulación de grano en alguno de ellos, en detrimento de la igualdad que debe observarse con todos.

Desde el momento en que el rebaño entra en el corral para empezar á ser cebado hasta aquel en que se le dá el máximum posible del alimento, ha de pasar por lo menos un mes, puesto que el aumento debe ser gradual. Un aumento de dos litros por día hará que al cabo del tiempo indicado la ración haya subido de uno á tres "bushels" diarios, que es la mayor canti

dad de maíz ó de harina de maíz que cien carneros merinos ó "Southdowns" pueden ser inducidos á comer cuando tienen bastante heno de alfalfa. Es mejor que se divida esto en dos comidas, una al mediodía y otra por la noche. Darles grano por la mañana no es siempre bueno; hay algunos carneros que tienen falta de apetito y de habilidad de digestión en las primeras horas del día.

(Continuará.)

MEXICO.

It is learned that the Department of Communications has approved the location of the line of the Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railway from Cuernavaca to Acapulco, a distance of about 175 miles.

The route surveyed will open up the rich States of Morelas and Guerrero, the latter being especially rich in gold mines, now in operation and being prospected.

A federal decree has been published in the official organ of Mexico, *El Diario Oficial,* ordering a general census of the inhabitants to be taken on October 20, 1895.

To insure the success of the undertaking the Department of Encouragement has issued circulars to the various local authorities containing preliminary instructions as to how to proceed in the work.

From the *Mexican Financier* of November 3 it is learned that the Secretary of the Treasury has petitioned Congress for authority to impose a special tax of 25 cents per ton on all merchandise entering or leaving the country by way of Vera Cruz, for the purpose of defraying the cost of the new customs warehouse to be erected at that port.

ARGENTINA.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

(Continued.)

III.

As yet no attempt has been made to manufacture ribbons, and this is somewhat surprising seeing the amount that are imported every year. In 1891 34,519 kilos of ribbons, excluding those of silk, and valued at $61,013, were imported, while the imports for the past year amounted to 70,956 kilos, valued at $188,575; the imports for the past four years amounted to 210,354 kilos, with a valuation of $446,330.

As mentioned in the last article, Messrs. Burnichon & Co. have devoted a portion of their factory to the making of wicks for candles, lamps, and matches, but only on a small scale; a factory specially devoted to this branch of the industry will shortly be opened in Barracas, and to show that there is ample room for a factory of this description, we have only to state that the imports for the past four years amount to 300,000 kilos, valued at $250,000. From the preceding chapters will be seen the strides that the cotton manufacturing industry is making in the country; but before it can make much more headway, it is undoubtedly necessary that, from the raw material to the finished article, it be cultivated, spun, and woven in the country. At present the cotton factories import more than 84,000 kilos of yarn per annum.

The manufacture of cotton woven goods in this country is destined to increase rapidly in the near future, on account of the innumerable varieties of textile plants, which abound everywhere As yet, however, cotton growing may be said to be in its infancy, as only a few agriculturists have of late taken to growing cotton as a business, and that only on a small scale, on account of the lack of spinning mills to prepare the raw material for the factories. A spinning mill, however, is shortly to be established in the city, and those who have undertaken the cultivation of the cotton plant will find a ready market for their goods, and will reap for the first few years a rich reward.

The provinces and territories most suitable for the cultivation of the cotton plant are those situated in the north of the Republic, such as Rioja, Catamarca, Corrientes, the southern and central Chaco, Misiones, Jujuy, Tucuman, Santiago, and Salta. With the exception of a few species such as *algodon salpicado*, Indian cotton, etc., and a few which grow well in the driest earths, the cotton plant requires loose and nutritious soil, damp rather than dry, with sufficient vegetable mold. Virgin soil is not so good as land which has already been cultivated. The Chaco Austral, on account of the geological composition of its soil, is destined to produce good and abundant crops of cotton, as has already been proved by various trials made with different classes of seed. The soil of the Province of Entre Rios contains all the necessary elements for the production of good cotton, as it contains 4.02 per cent water, 63.85 per cent sand, and 18.87 per cent arjil.

In a report made to the English Foreign Office by the Consul in Rosaria upon the cultivation of cotton in the Delta of the Parana, we find the following: "For my part, I would not hesitate a moment in making an experiment, by way of trial, in any of the islands of the large rivers. It is desirable to make experiments with the seed of the exquisite Catamarca cotton as well as with the different Egyptian varieties. The Catamarca cotton is produced on a plant which the inhabitants there cut down every year, leaving nothing but the root. The plant springs up the year the seed is sown, reaching maturity during the second year, and continues to shoot up from the root with the most complete productive vigor during ten to fifteen years."

Cotton growing is likely to become the first source of wealth to the province of Corrientes, as it is destined to be cultivated on a large scale, having first been planted to a considerable extent before the Paraguayan war in the sixties.

In the Province of Salta, there exists an indigenous shrub which the natives call *Lluchán cotton* and also *Palo borracho* and *Samubú* to which botanists give the name of *Chorisia insignis*. This shrub is a species of cotton plant, and grows to a height of 33 to 46 feet, and measures 1 foot 8 inches to 6 feet 6 inches in diameter. Its bark is from half to three-quarters inches thick and is distinguished by very large lumps and is of greenish grey color. The trunk is spongy and the wood of a dirty yellowish white. The bark is composed of long and strong filaments, or textiles, which might with advantage be applied for rope making; the substance produced by the capsule is almost identical with that of cotton, except that its fibers are short, but nevertheless after being carded, it would serve for mattresses, pillows, etc. This plant is found abundantly in the whole of the north of the Republic.

Cotton has been cultivated in Mendoza for more than thirty years, and although it was taken up with interest by landholders and agriculturists, they soon saw the difficulties that the said cultivation offered on account of difficulty in transport and the heavy freights. What is now grown is all employed for local requirements, and is woven on old-fashioned looms. As soon as a spinning factory is established in Buenos Aires, Mendoza will be among the first of the provinces to send in their cotton products.

IV.

At the end of the eighteenth century there existed in the Misiones territory a large colony composed of more than 30,000 inhabitants under the direction of the Jesuits. Cotton was cultivated on a large scale, and the manufactured products not only supplied the requirements of the people, but fine pieces of woven articles were exported to Spain. Even now, there still exist ruins of these vast establishments of the spinning mills and weaving sheds.

The soil of the Misiones territory is most suitable to the cultivation of cotton, as the following extracts from a letter of an influential colonist in those parts to the Immigration Department clearly show:

In November, 1892, I took a kilo of seed of so-called dwarf cotton and another kilo of the large variety, which I distributed among the people of the Alurralde Colony, who sowed them at the ends of January and February in prepared ground, on which maize, mandioca and other seeds had previously been sown, and toward the middle of May they had already begun to gather cotton; this shows you the rapidity with which the plant developes there. The cotton fiber gathered there is long and sufficiently white. A square sown with dwarf cotton gives 20,000 plants, and with the large variety, 10,000.

We will now refer to the quantity of raw cotton and woolen yarn imported during the past three years, and the various cotton goods imported during the same period. In 1891 the imports of raw cotton amounted to 64,658 kilos, whereas for the two years 1892 and 1893 it amounted to 325,028 kilos or, say, an annual increase of more than 200 per cent. The imports for the first six months of the current year were 24,296 kilos.

The imports of cotton yarn for the three years amount to 941,625 kilos, and of woolen yarn in 1893 to 58,526 kilos. The imports of wicks for lamps and candles for the four years 1891 to 1893, amounted to 319,235 kilos. The total value of the manufactured cotton goods imported during the above period amounts to more than $76,000,000. From the above we deduce that there is already a market in Buenos Aires for more than 700,000 kilos of raw cotton, for the manufacture of counterpanes, quilts and medicinal cotton; that the hosiery factories which we have described consume nearly a million kilos of cotton yarn; that the new wick factories will require over 100,000 kilos of yarn per annum, and lastly, the spinning mills to be erected will require more than 3,000,000 kilos of the raw material per annum.

Turning now to the cultivation of the cotton plant, a light soil with a mixture of sand, but fertile, in which the roots near to the surface can spread out easily, is most adaptable; the most suitable is soil composed of aluvion, or which being near to streams has been covered by water containing a large quantity of vegetable substances. The soil of the Chaco which is composed of aluvion, humo-arenaceous, argillo-arenaceous humus, is the most appropriate for the cultivation of cotton. A hectare will produce from 1,320 to 3,300 pounds of seed, according to the class of cotton plant, and state of cultivation. With 4,000 pounds of seed manure is formed which gives the same result as by employing 40,000 pounds of ordinary manure. Cotton, like any other plant, requires the tillage of the earth to be deep, and the operation to be carried out repeatedly and before the sowing season. In the northern parts of the Republic, the preparation of the ground should be commenced in the month of July.

As the cotton plant is sensitive to cold, it should be sown in this country, and in the territories and provinces situated in the north, from the end of September and during the whole of the month of October. The seed should not be sown in shady places. The gathering of the crops should be concluded in the month of May at the latest. In a cotton plantation receiving proper attention in a suitable place it is estimated that the annual species gives one and a half to two pounds of raw cotton, with the seed to each plant. It is calculated that from four to seven pounds gross weight of cotton, a pound of clean cotton in a proper state for sale is obtained. A square of ground well cultivated should contain eight to nine thousand plants. Estimating the square at 8,000 plants and the gross production at one pound per plant, we shall have 8,000 pounds per square, which reduced to one-fifth as the net product, leaves at least a profit of 1,600 pounds per square (4.17 acres).

As cotton planting is virtually in its infancy in this country, it has been impossible to obtain any reliable data as to the cost of cultivation, but it may be taken that two men are sufficient to prepare and sow one square of land.

We think it will be clearly seen from these articles that a large field is open to cotton planters, and that it is only necessary for the first spinning mill to be erected in Buenos Aires for this nascent industry to become one of the principal ones of the Republic.

URUGUAY.

The Government of Uruguay has now under consideration the proposition of Mr. Edward Cooper, of Montevideo, to establish a new port on the Atlantic coast of that Republic.

The point at which the proposed seaport is to be made is the "Coronilla," about three leagues distant from the Brazilian line, State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Owing to the existence of several large outlying islands, the harbor is perfectly sheltered from the rough weather of the Atlantic, and the water is of depth sufficient to admit large vessels.

From the Coronilla to Rio Janeiro the distance is 860 miles —300 miles less than that from Buenos Aires, and about 200 miles nearer Rio than is Montevideo.

Mr. Cooper's project has for its immediate basis and purpose the exportation of live stock to the markets of Rio and other cities of Brazil.

Coronilla is the natural and most adjacent port for the provinces of Rocha, Treinta y Tres, and Cerro Larga, which it is claimed contain at the present time 4,000,000 head of cattle, about one-half the entire product of the Republic.

With the exception of a very few live animals, brought with difficulty and much expense from Montevideo and Buenos Aires, the markets of Rio and other cities have to depend largely for their meats upon the unpalatable "tasajo," or sun-dried beef of the country.

Below are given the terms as proposed by Mr. Cooper and his associates. It will be observed that no aid or guarantee is asked from the Government:

1. Mr. Edward Cooper, or the company which he represents, is authorized to construct at the Coronilla, in the Department of Rocha, a port specially destined for the exportation of *live* cattle, constructing for that purpose a breakwater starting from one of the islands eastward of Point

Coronilla, with moles or docks in the manner most convenient for the loading and discharging of vessels, and to provide the port with moorings, buoys, and lights, necessary for the security of navigation.

2. The concessionaire shall present the general plan of the works for the approval of the Executive within three months after the granting of the concession, and detailed plans before beginning the works.

3. The concession is granted for fifty years, during which time the constructing company shall have the exclusive right of loading and discharging in the port, and to charge for anchorage, transport and storage, establishing the required services and constructing the necessary buildings.

4. The general goods entering or leaving the new port, are to pay the existing import or export dues, and the Government may create the same fiscal taxes as in other ports of the country.

5. The administration of the port in political, sanitary, and custom-house matters shall always belong to the State, and its ships shall have free access to it at all times, and can make use of the company's works free of any charge.

6. The entering and leaving the port is completely free to any ship not doing operations in it.

7. The port may be opened as soon as the works have advanced sufficiently to offer safe shelter to vessels.

8. The company shall construct the offices necessary for the employes which the State may require for the administration of the port.

9. In case the fiscal rents produced by the port should not be sufficient to cover the expenses of administration the company is to pay the deficit.

10. The Government cedes gratuitously to the company the use of the islands east of the Coronilla Point, and of the coast around the port, including the right of quarrying stone for the works and accessories.

11. The company is authorized to expropriate 2,500 hectares of land near the port, and if there be fiscal lands in its vicinity, fit for the fattening and *storing* of animals to be kept as re-

serve stock for exportation, these are ceded to the company to the extent of 15,000 hectares, not including the land belonging to the Santa Teresa fort.

12. The introduction, free of charge, of the materials and tools required for the works is granted to the company.

13. The company's capital, represented by its landed, maritime and floating properties, is free of any tax or charge during ten years from the date of the opening of the port.

14. The works shall be commenced within nine months after the approval of the general plans and shall be finished in two and a half years.

15. The majority of the company's employes shall be natives of the Uruguay Republic.

[From advance sheets of the United States Consular Reports for November, 1894.]

PROPOSED INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Consul Schramm, of Montevideo, under date of September 6, advises the Department of correspondence between himself and the Minister of Public Works of Uruguay, with reference to the subject of the proposed intercontinental railroad. In his letter, dated August 23, the minister, Mr. Juan José Castro, writes to Mr. Schramm, transmitting a copy of the work entitled "Treatise on South American Railways," etc., which was compiled by him under instructions from the Uruguayan Government for transmission, with a map, to the World's Fair, Chicago. He says that the book and map will show the important part Uruguay will have to play in the great work of establishing International communication between the countries of the Western Hemisphere. He expresses the opinion that the intercontinental railway project will result in establishing direct communication between the United States of America and Canada to the estuaries of the River Plate and Chile, and that the Interoceanic Railway of South America will reduce the time from the Pacific, the

River Plate, and Brazil to the European continent and Great Britain. Mr. Castro adds:

> Uruguay has deemed the most efficient means to aid this enterprise in a practical form to be the publication of a comparative statement of the railway systems extending through the countries of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, the authorized (railway) extension of which already amounts to 80,000 kilometers, of which 32,000 kilometers are built, 11,000 kilometers are under construction, 13,000 kilometers are under survey, and 24,000 kilometers are to be surveyed. In this network of lines, the Intercontinental Railway will find an expeditious means of extension from La Plata, Bolivia, to La Paz, Sucre, Asuncion del Paraguay, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Valparaiso, traversing regions of the greatest richness, full of variegated products of the fauna, flora, and mineral kingdoms.
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> It is to be expected that these enterprises will not be neglected by the countries interested, and that, in consequence, the 121,000,000 inhabitants of the continent will be able to tighten the ties of American confraternity by means of interchange and the most friendly relations. For the purposes of this great American work, the holding of a new international conference imposes itself as indispensable, be it in Washington or in one of the River Plate cities, in order to consider the most practical ways and means to bring the work to execution and the various other capital points, namely, technical conformity of the broad-gauge service and of the rolling material, service, etc., systems of accounting, bonded transit, etc. Uruguay—of this you may rest assured—will not abandon the post of honor it is designated to take in collective action with the other American Republics to effect the realization of the work which may be demanded of each, and which, there can be no doubt, will have a powerful influence upon civilization and the development of the industries and commerce of the new world, the fundamental basis of its great future and aggrandizement.

VENEZUELA.

THE BANKING LAWS.

The proposed establishment at Caracas of a banking house, under the name of "Anglo-Venezuelan Commercial Bank," with power to issue notes receivable in payment of all public and private debts, having given occasion for representations and protests on the part of some merchants and other people in Venezuela, the President of the Republic, General Don Joaquin Crespo, deemed it advisable to cause the banking laws of Venezuela to be republished in newspapers of the country, and to write furthermore, in the shape of a letter, dated at Maracay, October 4, 1894, addressed to Doctor Don Feliciano Acevedo, a distinguished gentleman of Caracas, an exhaustive explanation of the whole subject. It is thought that the publication of this letter, wherein the formal declaration is made that the Government has no intention of creating paper money, and that of the statutory provisions in force in Venezuela on this particular matter, has caused all apprehensions felt there to be dispelled. But the commerce at large, both in that Republic, and in all the others which form the Union represented by this Bureau, will find it interesting to have said laws translated as well as reprinted in the pages of this Bulletin.

BANKING LAW.

(Approved July 4, 1864.)

Be it enacted etc., etc., etc.

Art. 1. Banks of deposit, exchange, and discount may be allowed to be established freely, without any other formalities than those required by the Code of Commerce, in force in Venezuela, for the establishment of commercial houses in general.

Art. 2. Banks of circulation, or emission—that is to say, banks having power to issue notes payable at sight to the bearer, may also be permitted to be established subject to the provisions of the present law.

The bank notes shall not be, under any circumstances, for less value than five *pesos sencillos* *

Art. 3. Banks of emission may be established either by a single person, or association of persons jointly responsible as general partners with the whole of their property for the operations of the bank, or by joint stock companies, wherein the responsibility of the stockholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Art. 4. All banks of emission are indispensably bound to comply with the following provisions, to wit:

1. To file with the Secretary of "Fomento," (Secretary of the Department for the Promotion of Public Welfare), within at least fifteen days previous to beginning business, a certified copy of the deed of partnership, or individual document, under which the bank was established, and also a copy of the entry thereof in the registry, and of the rules and regulations which shall govern the bank. Said rules and regulations must state: First, the name of the bank; second, its capital; third, the manner and form in which this capital must be paid; fourth, the purposes of the bank; fifth, its legal residence; sixth, the number of branches which it may have, and the capital and residence of each branch; and seventh, the period of its existence.

2. To publish every week a statement of their condition, stating, according to their account books, and with proper clearness, the number of bank notes, and the aggregate value thereof, which are kept by them in their safes; the aggregate amount of deposits; the amount represented by promissory notes payable on maturity; the amount of promissory notes whose payment has been delayed, or whose payment is not expected at all, a separate enumeration being made of either class; the amount loaned to the directors, managers, stock-

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*The peso sencillo, in contradistinction of the peso fuerte (hard dollar, of 100 cents,) consists only of 80 cents.

holders, and agents of the bank; and the amount of its liabilities.

3. To publish the minutes of all the meetings of the stockholders, and transmit information to the Department of Fomento of all changes made in the rules and regulations of the bank.

The failure to make any of the publications referred to in the foregoing paragraph shall render the bank liable to be closed immediately and put in liquidation.

Art. 5. The banks established under this law by joint stock companies shall have to comply additionally with the duty of forming a reserve fund to meet unforeseen emergencies; said fund to consist: First, of a fourth part, at least, of the capital, which shall not be actually disbursed except for that purpose; and, second, of 10 per cent, at least, on the profits, which shall be set apart and deducted from each dividend, at the time of its being declared.

The other three-fourths of the capital of the bank shall be paid, either wholly and at once, or partially and at different subsequent dates, as the rules and regulations may provide.

Art. 6. All banks established under this law shall have the power to create new branches, additional to those which were mentioned in the application for the patent, on condition, however, to report the fact to the National Executive, in order that the said new branches may be considered included, as provided in the said patent.

Art. 7. No bank shall have authority to issue notes for more than twice its paid-up capital; and these notes shall be paid at sight, either at the bank, or at any of its branches, but in the latter case up to the amount of their respective capitals.

The violation of this provision shall render the bank liable to the same penalty established in the final paragraph of article 4.

Art. 8. Banks of emission, established by joint stock companies, are forbidden to loan money on their own stock.

Art. 9. They are also forbidden to pay dividends of profits not actually made.

Art. 10. Bank notes, at sight and to the bearer, shall entitle the owner to make execution on the property of the individual banker, or of the company to which the bank belongs, provided that they are formally protested, without acknowledgment of the signature.

Art. 11. The fraudulent fabrication of bank notes shall be considered and punished as the counterfeiting of money.

Art. 12. Any false statement made by the director of a bank, in any of the publications above provided for, shall be punished by fines from $160 to $1,000, without prejudice to any other action which according to the nature of the case may be proper.

In case of failure of the bank, the director or directors, who may be found guilty of the frauds above stated, shall be punished as defaulters.

Art. 13 If any bank shall lose one-half of its capital it must be put at once in liquidation, unless the company, or some new associates, agree to restore the lost capital. But no creditor or debtor of the bank shall be allowed to become one of those new associates.

Art. 14. The national executive shall cause the statements of the banks of their branches to be compared and proven monthly, or whenever it may be deemed advisable, upon actual examination of books, papers, and safes, by either the Secretary of "Fomento," or any official or person designated by him.

EXECUTIVE DECISION OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

Whereas some applications have been filed in behalf of certain banks already established and of others which are to be established hereafter, asking for several concessions, and among them for an order that their notes should be receivable as legal money in the national collection offices: Therefore, the President of the Republic, after having heard the opinion of the Federal Council, which is in favor of the concession, has been pleased to decide: That the notes of the Commercial Bank of Caracas, of the bank to be established at

Valencia, and of any other bank which may be established in the future, and shall ask it, shall be received as money in the national collection offices, provided that said banks allow one officer appointed by the National Government to take a seat in the board of directors, and inspect their operations, although without deliberative vote, the said officer to be paid by the bank.

VENEZUELA.

LAS LEYES BANCARIAS.

El proyecto de establecer en Caracas una institución bancaria, que debe llamarse "El Banco Comercial Anglo-Venezolano," con facultad de emitir billetes, que se recibirán en pago de todas las deudas públicas y privadas, fue motivo para que se hicieran diferentes representaciones y protestas contra esa medida por parte de algunos comerciantes y otras personas de la República. El General Don Joaquín Crespo, Presidente de Venezuela, estimó conveniente, en vista de esos hechos, hacer publicar de nuevo en los periódicos del país las leyes sobre bancos que están vigentes en Venezuela, y dar también á luz, en forma de una carta, que fechó en Maracay á 4 de Octubre de 1894 y dirigió al Sr. Doctor Don Feliciano Acevedo, personage importante de la República una explicación detallada de todo lo ocurrido en este particular.

Es de creerse que el tenor de esta carta, donde se hace la declaración formal de que el Gobierno no tiene la intención de crear ó establecer papel moneda, y el de los textos legales sometidos con ella á la consideración pública, habrán disipado todos los temores y aprensiones que pudieran haberse suscitado. Pero el comercio, en general, tanto de aquella República, como de las otras que formaron la Unión de que esta Oficina es el representante, encontrará tal vez útil conocer dichas leyes. Por eso se publican en este Boletín, en castellano y en inglés.

LEY DE BANCOS.

(Aprobada el 4 de Julio de 1894.)

El Consejo, &c., &c., decreta:

Art. 1°. Pueden establecerse libremente bancos de depósitos, giros y descuentos, sin más formalidades que las que prescribe el Código de Comercio vigente en Venezuela para el establecimiento de casas de comercio en general.

Art. 2°. También podrán establecerse bancos de circulación, es decir, que emitan billetes pagaderos á la vista y al portador; pero estos bancos quedarán sujetos á los preceptos de esta ley.

§ único. Los billetes en ningún caso podrán representar una cantidad menor de cinco pesos sencillos.

Art. 3°. Los bancos de circulación pueden fundarse: 1° por un solo individuo, ó por varios en sociedad solidariamente responsables con la totalidad de sus bienes; y 2° por sociedades anónimas, es decir, sociedades por acciones, á cuyo importe se limita la responsabilidad de los socios.

Art. 4°. Unos y otros bancos de circulación están obligados á llenar imprescindiblemente las formalidades que siguen:

1 . Consignar en la Secretaría de Fomento, quince días por lo menos antes de empezar su giro, copia autorizada de la escritura de sociedad, ó de establecimiento, si fuere un solo individuo, inclusa la anotación del registro; y copia igualmente autorizada del reglamento del *banco* en el cual ha de constar: 1° la denominación con que se ha de conocer el *banco*: 2° su capital: 3° la manera y términos con que este capital debe ser enterado en caja: 4° el objeto que se propone: 5° el lugar de su residencia: 6° el número de sucursales que haya de tener el *banco*, capital de cada una de éstas y el lugar de su residencia; y 7° su duración:

2ª. Publicar semanalmente el balance extractado de sus libros, en que debe constar con claridad el importe total de los billetes que hubiere en caja, con especificación del importe respectivo; el importe de los depósitos si los hubiere; el de los pagarés en cartera, considerados realizables á su vencimiento; el de los demorados y los irrealizables de que se llevará cuenta separada; el de los préstamos á los directores, administradores, accionistas y demás agentes del *banco*, y el de las obligaciones del mismo *banco:*

3ª. Publicar también todas las actas de las juntas generales y trasmitir á la Secretaría de Fomento noticia de las alteraciones que se hicieren en el reglamento de la compañía.

§ único. La omisión en publicar todo lo que se previene en este artículo sujeta al *banco* á ser cerrado inmediatamente y puesto en liquidación.

Art. 5°. Los *bancos* establecidos por sociedades anónimas, conforme á este decreto, tendrán además el deber de formar un fondo de reserva para casos adversos, que se compondrá: 1°. de una cuarta parte, por lo menos, del capital social, que no se desembolsará sino en tales casos: y 2°. De un *diez por ciento*, por lo menos, de las utilidades, el cual se sustraerá de cada dividendo que se hiciere.

§ único. Las tres cuartas partes del capital del *banco* deberán enterarse en caja, en su totalidad ó, en porciones sucesivas, según lo dispongan los estatutos del *banco:*

Art. 6°. Los *bancos* establecidos podrán establecer otras sucursales, además de las que hayan indicado al solicitar la patente, dando cuenta al Ejecutivo Nacional para que se consideren como incluidas en ésta, previos los requisitos que establece esta ley.

Art. 7°. Ningun *banco* podrá emitir billetes por más del duplo de su capital efectivo enterado en caja; y estos deberán ser convertidos á su presentación, tanto en el establecimiento principal, como en las sucursales hasta el capital de cada una.

§ único. La contravención á esta regla lo sujeta á la misma pena establecida en parágrafo único del artículo 4° por la falta de publicación de su estado.

Art. 8°. Se prohibe á los *bancos* de circulación por *acciones*, prestar cantidad alguna con garantía de sus propias acciones.

Art. 9°. También se les prohibe hacer dividendos de utilidades que no se hayan hecho efectivas.

Art. 10°. Los billetes á la vista y al portador serán título ejecutivo contra los bienes de los banqueros particulares, ó contra los bienes de las sociedades anónimas, en virtud de formal protesta, sin reconocimiento de firma.

Art. 11°. La fabricación fraudulenta de billetes de *banco* se considerará y castigará como la fabricación de moneda falsa.

Art. 12°. Las falsedades que cometieren los Directores de *bancos*, en la publicación de sus actas y de los balances, se castigarán con multas de ciento á mil pesos, sin perjuicio de cualquiera otro procedimiento á que pueda dar lugar la naturaleza de la falta.

§ único. En caso de quiebra del *banco*, se considerará y castigará como deudor alzado al Director ó Directores que hubieren cometido dichos fraudes.

Art. 13°. Si un *banco* perdiere la mitad de su capital, deberá ponerse immediatamente en liquidación, á menos que la compañía ó nuevos socios convinieren en reponer el capital perdido ; pero no podrán ser nuevos socios los acreedores ó deudores al *banco*.

Art. 14°. El Ejecutivo Nacional hará comprobar mensualmente, y cuando lo tenga por conveniente, por medio del Ministro de Fomento ú otro de sus agentes, ó de las personas que tenga á bien designar, el estado del *banco* y sucursales, con vista de sus libros, cajas y carteras.

DECISIÓN PRESIDENCIAL DE SETIEMBRE 20 DE 1893.

Habiendo solicitado algunos bancos ya establecidos y otros por establecerse, entre otras concesiones, la de que sus billetes sean recibidos en las oficinas nacionales de recaudación, como moneda de ley legal, el Presidente de la República, con el voto afirmativo del Consejo Federal, ha tenido á bien resolver; que los billetes del Banco Comercial de Caracas, los del que ha de establecerse en Valencia, y los de cualesquiera otros que en lo sucesivo se establecieren, y solicitaren igual

concesión, puedan recibirse en las cajas nacionales, siempre que dichos bancos admitan un empleado fiscal nombrado por el Gobierno, con ingerencia en la Dirección, é inspección en sus operaciones, aunque sin voto deliberativo, siendo de cargo del respectivo banco el pago de este empleado.

[From advanced sheets of the United States Consular Reports for November, 1894.]

PROPOSED RAILROAD IN VENEZUELA.

Consul Plumacher, of Maracaibo, under date of October 3, transmits to the Department of State a copy and translation of a contract entered into by the Government of Venezuela for the construction of a railroad from Puerto Cabello to Carenero. "Should this project be carried out," says the consul, "the coast towns will receive incalculable benefit, and the railway will be one of the most important in Venezuela." The contract was made by the Minister of Public Works and the Soller Navigation Company, of Barcelona, Spain, represented by Juan Baptista Soles Ferre. The Soller Navigation Company obligates itself to build, within four years from April 2, 1894, a railroad which, starting from Puerto Cabello and passing through La Guayra and the coast towns, shall terminate at Carenero. The line may be constructed according to the single-rail system, "with great velocity," or in the ordinary manner, according to the judgment of the contractors. In the latter case, the width of the line will be 1 meter, 7 centimeters (3 feet 6 inches) between the rails. Branch lines will be constructed to neighboring towns or localities as public interests require. The builders of the road are to own it "perpetually and irrevocably," and no similar concession in the territory to be traversed shall be made for ninety years. Timber used for the road may be cut in the public forests. Construction machinery and tools are to be exempt from import duties. The company is to have no Government subvention or guaranty, and must pay annually to the public treasury "5 per cent of the liquid product of the line." Freight and passenger rates will be fixed by agreement with the Government. The work of construction must begin within ten months from August 22, 1894. The public lands needed for the road are given free, but compensation must be made for rights of way through private property.

VENEZUELAN TARIFF ON SHIRTS OF KNITTED COTTON.

Under date of August 25, Consul Plumacher, of Maracaibo, reports the publication of a Federal decree which directs that shirts of knitted cotton (stocking knit) imported through the custom-houses of Venezuela shall be scheduled in the sixth class (50 cents per kilogram=2.2046 pounds), with an augmentation of 50 per cent upon the amount of the duties thus levied.

ECUADOR.

The exports from Ecuador in 1893 were about 15½ per cent larger than in 1892.

It is noticeable that the only domestic article, whose exportation decreased, is India rubber; and this fact, which seems to have been observed also in preceding years, is explained by the reported destruction of a large number of old rubber trees, without their having been replaced by young trees.

The Cacao crop in 1893 was the largest known during the last fifty years. The production of this article in the famous cacao district of Arriba reached 13,093 tons, against 10,966 tons in 1892. Machala produced 3,077 tons against 2,232 tons in 1892. Balao gave 1,782 tons against 1,752 in 1892.

The average price of the cacao in 1893 was, in French money, 83.30 francs, or $16.63 per quintal (100 pounds).

The crop of coffee was also larger than in the preceding years, and the average price which was paid for this article at Guayaquil, in 1893, was in French money, 90.80 francs, or $18.16 per quintal. Mr. Ph. de Baroncelli, vice-consul of France at Guayaquil, in a report to his Government, just published, says, the cultivation of coffee in Ecuador seems to be more profitable than that of cacao, the additional advantage being on its side, that the tree begins to produce in less time. He says that the attention of capitalists has been called to this fact, and that the cultivation of coffee was carried in 1893 to a much larger extent than in the previous years.

The exportation of sugar in 1893 was 1,000 tons in excess of the exportation in 1892.

Tagua, or vegetable ivory, which was sold at the average price of 6.85 francs, or $1.35 per quintal, was exported in 1893 to the amount of 17,222 quintals. In 1892 the exportation was much below these figures.

EXPORTS.

The following statement shows the principal exports of Ecuador in 1893, the ports through which they were exported, and their value in United States money:

Port.	Export.	Quintals.	Value.
Guayaquil	Cacao	405,000	
Other ports		27,438	
		432,438	$6,486,570
Guayaquil	Coffee	41,177	
Other ports		2,808	
		43,985	814,755
Guayaquil	Raw hides	11,486	
Other ports		2,387	
		13,873	104,050
Guayaquil	India rubber	3,929	
Other ports		4,777	
		8,706	195,885
Guayaquil	Vegetable ivory	138,115	
Other ports		247,660	
		385,775	530,440
Guayaquil	"Panama" hats	114,791	
Other ports		110,603	
		255,394	133,365
Guayaquil	Tobacco leaf	69	
Other ports		1,377	
		1,446	14,970
			$8,280,035

IMPORTS.

No statistics of the imports in 1893 have yet been published; but the calculation has been made, on safe reliable foundation, that it increased as follows: Fifty per cent for articles of ordinary daily consumption, and 30 per cent for all others.

FINANCE.

The President of the Republic has just appointed a committee to revise and reduce the tariff.

The depreciation of silver has been felt in Ecuador no less than elsewhere. A committee appointed by the President to devise some means of establishing a gold currency, submitted, among others, a plan suggested by the president of the Bank of Ecuador, which was as follows:

The bank should import on or before December 31, 1893, the sum of 250,000 pounds sterling, in gold—all the losses sustained in the exchange, freight, insurance, interest, etc., to the amount of 300,000 sucres, to be charged to the Government. Thereupon the whole amount of money in circulation in the country, including the 300,000 sucres should be withdrawn, and replaced by new coins, both gold and silver. The gold coins should be of three kinds, representing, respectively, 1, 5 and 10 sucres, and having a weight of 1, 5 or 10 grams, and a fineness of nine-tenths. The silver coins should be pieces of either 5, 10 or 20 cents, weighing respectively 1,250, 2,500 and 5,000 grams, and with a fineness of nine-tenths. There should be also nickel pieces of the value of 5 cents, and bronze pieces of 1 and 2 cents. The coinage should be made by the bank, at the expense of the Government, the whole operation to be ended on or before December 31, 1894.

The size, shape, etc., of the coins should be fixed by the Government.

The importation of silver or gold in any shape or form should be strictly forbidden, and no other coins than the English sovereign and half-sovereign should be allowed to circulate between now and the date in which the coinage of the new coins should be finished. The sovereigns should be received during that intermediate period at the rate—the sovereign, of 8 sucres, and the half-sovereign, of 4 sucres.

All silver coins now in circulation should be withdrawn within three months after the approval of the plan proposed.

The Government has caused this plan to be published in the official Journal (*Diario Oficial*) and declared its determination to submit it to Congress.

COMMERCE.

The movement of vessels in the Port of Guayaquil in 1893 was as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Flags.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total tonnage.
French	....	11	23,431
British	4	81	103,954
Ecuadorian	1,521	....	23,720
Other nationalities	15	75	116,447
Total	1,540	167	267,552

DEPARTURE.

French	....	11	23,431
British	3	81	103,776
Ecuadorian	1,514	....	22,815
Other nationalities	15	75	115,793
Total	1,535	167	265,815

The Ecuadorian vessels include all kinds of minor vessels, *chatas*, etc., etc., through which a large coastwise commerce is carried on.

CONFERENCE OF MANUFACTURERS.

As will be seen by the following call, there is to be held in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, a conference of manufacturers of the United States for certain well-defined purposes. Besides the gentlemen representing the Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati, whose names are appended to the call, it is proper to be stated here that this laudable effort to extend the markets of our manufacturers has the support of very many manufacturers throughout the country. The Bureau of American Republics is in receipt of letters commending this project from many firms of established reputation, who assert their belief that the scheme proposed will result in largely extending the commerce of the American Republics.

The committee appointed by the local Manufacturers' Association, of Cincinnati, to prepare and issue a call for a conference in that city, of manufacturers from all sections of the country, for the purpose of effecting a national organization, met and prepared the following circular letter, which will be as widely distributed as possible:

GENTLEMEN: The Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati and Hamilton county, Ohio, desiring to promote the prosperity of the manufacturing interests of the entire country, and appreciating the importance of concerted action, hereby respectfully invite your organization to be represented at a

CONFERENCE OF MANUFACTURERS,

Which will be held in the city of Cincinnati on the 22d day of January, 1895, for the purpose of general interchange of views, looking to the formation of a National Association of Manufacturers, which shall embrace among its purposes:

First: The advocacy of carefully considered legislation, to encourage manufacturing industries of all classes throughout the country.

Second: The discussion of ways and means whereby trade relations between the United States and foreign countries may be developed and extended.

Third: The establishment in South American Capitals and other desirable points of permanent expositions for the display of American products.

Fourth: Such other topics as may be agreed upon by the convention.

It is desired that this convention shall be nonpolitical, nonpartisan and nonsectional.

The invitation hereby extended is without limit as to number of attendants, and is cordially extended not only to accredited delegates from organized exchanges, representing manufacturing interests, but to any individual manufacturer who may have the promotion of the general good by organized efforts sufficiently at heart to be willing to meet with us.

The favor of reply, not later than December 1 prox., accompanied by suggestions, is respectfully requested.

W. T. PERKINS,
FREDERICK PENTLARGE,
B. W. CAMPBELL,
H. C. YEISER,
CHAS. F. THOMPSON,

Committee from the Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati and Hamilton county, Ohio.

CONFERENCIA DE FABRICANTES.

Como se verá por la convocatoria que se publica á continuación va á celebrarse ahora en la ciudad de Cincinnati, en Ohio, una conferencia de fabricantes americanos, en que se discutirán algunos puntos de importancia práctica bien determinada.

Aparte del gran peso que dan á ese proyecto los nombres de las personas que lo inciaron, y que representan la Asociación de los fabricantes de Cincinnati, hay que tener en cuenta, en favor de la idea, la aprobación que la mayor parte de los fabricantes del país, en todas sus secciones, ha prestado siempre y continúa prestando á todo lo que se encamina al laudable objeto de extender los mercados.

La Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido muchas cartas, autorizadas por firmas de gran valía, en que se elogia el proyecto antedicho, y en que se manifiesta la creencia de que de él resultará notable impulso y acrecentamiento en el comercio de las naciones del Nuevo Mundo.

La Comisión nombrada por la mencionada Asociación de Fabricantes de Cincinnati para preparar una convocatoria para la referida Conferencia en aquella ciudad, se reunió como era debido, y después de meditar el asunto con la madurez que corresponde, determinó dar al público, en la forma de una circular, que se tratará de distribuir entre el mayor número posible de los fabricantes del país, el documento que dice así:

CIRCULAR.

SEÑORES: La Asociación de los Fabricantes de Cincinnati, y del Condado de Hamilton, en Ohio, deseosa de fomentar los intereses fabriles de todo el país, y conocedora de las ventajas que siempre tiene la acción combinada, ha determinado invitar á Vdes., de la manera mas respetuosa, á hacerse representar en una Conferencia de fabricantes, que habrá de celebrarse el 22 de Enero de 1895, en la ciudad de Cincinnati, con el objeto de discutir lo conducente al establecimiento de una Asociación nacional de fabricantes, destinada á los siguientes fines:

Primero. Abogar por la oportuna promulgación de leyes que estimulen la industria fabril en todo el país.

Segundo. Discutir los medios y arbitrios de que deba hacerse uso para desarrollar y extender las relaciones comericales entre los Estados Unidos y los demás paises.

Tercero. Establecer en las capitales de la América del Sud y en los demás puntos que se estimen convenientes Exposiciones permanentes de los productos americanos.

Cuarto. Estudiar todas las demás cuestiones que acordare la Conferencia.

Se desea que esta carezca en absoluto de carácter político, no represente á ningún partido, y esté privada de espíritu seccional.

No hay límite en cuanto al número de las personas invitadas. Con la misma cordialidad se convida á tomar parte en la Conferencia á los delegados legítimamente acreditados de las Bolsas, Lonjas ú otros establecimientos ó cuerpos representantes de intereses fabriles, como á cualquiera fabricante individual, que tenga interés en conseguir el bien de todos por medio de trabajos sistemáticos y bien combinados, y que se sienta dispuesto á concurrir.

Se suplica respetuosamente á los que acepten la invitación que tengan á bien contestar antes del 1° de Diciembre próximo. Con la respuesta podrán venir todas las indicaciones que estimen conveniente hacer.

W. T. Perkins,
Frederick Pentlarge,
B. W. Campbell,
H. C. Yeiser,
Chas. F. Thompson.

El Comité de la Asociacion de los fabricantes de Cincinnati y el Condado de Hamilton en Ohio.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA COFFEE.

The recently enacted tariff bill of the United States repeals the duty of 3 cents per pound on coffee imported from Colombia and Venezuela which was imposed by the special proclamation of President Harrison dated March 15, 1892.

Prior to the imposition of this duty these coffees found their principal market in this country, where they were more popular than in the markets of Europe.

The revocation of this discriminating tax appears to have turned this valuable trade, which had almost entirely left us, again to our shores, and it is believed that the conditions existing prior to March, 1892, will be speedily restored.

CHILE.

SALES OF CHILIAN NITRATE PROPERTIES.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the London *Economist*, and appeared in a recent issue of that paper:

SIR: The accompanying list of nitrate properties sold by the Government of Chile on the 15th instant, and the prices realized, may be of interest to readers of the *Economist*.

List of nitrate properties sold by public auction by the Chilian Government at Santiago on October 15, 1893.

Name of property.	Reserve price.	Sold at.	Purchaser.
Santa Catalina	£22,184	£22,184	Williamsons, Balfour and Co., Valparaiso.
Quebrada de Pazos I	9,500	11,150	
Do. II	12,000	12,000	
Porvenirty Demasias	31,035	31,035	Chilian Company.
San Luis de Cuyo	9,000	9,000	Do.
Huascary Chinquiquiray	52,330	52,330	Galté.
Providencia	28,272	60,000	Do.
Resurreccion	34,381	34,381	New Tamarugal Nitrate Co.
Grounds between La Palma. and Peña Chica.	9,000	9,000	Do.
Ascencion de Capetillo	3,000	3,000	Shiell.
Fortuna	2,000	2,000	Do.
San Antonio de Flores	4,800	4,800	Do.
Candelaria	41,737	41,737	Perfetti.
Trinidad	60,481	60,481	Do.
San Jorje de Perea	10,375	10,375	Do.
Grounds between San Jorje and Rosario.	21,000	28,000	Do.
Ascension de Loayza	12,000	12,000	Charme.
Compañia de Negreiros	6,563	6,562	Do.
Grounds west of Ramirez	156,000	156,000	Do.
Grounds between San Donato and Ramirez.	22,000	22,000	Do.
Dolores	17,489	17,489	Lascelle.
San Luis	7,900	7,900	Do.
Santa Clara	113,234	138,000	Gildemeister.
La Perla	51,840	97,000	International Co.
Carmen Alto	26,146	37,000	Granja.
Paradas de Loayza	5,700	5,700	Do.
Puntilla de Huara	90,000	156,000	Rosario Nitrate Co.
Grounds east of Constancia	33,000	33,000	Devescovi.
	992,967	1,030,125	

I scarcely need point out to you the importance resulting from the facts that those prices, so largely in excess of the "upset value," is indicative of two results, (1) the gradual increasing value of nitrate properties; and (2) that as 50 per cent of the proceeds of sales is reserved for the restoration of the Chilian currency to a specie basis, these prices can not fail of having a beneficial effect on the rate of exchange, which already is bearing fruit to the soundness of the financial policy initiated by Señor Don Augustin Ross, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary to this country. It is worthy of note, also, that these properties have been acquired by those who possess an intimate knowledge of the industry, thus proving their confidence in its future. I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN HAROLD.

October 18, 1894.

The Government will offer for sale on the 15th of May proximo, another lot of nitrate fields, the minimum estimated value of which is 1,042,500 pounds sterling.

COLOMBIA.

[From advanced sheets of United States Consular Reports for November, 1894.]

United States Consul Clifford Smyth, under date of July 26, 1894, from Cartagena, makes the following report to the Department of State:

On the 20th instant, the construction of the Cartagena-Magdalena Railroad was formally completed, and the road opened for traffic with appropriate ceremonies. The plan for this railroad was originated by a Boston company some three or four years ago. Capital was invested in the enterprise to the extent of about $2,000,000. Work was actually begun here two years ago, but owing to the natural difficulties of soil and climate, together with the necessity of importing all labor and machinery from the United States, progress on the road was slow as compared with similar enterprises in more advantageous countries. Considering the grave obstacles with which railway engineering has to contend in this country, the result in this case furnishes a most gratifying instance of American skill and energy, and at the end of their construction labors, the company has justly become the recipient of much flattering commendation at the hands of those Colombians who are looking forward to an era of increasing prosperity for their country.

The completed road is somewhat over sixty miles in length. It runs from Cartagena, in a southerly direction, to Calamar, the nearest town on the Magdalena River. It is a narrow-gauge road, stone ballasted, and without any heavy grades.

Now that this road is permanently established, the merchants of Cartagena are confidently predicting a return of the abundant traffic that was formerly conveyed through this port. Years ago, owing largely to the natural advantage of an unexcelled harbor, Cartagena knew no rival on this coast as a trading city. In those days, transportation from the Magdalena River was effected by means of a canal, but for some reason, trade languished, and the canal fell into disuse and became unnavigable. Barranquilla was built and Cartagena's commercial supremacy disappeared. For years, no effort was made to reëstablish what naturally belonged to this city, and it remained for some enterprising Americans to discover the brilliant advantages that belonged to Cartagena as a seaport, and to give those advantages their practical value by means of the railway that has just been completed.

Of course, at the present stage of its existence, any statement of the value of this road to the city must be purely conjectural; but, taking into consideration the excellence of the road and the facilities it affords for quick transportation of freight from the main artery of commerce (the Magdalena River) to one of the best harbors on the South American coast, there seems to be no reason to doubt that it will fully realize the degree of usefulness predicted for it by its promoters, and become a most important factor in the development of Colombian resources and industry. Already, large exporters in the interior are announcing their intention to ship their goods through this port hereafter instead of through Barranquilla. This may be a temporary detriment to the latter city, but, on the other hand, it is believed that the operation of the railway will act as a stimulus to the latent capabilities of the country in every direction, and that Barranquilla will be benefited as well as Cartagena.

NICARAGUA.

[From the Panama Star and Herald, October 25, 1894.]

The National Legislative Assembly has authorized the president to use the national revenue, or to enter into contracts with individuals or corporations, without the pre-requi site of ratification, for the extension of the national railroad and the construction of new branches, the building of the following lines being recommended in preference: From Chinandega to Viejo, from Leon to Subtiava, or from Quezalguaque to Telica: from Masaya to Jinotega or Matagalpa; from Chinandega to the Departments of Esteli or Nueva Segovia; from Matagalpa to Jinotega or to some point on the Rio Grande; from some port on Lake Nicaragua to the Rama; from Granada to Rivas and San Juan del Sur, a branch running from this line to the Costa Rican frontier and the department of Carazo, and from Managua to La Paz.

The assembly has approved a contract made by the Secretary of the Interior with J. A. Gomez for the construction of a wharf at San Juan del Sur.

The government has granted Mr. Salvador Rivas the privilege of importing wool, cotton, or silk for the manufacture of cassimere and other cloths. The privilege is granted for fifteen years.

SALVADOR.

The government has authorized the "Compañia del Muelle de Acajutla" to unload at Puerto Viejo material for the construction of a new wharf.

Mr. José Ruiz Salas has been appointed Consul of Salvador at Sana Cruz, Teneriffe, *vice* Herman Vorbeck.

COSTA RICA.

Mr. Francisco Mendiola Boza has entered into a contract with the *Ministerio de Fomento* by which he agrees to establish cable communcation between Costa Rica and the United States.

JAMAICA.

Advices from Kingston bring the information that a mysterious and deadly malady is prevailing among the native cattle on the island of Jamaica.

The acting governor has appointed a commission, consisting of three of the leading citizens of the island, to make an investigation of the origin and nature of the disease, and to report a plan for its suppression.

Up to the present time the veterinary surgeons have been baffled in their efforts at making any satisfactory explanation of this strange and destructive malady, its cause and peculiar character.

PERU.

The financial results of 1893 have been made public, from which we gather that the receipts amounted to 7,066,330 soles, and the expenditure to 6,572,927 soles, showing a surplus of 493,403 soles.

The customs for the first half of 1893 produced 2,073,314 as compared with 2,975,993 soles for the corresponding period of 1892.—*South American Journal*, October 27, 1894.

CUBA.

[From advanced sheets of U. S. Consular Reports for November, 1894.]

Mr. Ramon O. Williams, Consul-General at Havana, under date of August 20, 1894, submits the following report to the Department of State:

SUGAR EXPORTS FROM CUBA.

I have the honor to inclose a statement showing the exports of sugar and molasses from Cuba during the six months ending June 30, 1894, complied by the *Boletin Comercial* of this city (Habana).

Exports of sugar of the present crop (1893–'94) from the Island of Cuba from January 1 to June 30, 1894.

To	Bags.	Hogsheads.	Tons.	Per cent.
United States	5,686,974	7,748	792,397	95.66
Great Britain	34,626	...	4,791	0.58
North of Europe	6	...	...	...
Spain	118,843	...	16,447	1.99
Other ports	106,049	...	14,676	1.77
Total, 1894	5,946,498	7,748	828,311	100
Total, 1893	3,050,984	14,059	556,512	...
Increase in 1894	2,895,514	...	271,799	...
Decrease in 1894	...	6,311	...	...

Exports of molasses of the present crop (1893–'94) from the Island of Cuba from January 1 to June 30, 1894.

To	Hogsheads.	Tons.	Per cent.
United States	35,008	26,568	83.87
Great Britain	6,719	5,099	16.10
Spain	11	8	0.03
Total, 1894	41,738	31,675	100
Total, 1893	29,319	22,268	...
Increase in 1894	12,419	9,407	...

According to these statements, the United States has taken 95.66 per cent of the sugar exports and 83.87 per cent of the molasses exported this year from Cuba.

NEW PROCESS FOR EXTRACTING RAMIE FIBER.

[From Advanced Sheets of the U. S. Consulor Reports for November, 1894]

Consul-General Pratt writes from Singapore, September 7:

I have the honor to report that my attention has recently been called to a new and economical process for the extraction of the fiber of the ramie plant by simple chemical means and heat. Desirous of satisfying me as to the efficacy of the above, the inventor took a quantity of the plants, stripped off the bark in my presence, and after about forty minutes boiling in his mixture produced a mass of fiber which seemed entirely free from gum or other deleterious ingredients, and which, after having been simply washed in cold water, dried a few hours in the sun, and then pulled out with the fingers, appeared in proper shape for spinning, as may be judged by the inclosed sample, which I beg you will kindly have submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his opinion* which the inventor and his associates wish especially to have, with his views as to the extent of territory in the United States over which the ramie plant can be successfully cultivated, in order to decide as to the advisability of the introduction of their process. If, as I am inclined to think, the ramie will thrive in our Atlantic and Gulf States of the South, in southern California, and in New Mexico, our agriculturists would greatly benefit by producing the plant, were a cheap and easy means afforded for the extraction of its very valuable fiber.

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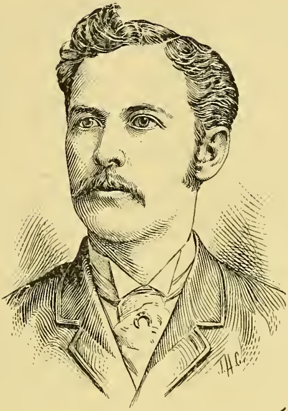
*Sample transmitted to the Secretary of Agriculture and, by him, referred to the Division of Fiber Investigation for examination.



R. Iglesias.

DON RAFAEL IGLESIAS,

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA.

[From La Revista Ilustrada, New York.]

Don Rafael Iglesias was born at San José, the capital of the Republic of Costa Rica, on the 18th of April, 1861. He belongs to one of the most prominent families of the country, and bears a name which shines conspicuously not only in the political history of the Republic, but in the history of all the efforts made in favor of the progress and welfare of the Costa Rican people.

At the age of nine years, when he had already completed his primary education, he entered as a pupil the famous College of Cartago, then the most celebrated institution of its kind in Central America. This college which was in charge of two Spanish professors, by the name of Farraz, has had the honor of counting among its graduates Don Francisco Picado, one of the men who has done most in Costa Rica for for the promotion of public instruction. Young Iglesias remained there for three years, at the end of which time he went to San José, where he entered the university called "St. Thomas," and continued his studies, giving constant evidence of his talent and of his love for learning. Here he received, on the 18th of March, 1875, when only 14 years old, the degree of Bachelor of Sciences and Letters.

He entered then the law school of the university, where he soon secured distinction from both his teachers and his fellow students. The honor was imparted to him, on several occasions, of being chosen to represent his class at some public examinations, both on the Roman and the public law.

The career of the young student, so brilliantly opened, was interrupted unfortunately in the fourth year of his law studies, by pecuniary reverses sustained by his family. Young Don Rafael was then compelled to leave the school and throw himself into the arena to struggle for life. But he did it resolutely and with no fear or hesitation at all. Obstacles, if any happened to present themselves in his way, had no power to detain him; they served, on the contrary, to stimulate and increase his energy. He was prodigiously active and enterprising, and as he made good use of his talents, he had the satisfaction to succeed. He soon became, as he has continued to be ever since, the firm support of a large family.

After having thus secured, through persevering and well-conducted labor, a moderate fortune, he devoted himself with faith, with enthusiasm, and with highly patriotic intentions, to the study of the political questions of his country and of its social and economical condition. He had felt, since his school days, such a decided predilection for this kind of study, as to cause him to sustain, in days of mourning for the Republic, the persecution of the Government.

The official candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, in the electoral campaign of 1889, was Señor Don Ascención Esquival, who independently of his own great merits, was then acting as President and had, therefore in his favor, great probabilities of success. But Señor Iglesias, with eleven of his friends, started a new party which he called "Constitutional," and whose principles he defined and defended with indefatigable activity and earnest and persuasive eloquence, whose nominee for the Presidency was Señor Don José Joaquin Rodriguez He organized this party with great skill and ability, and through the unity he gave to its efforts, and his good management of the campaign, he succeeded in securing the sympathies of the majority in favor of Señor Rodriguez, who carried the election by a large vote.

As soon as Señor Rodriguez was inaugurated, Señor Iglesias, who was the central and most prominent figure of the successful party, was called to take a seat in the Cabinet, as Secretary for the united Departments of War and the Navy.

The period of the administration of Señor Rodriguez had the misfortune of being marked by unusual bitterness in the struggle between the political parties of the country, and on more than one occasion the Government was compelled to watch the said struggle, and even take some action to prevent its manifestations from disturbing public order and peace. But it was marked also by numerous improvements in all the branches of the public service, and especially in the subject of immigration which constitutes in all respects the most peremptory necessity of the country, and a condition, no doubt indispensable, for the rapid development of the wealth of the Republic.

At the last election, the Conservative party relying upon its union and good organization, as well as upon the divisions among the Liberals, was in great hopes of success. But at a certain well-chosen moment one of the branches of the Liberals, which called itself "Civil party," proclaimed Señor

Iglesias as its candidate, and secured his election, and with it the triumph of liberal and progressive ideas.

Señor Iglesias was inaugurated, according to the provisions of the law, on the 8th of May, 1894, and the event was attended with very significant manifestations of popular approval.

His first acts as Chief Magistrate of the Republic have shown his anxiety to satisfy the demands of public opinion. This has happened especially in the particular tact displayed by him in the selection of the distinguished gentlemen he called to form his Cabinet.

The new Government has begun its patriotic labors by introducing reforms in the organization of the executive departments, and by providing, as proper, for the relief of the economical situation of the country, as well as for the public instruction, the administration of justice in criminal matters, and the satisfaction, in so far as it depends upon the Government, of all social necessities. Its attention is at present engaged, with due preference, in entering into contracts with the Atlantic Railroad Company, studying concessions of lands made or to be made to the same, and taking many other measures of great importance to the nation, whose paramount interest lies at present, perhaps more than ever, in the development of its natural wealth, and the preservation of its credit.

Señor Iglesias is trying to carry high and patriotic ideals into actual practice. He is endeavoring to accomplish all the improvements which were started or thought of in the preceding administration; but naturally he has so far given preference to those particular ones, started by him personally, and to which he gave form and existence. These, for instance, the reorganization of the army, the improvement in the garrison service, and the acquisition of additional war elements for the defense of the country.

The distinctly liberal tenets of the political faith of Señor Iglesias, his experience in state matters, his clear conception of the special circumstances and needs of Costa Rica, in all the branches of social activity, fully guarantee his success in

the delicate and important work which devolves upon him as Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Under such favorable auspices the country expects of him, with reason, the realization of the magnificent program of government, which he submitted to his fellow-citizens in the solemn act of his inauguration as President of the Republic.

Let it be so for his own honor and for the greater glory of the worthy and interesting nation, over which he has been called to provide.

DON RAFAEL IGLESIAS.

PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.

[De La Revista Ilustrada, de New York.]

Nació don Rafael Iglesias en la capital de la República, el 18 de Abril de 1861, y desciende de las familias más notables, y que con timbres de gloria han figurado en la política y en la prosperidad y cultura de su patria.

De nueve años de edad, hecha completa preparación en la enseñanza primaria, fué alumno del Colegio de Cartago, instituto de renombre en Centro América, y entonces, bajo la dirección de los profesores españoles señores Farráz, en el cual, sea dicho de paso, se distinguió el notable educacionista costarricense señor don Francisco Picado. Allí el joven Iglesias, cursó los tres primeros años de sus estudios secundarios, y habiéndolos completado en la Universidad de Santo Tomás, en San José de Costa Rica, recibió el grado de Bachiller en Ciencias y Letras, con notable lucidez y evidencia de sus talentos y amor al estudio, el 18 de marzo de 1875, á la edad de 14 años!

Continuó en la misma Universidad sus estudios de Derecho, y prueba de la distinción que mereció de sus profesores y compañeros, es el hecho de haber sido designado varias veces, para representar en exámenes públicos, las clases de Derecho Romano y de Derecho Público.

el desenvolvimiento de sus fuentes de riqueza, y en la estabilidad del crédito nacional.

Persigue el señor Iglesias ideales patrióticos y elevados, y al tener á su cargo la dirección suprema del país, en el nuevo período que se inicia, continúa las mejoras que se propuso llevar adelante en el período anterior, mirando como es natural con especial cariño, aquellas á que él mismo dió vida y forma real. Tales son la reorganización del Ejército, la mejora del servicio de guarniciones, y la adquisición de los elementos de guerra necesarios para completar los que pudiera requerir la defensa nacional.

El dogma netamente liberal que informa el credo político del señor Iglesias, la experiencia adquirida en todos los asuntos del Estado, y su visión clara de las condiciones especiales de Costa Rica, en todas las esferas de la actividad social, constituyen plena garantía de acierto en sus delicadas y trascendentales labores como primer Magistrado de la Nación.

Bajo auspicios tan favorables, el país espera con razón, del eximio ciudadano que rige sus destinos, la realización del magnífico programa de gobierno presentado á sus compatriotas en el acto solemne de tomar posesión de la Presidencia de la República.

Que asi sea para honra suya, y para la mayor gloria de su patria, digna y simpática.

BRAZIL.

President-elect Prudente de Moraes will be inaugurated President of Brazil on the 15th instant.

The following cabinet has been announced:

Minister of Finance—Rodrigues Alves.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Carlos de Carvalho.
Minister of Industry and Public Works—Antonio Olyntho.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Elisario Barbosa.

Minister of War—Bernardo Vasques.

Minister of the Interior—Gonçalves Ferreira.

President Moraes is the first President of the Pepublic elected by the people. General Fonseca was chosen President and Peixoto Vice-President by Congress.

PARAGUAY.

General Egusquiza has been elected President of Paraguay. He was educated in the National College of Buenos Aires, and entering the Argentine army rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, which rank was accorded to him when he joined the Paraguayan army. Entering the political arena in 1882, he was elected a National Deputy. He has also held the post of military commander in several departments, and was Minister of War in the Cabinet of President Gonzalez. He was made a general in 1893.

HONDURAS.

Semiofficial advices from Tegucigalpa, of the 12th instant, say that at the national election Policarpo Bonilla was elected president by an overwhelming majority, and his brother, Manuel Bonilla, was elected vice-president.

The new constitution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed will be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—
- Buenos Aires.
- Cordoba.
- Rosario.

BOLIVIA—
- La Paz.

BRAZIL—
- Bahia.
- Para.
- Pernambuco.
- Rio Grande do Sul.
- Rio de Janeiro.
- Santos.

CHILE—
- Antofagasta.
- Arica.
- Coquimbo.
- Iquique.
- Talcahuano.
- Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—
- Barranquilla.
- Bogota.
- Cartagena.
- Colon (Aspinwall).
- Medillin.
- Panama.

COSTA RICA—
- San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—
- Puerto Plata.
- Samana.
- Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—
- Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—
- Guatemala.

HAITI—
- Cape Haitien.
- Port au Prince.

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

DECEMBER, 1894.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

CHAPTER VI.

SHEEP.

[Continued.]

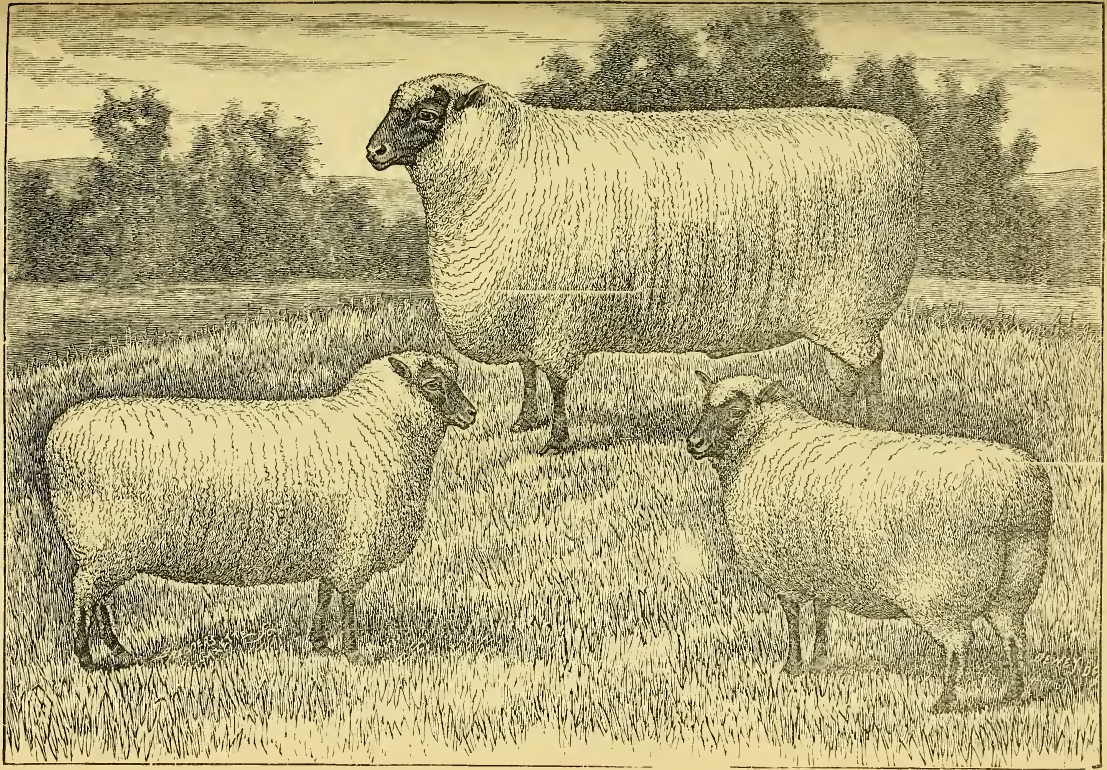
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

There are many things about the Southdown sheep that sheep raisers may study with profit. It is interesting to go back to the middle of the last century and learn the state of sheep raising and woolgrowing in England. About 1755 Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, in Leicestershire, began the improvement of the then existing breed of sheep of that country. About twenty years later, his friend, Mr. Ellman, began the improvement of the short-wooled sheep of England, confining himself to the sheep found in the counties of Surrey and Kent. The peculiar region was known as the Southdown, to designate it from a part of the same range of hills lying to the north, and the sheep found indigenous to those elevated lands were called the Southdown sheep. These hills were natural pasture lands, consisting of a "long range of chalky hills diverging from the stratum which intersects the kingdom from Norfolk to Dorchester. They enter the county of Sussex on the west side, and are continued almost in a direct line as far as East Bourne, where they reach the sea."

These consist of a succession of open "downs" some sixty miles long and five or six wide, without many inclosures. A herd of sheep had belonged to this region for centuries and had become perfectly well adapted to the conditions of the region and took their name from this range of hills. From this breed of sheep have sprung up the other families of "downs" which, under the influence of more liberal feeds, have other though similar characteristics.

By the introduction of turnip husbandry, the farmers were able to keep more sheep on the same areas, and to keep them better. A uniform and more abundant food supply was secured. The sheep matured more rapidly and took on a more symmetrical form for mutton purposes than formerly. Not only were they larger at an earlier age, but they were generally improved in vigor and hardiness They became smaller in the bone and fattened at a much earlier age. "Instead of four years, they now were fit for the shambles at two years, and many were sent to the market at an earlier age." Nor in all this did they become so artificial as not to be able to endure "occasional short pastures" and herd stocking. Nothing is said of the qualities of the mutton previous to this, but it is now said to be finely grained. The wool was a broadcloth wool; it now was so much changed that its usefulness found another place with the manufacturers equally valuable. Formerly, it had been a horned sheep; it now became a polled sheep, though it was not unusual to find the males with small horns. The dusky or sometimes black faces, so characteristic of the breed, are supposed to belong to the primitive sheep, which were black. Occasional black lambs are yet produced in Southdown flocks and are admissible as in other breeds of sheep. The black faces of the Southdowns vary in flocks both in England and this country. Some breeders fancy them with white faces. The Prince of Wales is so reported. The Southdown Association of America has established a standard in this which is generally recognized by breeders of this country.

The fleeces of the Southdown sheep, as with Leicesters, have been a secondary consideration and somewhat neglected.



GROUP OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

since the meat was esteemed so much more important. There has been, however, a very great increase in weight since 1800, at which time Mr. Liccock says: "The average weight of the fleece of a Southdown hill sheep was two pounds; in 1835 it was three pounds. The fleece of the lowland sheep that used to be three pounds is now three and one-half pounds or even four pounds." The length of the staple also was increased from one and one-half to two until it was four inches in length. From a carding wool it became a combing wool, partly from the improved machinery that came into use in the mills. The Southdowns have been more widely disseminated than any other of the breeds of England. They have a firm footing in the United States. Phil Thrifton, who is unquestioned authority, says the first Southdowns imported into this country were by John H. Powell, of Philadelphia, in 1824, from John Ellman's flock. In 1828 Samuel Thorne, of New York, and R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky, introduced some of this breed from the Webb stock.

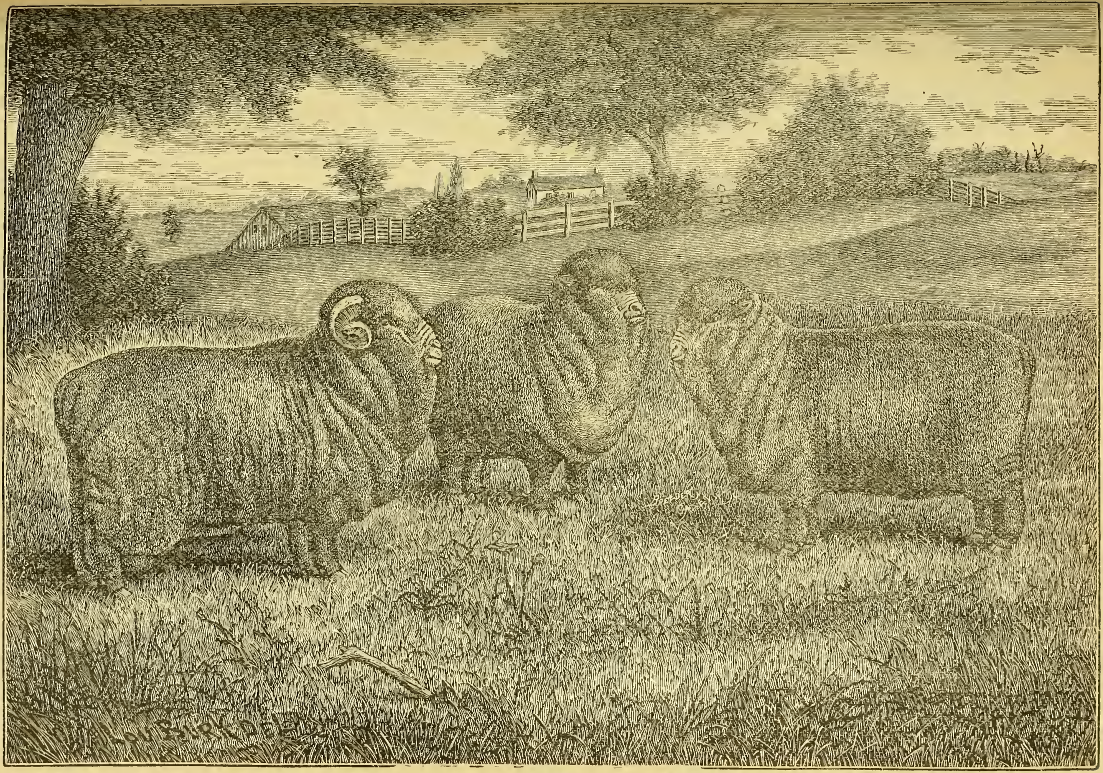
The head of the Southdown is small and hornless; the face speckled or gray and neither too long nor too short; the lips thin and the space between the nose and eyes narrow; the under jaw or chop fine and thin; the ears tolerably wide and well covered with wool, and forehead also, and the whole space between the ears well protected by it, as a defense from the fly; the eye full and bright, but not too prominent; the orbits of the eye, the eye-cap or bone, not too projecting that it may not form a fatal obstacle to combing; the neck of a medium length, thin toward the head, but enlarging toward the shoulders where it should be broad and high, and straight in its whole course above and below; the breast should be wide, deep, and projecting forward between the forelegs, indicating a good constitution and a disposition to thrive. Corresponding with this, the shoulders should be on a level with the back and not too wide above; they should bow outward from the top to the breast, indicating a springing rib beneath and leaving room for it; the ribs coming out horizontally from the spine and extending far backward, and the last rib projecting more than the others; the back flat from the shoulders to the setting on of the tail; the loin broad and flat; the rump long and broad, and the tail set on high and nearly on a level with the spine, the hips wide, the space between them and the last rib on either side as narrow as possible, and the ribs generally presenting a circular form like a barrel; the belly as straight as the back; the legs neither too long nor too short; the forelegs straight from the breast to the foot, not bending inward at the knee, and standing far apart both before and behind; the hocks having a direction rather outward, and the twist or the meeting of the thighs behind being particularly full; the bones fine, yet having no appearance of weakness, and of a speckled or dark color; the belly well defended with wool, coming down before and behind the knee and the hock; the wool short, close, curled, and fine, and free from spiry, projecting fibers.

MERINOS.

Stewart in his valuable work, "The Shepherd's Manual," says:

"The Spanish Merino existed as a distinct race 2,000 years ago, and the fine robes of the Roman Emperors were made from the wool of Spanish flocks. There is no history or tradition as to their origin which can be accepted as reasonable by any practical shepherd. It is probable, however, that the fine-wooled sheep which we read of in the ancient histories were rather the natural product of very favorable conditions of soil and climate, by which inferior races were greatly improved, than of any direct efforts to breed them up to a desired standard."

To the American breeder, an accurate account of the origin of Merino sheep would be of considerable interest; but, unless some as yet unfound history be discovered, the precise origin of the Merino will remain a matter of deduction from circumstantial evidence. The Merino is certainly the oldest of surviving breeds, and as its authentic history is almost coexistent with the history of Spain, we may, for all practical purposes, and without further question as to its remote origin,



GROUP OF MERINO SHEEP.

regard it as a creation of Spanish breeders, who used the finest sheep of Italy and Africa, and were further assisted in improving the then native flocks by the natural adaptation of Spanish soil and climate to the rearing of the fine-wooled sheep. The first importations of pure Spanish Merinos to the United States were soon lost sight of, through being mixed with other blood.

From the United States Merino Sheep Register we take the following authoritative

DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS:

"There must be a perfectly authenticated line of ancestry extending to one or more of the importations of Merino sheep from Spain, made prior to 1812, without a mixture of any other blood. The constitution is indicated by a healthful countenance, expanded nostril, short, strong neck, deep chest, round barrel, strong, short back, strong loin, heavy bone of fine texture, muscle fine and firm, and skin thick, soft, and of a pink color.

"Under the term fleece must be included quantity, quality and condition of the wool, as shown by the weight of fleece, the length and strength of staple, crimp, fineness and trueness of fiber, evenness throughout, freedom from gare, and the fluidity and amount of yolk.

"The term covering includes the extent and evenness of the fleece over the whole body, legs, belly, neck, and head; the quality, luster, crimp, density, and length of wool, and the quality and kind of oil or yolk. The shoulders should be well placed; back broad; quarters long and well filled up; head short; folds in the neck, elbow, flank, belly, thighs, and tail.

"Rams at full growth, in breeding condition, should weigh 130 pounds or upwards, and ewes about 100 pounds. The head should be of medium size; muzzle clear, nose (or face) covered with short, glossy, furry hair; eyes bright and placid; forehead broad; ears soft, thick and set wide apart; ewes hornless; horns on the ram well turned (set not too closely to the head and neck, nor yet standing out too wide) and free from black or dark colored streaks. The neck should be short on top and long below; strongly set to the head and shoulders, becoming deeper toward the shoulders; folds heavier underneath and extending up the sides of the neck, including heavy dewlap and apron. The legs should be short, straight, well spread apart, and bone heavy; hoofs clear in color and well shaped. General appearance should be bold and vigorous, with symmetrical form, and proper complexion of covering."

In the South the Merinos are better known than any other breed of sheep; the fact of their continued breeding for centuries in the hot, dry climate of Spain, and the further fact—or perhaps we should say supposition—of a remote ancestry from the still warmer latitude of northern Africa, has fitted them especially for the warm, dry, elevated regions of the Southwest. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Merinos do not come in conflict, in any particular, with the heavier sheep of the down and long-wool tribes. The mission of the Merino is to furnish wool, and that, too, of the finest quality; and for this purpose he stands admittedly without a rival.

THE DELAINES-MERINOS.

The origin of this family is of recent date, and has grown out of a continued and steady demand for what is known as Delaine wools. Just what constitutes Delaine wool is rather hard to define, but the process of manufacture requires combing instead of carding—the fibers being laid parallel with each other, and spun at full length in the yarn. It is claimed that no deep in-breeding has been practiced, and that the sheep are, therefore, free from all taint of weakness so frequently traced to incestuous breeding. On the other hand, it is stated that nothing but the purest Merino blood has ever been introduced, and to explain the seeming contradiction, we may say, in brief, that the Delaine-Merino has been produced by a careful system of crossing the pure Spanish with the American Merino.

DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

The fleece presents a uniformly smooth surface, dark on the outer end of wool, but a "black-top"—caused by excess or sticky character of yolk, and consequent clogging up with dirt to form an outer crust—is considered a great objection. The natural oil or yolk should be freely liquid, not gummy, showing an even white color and rising to the top of the dense, fine covering. The staple (fiber) is of good length, averaging from two and a half to three inches in wool of one year's growth, covering the body and legs to the knees. The animal is of good size, mature rams weighing about 150 pounds, and ewes about 100 pounds—with a vigorous constitution and a carcass for mutton which, in a fine wool sheep, is surprising.

The Delaines, as well as the Black-Tops and Dickinsons are smooth, no folds, only a fullness at the throat being permitted. Their breeders make no pretense of "line-pure" descent from a single sheep or a single flock, but, on the contrary, are rather proud of having secured in combination the blood of the best (in their judgment) flocks in America and Spain.

(To be continued.)

GANADO AMERICANO.

Capítulo VI.

LOS CARNEROS.

[Continúa.]

"SOUTHDOWN."

Hay muchas cosas en los carneros de la raza denominada "Southdown" que los criadores pudieran estudiar con provecho. Es interesante remontarse á la mitad del siglo pasado y enterarse del estado en que entonces se hallaba la

cría de los carneros y la producción de la lana en Inglaterra. En 1755, próximamente, Mr. Bakewell, de Dishley, en Leicestershire, emprendió el mejoramiento de las razas de carneros que entonces existían en aquella porción del país. Veinte años más tarde su amigo, Mr. Ellman, empezó á hacer lo mismo con el carnero de lana corta de Inglaterra, limitando sus esfuerzos á los de la región de Surrey y Kent. Y de la localidad especial conocida allí con el nombre de "Southdown," para diferenciarla de una parte de la misma línea de montañas que se levanta hacia el norte, vino el calificativo de "Southdown," que se dió á los carneros que se encontraron indígenas en aquellas alturas. Estas montañas que forman una larga cadena, divisoria del reino, de Norfolk á Dorchester, penetran en el condado de Sussex por el lado del Oeste y se continúan casi en línea recta hasta East Bourne donde llegan al mar. La naturaleza de su suelo es calizo. Se encuentran en ellas abundantes pastos naturales esparcidos en una serie de prados abiertos de cosa de sesenta millas de largo y de cinco ó seis de ancho. A estos prados se les llama en inglés "downs," y de aquí y de su situación hacia el Sud ha venido el nombre de "Southdowns."

Un rebaño de carneros se había perpetuado en esta región por varios siglos y adaptádose perfectamente á las condiciones de la localidad. Este es el origen de la raza de que se trata, de la que han provenido todas las otras familias que bajo la influencia de la alimentación y otras circumstancias han venido á presentar los mismos caracteres.

Desde que se introdujo el cultivo del nabo ha sido fácil la crianza de mayor número de carneros en una misma extensión de terreno y conservarlos en mejor estado. Aquel cultivo suministra un medio de alimentación saludable, uniforme á la vez que abundante, y en virtud de este alimento el animal se desarrolla con más rapidez y toma mejor forma para los propósitos del matadero. Resultó de aquí que los carneros fueran más grandes en tamaño, y que á una edad más temprana adquirieran generalmente un notable estado de vigor y desarrollo. Se disminuyó el tamaño de sus huesos y se les pudo cebar á una edad mas temprana. Antes no se les enviaba al matadero sino á los cuatro años: ahora podía enviárseles á los dos años de edad, y en algunas ocasiones un poco antes; pero no por esto se volvieron tan artificiales que no fuesen capaces de soportar de vez en cuando otra clase de pasto menos nutritivo.

Nada se dijo de las cualidades de su carne antes del cultivo antedicho, pero después de él el grano de aquella ha sido siempre fino. La lana no era á propósito sino para fabricar paño, pero después cambió tanto que se la pudo utilizar en muchas otras cosas de no menos valor. Originalmente tenían cuernos estos carneros, ahora no los tienen á no ser alguna que otra vez, los machos, y siempre de pequeño tamaño. La cara oscura y algunas veces enteramente negra que es característica de esta raza se supone ser debida á los primitivos carneros que eran negros. Todavía se producen de vez en cuando en "Southdown" algunos carneros de este color, y son admisibles como en todas las demás razas. Las caras negras de los "Southdowns" varían bastante en los rebaños de Inglaterra y los de este país. Algunos criadores se empeñan en producir caras blancas, y se dice que está entre ellos el Príncipe de Gales. La asociación americana que se títula "Southdown Association of America" ha establecido en esto un tipo fijo que está aceptado en general por los criadores de este país.

La cualidad de la lana, lo mismo en estos carneros que en los de Leicester, ha sido asunto de consideración secundaria, y algunos casos se ha llegado hasta perderla de vista en absoluto. Toda la atención se ha dedicado á la carne. A pesar de esto, desde el año de 1800 hasta la fecha, se ha notado un grande aumento en la cantidad de lana obtenida de estos animales. Mr. Luccock dice que en el año de 1800 la lana producida por un carnero de las montañas de Southdown pesaba por término medio dos libras, y que en 1835 este peso se había aumentado hasta tres libras. Añade el mismo escritor que la lana de los carneros de las tierras bajas, que anteriormente llegaba á tres libras por cabeza, era en la época en que él escribía del peso de tres libras y media y á veces cuatro libras.

También se ha aumentado la longitud de la hebra, la cual medía originalmente una y media pulgadas, mientras que ahora llega en ocasiones hasta cuatro. Antes era una lana propia solamente para ser cardada, ahora podrá peinarse bién con la maquinaria de mejor clase introducida en las fábricas.

Los "Southdowns" son los carneros ingleses que más se han diseminado en el mundo, y en los Estados Unidos se han arraigado firmemente. Phil Thrifton, cuya autoridad en la materia no puede disputarse, dice que los primeros "Southdowns" importados en este país lo fueron por John H. Powell, de Philadelphia, en el año de 1824, quien los tomó de los rebaños de John Ellman. En 1828 Samuel Thorne, de New York, y R. A. Alexander, de Kentucky, introdujeron también algunos de estos carneros de los rebaños de Webb.

La cabeza del "Southdown" es pequeña y sin cuernos: la cara regular, ni demasiado larga, ni demasiada corta: los labios delgados: el espacio entre la nariz y los ojos angosto: la mandíbula inferior fina y delgada: las orejas tolerablemente anchas y bién cubiertas de lana: la frente del mismo modo: el espacio entre las orejas protejido igualmente por la lana como para defender al animal contra las moscas: los ojos saltones pero no demasiado prominentes: las órbitas de los ojos en el borde superior no tan salientes que hagan imposible peinar la lana: el pecuezo de mediana longitud, delgado hacia la cabeza, pero ensanchado hacia los hombros, donde debe ser alto y de bastante diámetro: el pecho ancho, profundo y proyectándose hacia delante entre las patas delanteras. Todo esto indica una buena constitución y una actitud favorable para el desarrollo.

Además de lo expuesto, los cuartos delanteros del carnero deben estar á la misma altura que el lomo, y no demasiado anchos por arriba: deben inclinarse hacia afuera desde la parte alta hasta el pecho, indicando así que hay debajo una cavidad costillar de sufficiente anchura. Las costillas deben partir del espinazo trazando una línea horizontal y extendiéndose hacia la parte de atrás. La última costilla debe proyectarse más que las otras. El lomo debe ser chato desde los hombros hasta el nacimiento del rabo. Los lomos son anchos y aplanados lo mismo que los cuartos traseros en su parte alta. El rabo comienza casi á la misma altura que el espinazo. El diámetro posterior es ancho y el espacio entre la última costilla y los huesos de la pelvis en cada lado tan estrecho como sea posible. Las costillas presentan generalmente una forma circular imitando más ó menos la de un barril. El perfil del abdomen es tan recto como el del lomo. Las patas no son ni demasiado largas ni demasiado cortas, rectas, sin inflecciones ó curvaturas de ningún género, desde el cuerpo hasta la pezuña, y bién separadas, tanto las delanteras de las traseras como una de otra respectivamente. La parte entre la rodilla y la pezuña tiene cierta inclinación hacia afuera. Los huesos son finos pero sin ninguna apariencia de debilidad y de un color manchado ú oscuro. El abdomen bien defendido por lana y alcanzando, tanto en la parte de adelante como la de atrás, hasta un punto intermedio entre la rodilla y la pezuña. La lana corta, unida, encrespada, fina y libre de fibras salientes

LOS CARNEROS MERINOS.

Stewart en su importante obra titulada "El Manual del Pastor" dice lo que sigue:

"El merino español existía ya como una raza distinta hace dos mil años, y las finas togas de los Emperadores romanos se hacían con esta lana, producida por los rebaños de España. No hay historia ó tradición relativa á su origen que pueda aceptarse como razonable por ningún pastor práctico Es probable sin embargo que el carnero de fina lana de que se habla en las historias antiguas fuese, más bien, el producto natural de condiciones muy favorables, así de suelo, como de clima, por cuyo medio muchas razas inferiores fueron mejoradas considerablemente, que el resultado de ningún esfuerzo directo para la crianza de los animales hasta obtener el tipo deseado."

Para el criador americano sería de considerable interés tener una noticia exacta y esmerada del origen del carnero merino; pero á no ser que se descubra alguna historia de este animal todavía desconocida, la determinación del origen de esta raza permanecerá siendo asunto de simples conjeturas, por lo que pueda deducirse de pruebas circumstanciales. La raza del carnero merino es ciertamente la más antigua de las que existen, y su historia auténtica es casi coexistente con la de España, por lo cual, considerando las cosas prácticamente y sin detenernos á investigar acerca de su origen más remoto, podemos bien considerar al animal como una creación de los criadores españoles, quienes importaban los mejores carneros de Italia y de Africa y mejoraban con ellos los rebaños del país, ayudados por la natural adaptación del suelo y del clima de España para la crianza del ganado de lana fina. Las primeras importaciones de merinos puros españoles en los Estados Unidos fueron pronto olvidadas á causa de las mezclas, que se efectuaron casi inmediatamente después, entre los animales introducidos y los nativos del país.

DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

La siguiente descripción del merino y de sus caracteres está tomada del "United States Merino Sheep Register" y dice como sigue:

"Debe haber una línea perfectamente autenticada de la genealogía del carnero merino que alcance hasta una ó más de las importaciones que se hicieron de este animal directamente de España y sin mezcla de ninguna otra sangre, antes del año de 1812. El caracter de la raza está marcado por su aspecto saludable, las ventanas de la nariz amplias y ensanchadas, el pescuezo corto y fuerte, el pecho profundo, el tronco ó cuerpo redondo, en forma de un barril, el lomo fuerte y corto, cuartos traseros fuertes, huesos pesados pero de fina contextura, los músculos finos y firmes y la piel gruesa, suave y de color rosado.

"Cuando se habla del vellón de estos animales, se entiende que se trata de la cantidad, calidad y condición de la lana tal como se demuestra por su peso, y también de la longitud y fuerza ó resistencia de las hebras, su encrespamiento, finura, suavidad é igualdad en todas sus partes, asi como también que no tenga nudos y que sea suficientemente oleosa.

"Cuando se habla de la cubierta (covering) del animal, se da á entender que se trata de la extensión é igual reparto de la lana sobre todo el cuerpo, incluyendo las patas, el abdomen, el pescuezo y la cabeza, asi como también de la calidad, lustre, encrespamiento, densidad y longitud de la lana, y la cualidad y naturaleza del aceite que contiene.

"Los cuartos delanteros de este carnero están bien situados, su lomo es ancho, su cabeza es corta, su piel forma pliegues en el pescuezo, en el nacimiento de las patas delanteras, en los costados, en el vientre, en la parte posterior del cuerpo y en la cola.

"Los machos en pleno desarrollo y en estado de procrear deben pesar 130 libras ó más. Las ovejas deben pesar 100 libras. La cabeza debe ser mediana, su hocico debe presentar la nariz bien cortada y cubierta con un pelo corto, lustroso y lanudo. Sus ojos son plácidos y brillantes, su frente ancha, sus orejas suaves, gruesas y bien separadas una de otra. Las ovejas no tienen cuernos, y los cuernos del macho están bien conformados y no demasiado apiñados sobre la cabeza y pescuezo, ni tampoco demasiado separados el uno del otro, y libres de listas negras ó de color oscuro. El pescuezo debe ser corto en la parte de arriba y largo en la de abajo, firmemente unido á la cabeza y cuartos delanteros, cerca de los cuales se vuelve más profundo. Los pliegues ó dobleces de la piel son más pesados en la parte de abajo que en la de arriba y se extienden hacia los lados del pescuezo, incluyendo lo que se llama la papada y el delantal. Las patas deben ser cortas, derechas, bien separadas, de huesos duros y pesados y con pezuñas de color claro y de buena forma. El aspecto general del animal es atrevido y vigoroso con forma simétrica y con una cubierta de lana bien acondicionada."

En el Sud de los Estados Unidos los merinos son mejor conocidos que todas las otras razas de carneros. El hecho de haber sido criados por siglos en el clima cálido y seco de España, y el otro hecho, ó talvez la suposición, de que sus antepasados vivieren en una latitud todavia más cálida en el norte de Africa, han contribuido á que estos carneros se encuentren en su elemento propio en las regiones elevadas, secas y calientes del sudoeste.

Debe tenerse presente que los merinos no se encuentran en conflicto bajo ningún concepto con los carneros más pesados de las tribus de "Downs" y Long-wool. La misión del merino es suministrar lana de la cualidad más fina, y para este objeto está reconocido por todos que no tiene rival.

LOS MERINOS DELAINE.

El origen de esta familia es de fecha reciente, y se ha debido á la continua y creciente demanda de las lanas llamadas de "Delaine." Es por cierto difícil definir qué cosa es la lana de "Delaine;" pero en las fábricas se necesitaba un artículo de la clase á que aquella pertenece, capaz de ser peinada en vez de cardada, con fibras paralelas unas á otras y susceptible de ser devanada en el huso en toda su extensión.

Se pretende que para conseguir este resultado no ha sido preciso ningún cruzamiento dentro de la misma raza, y que estos carneros están por tanto libres de aquella especie de debilidad, que tan frecuentemente se observa en animales de origen incestuoso. Pero por otra parte se mantiene con igual empeño, que ninguna sangre diferente de la más pura del merino español ha sido introducida en la raza de los "Delaine." Para explicar esta contradicción aparente puede decirse en pocas palabras que el merino de "Delaine" debe su origen á un cruzamiento esmerado de la raza pura española con la americana.

DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

El vellón de estos animales presenta una superficie uniformemente suave. La lana es más oscura en el extremo exterior que cerca de la piel; pero es preciso tener cuidado de no confundir el carnero de que se trata con el denominado en inglés "black top," nombre que en castellano podría traducirse "cubierta negra," que le viene de la especie de costra de este color formada sobre la superficie del vellón, á causa de la gran cantidad de grasa más ó menos pegajosa que existe en la lana de esta familia y que retiene la tierra y demás suciedades con que acierta á ponerse en contacto. Esa grasa en el carnero "Delaine" no es gomosa sino muy fluida, es de color blanco, y sube hasta el extremo de al lana fina y abundante que forma el vellón. La hebra de esta lana es de buena longitud, midiendo por termino medio de dos y media á tres pulgadas en la lana de un año edad. La lana cubre el cuerpo y las patas hasta las rodillas.

Estos carneros son de buen tamaño. Los machos en perfecto estado de desarrollo pesan 150 libras; las ovejas 100 libras, próximamente. Tienen una vigorosa constitución; y su carne es de tan buena calidad que verdaderamente sorprende en un animal de lana fina.

Los carneros "Delaine" lo mismo que los "black-tops" y los "Dickinsons" carecen de pliegues carnosos, y la única cosa que presentan parecida á dichos pliegues, es cierta plenitud en el pescuezo.

Los criadores no pretenden pura genealogía para ninguno de sus carneros ó rebaños; y por el contrario se sienten mas bien inclinados á afirmar, como lo hacen con cierto orgullo, que sus animales se han debido á una combinación de las razas más excelentes á juicio suyo de carneros españoles y americanos.

[Continúa.]

CONSULAR AND OTHER FEES

CHARGED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY THE CONSULS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

One of the most cherished aims of the International American Conference, which held its first meeting at Washington on the 2d of October, 1889, and terminated its labors on the 18th of April, 1890, was the unification not only of the port charges, such as pilotage, wharfage, lighthouse, etc., collectable in the different independent nations of America, but also of the consular fees and dues chargeable in all ports of the New World in matters of commerce and navigation.

Two sets of recommendations were then adopted: One relating to Port Dues and the other to Consular Fees. Although they were submitted to the respective Governments, with proper support by the Executive*, no action has as yet been taken.

The recommendations were as follows:

ON PORT DUES.

First. That all port dues be merged in a single one, to be known as tonnage dues.

Second. That this one charge shall be assessed upon the gross tonnage, or, in other words, upon the total carrying capacity of the vessel.

Third. That each Government fix for itself the amount to be charged as tonnage dues, but with due regard to the general policy of the Conference upon the subject, which is to facilitate and favor navigation.

Fourth. That there be excepted from the provision of Article 1 the dues charged or to be charged under unexpired contracts with private companies.

Fifth. That the following shall be exempt from tonnage dues:

1. Transports and vessels of war.
2. Vessels of less than 25 tons.

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*The President of the United States transmitted to Congress the recommendations of the Conference by a special message, dated July 14, 1890. See Ex. Doc. No. 182 Senate, 51st Congress, 1st session.

3. Vessels which by any unforeseen and irresistible cause shall be compelled to put into port, deviating from their course.

4. Yachts and other pleasure boats.

ON CONSULAR FEES.

That the Governments represented in the Conference be recommended to prepare a uniform classification of the acts requiring the intervention of consular agents, fixing the maximum fees which should properly attach to each one of such acts, especially those relating to commerce and navigation.

MEXICO.

Mexican consuls in the United States of America are not allowed by their Government to charge other dues or fees in matters relating to commerce and navigation than the following:

Consular Manifest:

For vessel carrying a cargo of merchandise	$10 00
For vessel cleared in ballast	4 00
Certificate to bill of health, for each certificate	2 00
Certificate to power of attorney, for each signature authenticated	4 00

Invoice Fees as follows:

Invoices from—

$1	to	$100	in value	$2 00
100	to	1,000	"	4 00
1,000	to	1,500	"	5 00
1,500	to	2,000	"	6 00
2,000	to	2,500	"	7 00
2,500	to	3,000	"	8 00
3,000	to	3,500	"	9 00
3,500	to	4,000	"	10 00
4,000	to	4,500	"	11 00
4,500	to	5,000	"	12 00
5,000	to	5,500	"	13 00
5,500	to	6,000	"	14 00
6,000	to	6,500	"	15 00
6,500	to	7,000	"	16 00
7,000	to	7,500	"	17 00
7,500	to	8,000	"	18 00
8,000	to	8,500	"	19 00
8,500	to	9,000	"	20 00
9,000	to	9,500	"	21 00
9,500	to	10,000	"	22 00
10,000	to	10,500	"	23 00

Invoice Fees—*Continued.*

Invoices from—

10,500 to 11,000	"	24 00
11,000 to 11,500	"	25 00
11,500 to 12,000	"	26 00
12,000 to 12,500	"	27 00
12,500 to 13,000	"	28 00
13,000 to 13,500	"	29 00
13,500 to 14,000	"	30 00
14,000 to 14,500	"	31 00
14,500 to 15,000	"	32 00
15,000 to 20,000	"	42 00
20,000 to 25,000	"	52 00
25,000 to 30,000	"	62 00
30,000 to 35,000	"	72 00
35,000 to 40,000	"	82 00
40,000 to 45,000	"	92 00
45,000 to 50,000	"	101 00

For every $1,000 in excess of $50,000, $1.00 for each $500.00.

"Tonnage Dues" and "Custom-house Clearances" are paid in Mexico at the respective Custom-houses.

Mexican consuls do not issue any bills of health, and content themselves with affixing a certificate to the bill given by the health officers of the port.

Bills of lading do not require any certification by Mexican consuls.

GUATEMALA.

The consuls of Guatemala in the United States of America do not charge anything under the head of tonnage dues, custom-house clearances, or certification to custom-house bill of health. But the following dues and fees are to be paid them, namely:

Consular manifest	$10 00
Consular bill of health	2 50
Invoice fees as follows:—	
On invoices amounting to less than $100	$2 50
On invoices from $100 to $500	3 50
On invoices from $500 to $1,000	5 00
On invoices from $1,000 to $3,000	6 00
On invoices from $3,000 to $6,000	6 50
On every additional $1,000 over $6,000	50

In case of fraud an additional charge will be made, over and above the regular consular fees, of $5.00 for each invoice.

According to Article 48 of the Consular Regulations of the Republic of Guatemala, whenever the consul has any doubt as to the truth of the statements of an invoice, he has authority to demand that the original bills shall be appended to the invoice.

It must be remembered that the Guatemalan consuls do not certify any invoice which is not made in exact accordance with the form or model provided for by their Government, and which can be examined at the consulates.

In addition to the invoice fees, the fee of $1.00 is charged for each bill of lading accompanying the invoice.

No charge is made for certification of one copy of the invoice.

Civil Registration fee, $1.00.

HONDURAS.

The port dues and charges, or fees, paid to the consuls of Honduras in the United States, are the following:

Tonage fee	None.
Custom-house manifest, each port	$5 00
Consular manifest	None.
Invoices (only required on shipments of arms and ammunition)	2 00
Custom-house bill of health	2 50
Consular bill of health	None.
Bill of lading (only required on shipments of arms)	No charge.
Certifying signature	4 00

SALVADOR.

The consuls of Salvador in the United States are authorized to charge, under Article 122 of the Law regulating the Diplomatic and Consular Service of Salvador, the following fees:

For each sailing license	$2 00
For viséing clearance or any other papers of the ship	50
For receiving in custody the papers of all Salvadorian vessels of over 150 tons burden, as provided by law	2 00
For receiving in custody the papers of all Salvadorian vessels of less than 150 tons burden	1 00

For certificate of inspection of cargo of vessels, etc.	2 00
For authenticating protests and declarations of the masters of the vessels.	2 00
If testimony is taken, for authorizing the deposition of each witness	50
But if the deposition of the witness covers more than four pages, for each additional four pages.	1 00
For each annotation on the crew list	50
For each passport.	1 00
For each certificate of life.	1 00
For viséing passport.	50
For each legalization of documents	1 00
For consular manifest.	2 00
For consular bill of health.	2 00
For invoices.	2 50
For powers of attorney	3 00

NICARAGUA.

The charges made by the consuls of Nicaragua in the United States are as follows:

Tonnage fee for each vessel of less than 50 tons	$0 50
Tonnage fee for each vessel of less than 150 tons.	1 00
Tonnage fee for each vessel of more than 150 tons.	2 00
Custom-house manifest, irrespective of amount or number of pages	4 00
Consular manifest.	2 00
Invoices, irrespective of amount	1 00
Custom-house bill of health	2 00
Consular bill of health.	2 00
Bill of lading.	No charge.
Certifying signature, 50 cents; if notary	1 00
Passport.	1 00

COSTA RICA.

[From the Costa Rican Consular Tariff, Section 3d, Articles 24 to 51 of the Consular Regulations.]

For the clearance by the consulate of any sailing or steam vessel, at a port wherein it has wholly or in part discharged or taken on cargo, except in the case provided in the following article, 5 cents per ton.

For the clearance by the consulate of any sailing or steam vessel, at a port at which the vessel touches only to do some particular commercial operation, as follows: (1) If the vessel has paid the full fee above provided, at one consulate, it will only be required to pay at each of the other ports of the consular district, one-half of that fee, for each ton, 2½ cents. (2) This reduction shall be made whenever there is a whole or a partial discharge or taking on of cargo at an intermediate port on the voyage.

For the clearance by the consulate of any sailing or steam vessel, at a port out of the regular line of travel, at which the vessel touches, either voluntarily or in distress, without landing or taking on passengers or freight, if the vessel remains in port for more than 24 hours, as follows:

Vessels not exceeding 100 tons burden, $2.00.

From 100 to 300 tons, $3.00.

Over 300 tons, $5.00.

If the vessel remains in port less than 24 hours the fee will be reduced one-half, in each of the following cases:

For the clearance at the consulate of a packet steamer plying regularly between two ports.

At a port at the end of the line, per ton, 2 cents.

At any intermediate port, per ton, 1 cent.

For the dismantling, fitting or refitting of a sail or steam vessel, for each ton, 5 cents.

For every entry of discharge or shipping on the crew list, or of the shipping or landing passengers, or for any other entry which may be necessary on said list, for each entry, 50 cents.

For making and delivering the list of the crew, $2.00.

For certificates of visit and inspection of a vessel, its cargo, etc., $2.00.

For attesting any record of proceedings relating to repairs in the vessel, preservation of the cargo, etc., in case of arrival in distress, for each attestation, 5 cents.

For attesting a charter-party, $2.00.

For settling and certifying questions regarding wages of the members of the crew, $1.00.

For settling questions regarding passage fares, $1.00.

For the substitution of the master or captain of a vessel:

If the vessel is of less than 100 tons burden, $1.00; if over 100 tons, $2.00.

For provisional sailing license (*pasavante*), enabling a vessel to sail under Costa Rican flag on its voyage to the Costa Rican port, where the vessel must be registered: If the vessel is of less than 100 tons burden, $10.00; if over 100 tons, $20.00.

For maritime protests, or extraordinary declarations, entered or made before the consul by the master of a vessel on his arrival at a foreign port, regarding incidents of the voyage, $2.00.

If any declarations of the members of the crew, or of other individuals on board the vessel, are to be taken, 50 cents for each declaration.

If the written declaration fills more than one page, one additional dollar shall be charged for each page.

For certificates in cases of a change of flag, withdrawal of papers, etc., $10.00.

For any ruling which the consul may make in approving the distribution of damages, or declaring the advisability of bottomry bonds, abandonment of the vessel, etc., $5.00.

For attesting bottomry bonds, or maritime insurance policies, $4.00, and one-half of 1 per cent on the amount of either the bond or the policy if it is less than $4,000, and one-fourth of 1 per cent if the amount exceeds $4,000.

For intervening in the sale of damaged or perishable merchandise, one-half of 1 per cent on the value.

For assistance in case of wrecking of a Costa Rican vessel, or any other accident which may befall it, besides the expenses of the trip, $5.00 per day.

For replacing, in case of loss, the log book, the bill of health, or the list of the crew, $5.00.

For certifying to inventory of cargo (*sobordo*), bills of health, passports of passengers of a steamer or sailing vessel not Costa Rican, 2 cents per ton, if the certificate is made at the original port of departure. If the certificate is made at any other port at which the vessel may touch to take freight, 1 cent per ton.

For certifying to a special inventory (*sobordo*) of merchandise to be transshipped, in a foreign port to Costa Rica, $5.00.

For certifying to a special inventory (*sobordo*) of a vessel to which the merchandise has been transshipped, $2.50.

For certifying to invoices, each copy 70 cents.

For any other authentication or certification not mentioned in this section, and which the consul should issue in the discharge of his duties in connection with Costa Rican vessels, $1.00 each.

For a short or a full copy of any record or document concerning navigation, $1.00 per page.

COLOMBIA.

The consuls of Colombia in the United States of America do not charge anything under the heads of tonnage dues, consular manifest, consular bill of health, or bill of lading.

Merchant consular invoices take the place of consular manifests.

Total clearance charges, on vessels of all sizes, including custom-house clearance, $20.00, and custom-house bill of health $2.00, amount to $22.00.

The fees for certifying powers of attorney, $2.00 each.

The invoice fees are as follows:

Six invoices, of one to four packages of merchandise, $4.00 each invoice, $24.00.

Forty invoices of five packages of merchandise and upwards, $8.00 each, $320.00.

VENEZUELA.

The consuls of Venezuela in the United States of America do not charge anything under the heads of tonnage dues, consular manifests, or consular bill of health. They charge the following:

Custom-house clearances, $6.00.

Visé to custom-house bill of health, $2.60.

Bills of lading, in number of forty-six, at $2,00 each, $92.00.

Invoices, forty-six in number, as follows:

Four invoices, to the value of from $1,600 to $3,200 $3.00 each, $12.00.

Thirty invoices, to the value of from $3,200 to $4,800, $4.00 each, $120.00.

Twelve invoices to the value of upwards of $4,800, at $6.00 each, $72.00.

ECUADOR.

The consuls of Ecuador in the United States of America do not charge anything under the heads of Custom-house clearances or bill of lading. They collect the following:

Tonage dues, per each registered ton, 1 cent.

Consular manifest, per each registered ton, 1 cent.

Custom-house bill of health, $2.00.

Consular bill of health, $2.00.

Certificate to power of attorney, $2.00.

Invoices as follows:

On total value of invoices not exceeding $200 in value, $1.00.

On total value of invoices from $200 to $500 in value, $2.00.

On total value of invoices from $500 to $1,000 in value, $4.00.

And 50 cents more for each $1,000, or fraction thereof, in excess.

PERU.

The consuls of Peru in the United States of America do not charge anything under the heads of custom-house clearances, consular manifest, or consular bill of health. Their charges are as follows:

Tonnage dues, at the rate of 2 cents per ton net registered.

Visé to custom-house bill of health, $3.00.

Invoices as follows:

Ten invoices to a value not exceeding $50.00, at the rate of $1.00 each, $10.00.

Ten invoices of value from $50 to $100, at the rate of $2.00 each, $20.00.

Ten invoices of value from $100 to $500, at the rate of $4.00 each, $40.00.

Ten invoices of value from $500 to $1,000, at the rate of $6.00 each, $60.00.

Three invoices of value from $1,000 to $1,100, at the rate of $6.20 each, $18.60.

Four invoices of value from $1,100 to $1,400, at the rate of $6.80 each, $27.20.

Certificate to powers of attorney or authentication of any signature, $3.00.

BOLIVIA.

The Bolivian consuls in the United States of America do not make any charges under the heads of tonnage dues, consular manifest, bill of health, or bill of lading.

They charge $4.00 for each invoice, and from $3.00 to $4.00 for each power of attorney, according to the time given for its preparation.

CHILE.

The consuls of Chile in the United States of America do not make any charges under the heads of tonnage dues, consular bill of health, bill of lading, invoices, or consular manifests. The charges made by them are as follows:

Custom-house bill of health, $100.

Certificate to power of attorney, $2.00.

Authentication of signature, $2.00.

BRAZIL.

The following are the legal charges made in the Brazilian consulates in the United States, as elsewhere, for the clearance of vessels, issuing and viséing passports and other documents:

Tonnage dues, 500 tons, per ton	$0.0546
500 to 3,000 tons, per ton	0 0054
Custom-house clearances, visé	1.638
Certificates of vessels in ballast	6.552
Crew list, visé	1.638
Custom-house bill of health, visé	2.73
Consular bill of health, in ports where there is no official to issue such	5.46
Legalizing consular invoices, each	2.73
Visé of bills of lading, each	0 546
Any certificate, per page, or part of page	1.092
Passports, not required, but issued by request	3.276
Visé of passport	1.638

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The consuls of the Argentine Republic in the United States of America do not make any charges under the heads of consular manifests, consular bills of health, or invoices. Their charges are as follows:

Tonnage dues, per ton, 2 cents.

Custom-house clearance, $4.00.

Visé Custom-house bill of health, $2.00.

One hundred and twelve bills of lading at $2.00 each, $224.00.

Certificate to a power of attorney, $2.00.

Drawing a general power of attorney, $8.00.

Drawing a special power of attorney, $5.00.

URUGUAY.

The following is the full schedule of fees charged at the consular offices of Uruguay in foreign countries:

For recording and viséing a vessel's manifest, per each 50 tons, official measurement, $1.50.

(No charge for anything in excess of 500 tons.)

For recording and viséing the manifest of a vessel touching at more than one port, consuls residing at intermediate ports shall charge a single fee of $5.00.

For authenticating a bill of health or issuing one, $2.00.

For certifying to the clearance of a vessel in ballast, $2.00.

For extending the sailing license of a national vessel, $3.00.

For provisional sailing license (*pasavante*) whenever thereunto authorized, $6.00.

For reissuing sailing license, certifying to the same, and returning the canceled license, $3.00.

For a new crew list, $2.00.

For making changes in the crew list, $1.00.

For witnessing the inventory of a vessel, for every six hours, $8.00.

For inspecting a vessel, $6.00.

For each order of inspection and survey of a vessel, $2.00.

For the sale of a national vessel in foreign ports, 4 per cent.

For assessing, adjusting and distributing the shares of a vessel and cargo in case of damages (*avená genera*), 2 per cent.

For attending an auction sale, for every account which the consul may approve, valuation and adjustment of simple damages (*avenás simples*), personal attendance in case of shipwreck, or any other, per hour, $1.00.

For receiving in custody ship's papers, $2.00.

For each arbitration, $10.00.

For attesting or canceling a charter party, $6.00.

For drawing a will, $10.00.

For opening a sealed will, $6.00.

For custody of a will, $4.00.

For making inventories, $4.00.

For translating any letter, account or document, per page, $2 00.

For recording any interest, capital, partnership, mortgage, or any other contract between parties, $10.00.

For attesting any instrument of deposit, receipt, quit-claim, etc., $2.00.

For each entry of approval of accounts, $2.00.

For drawing and authenticating powers of attorney, $4.00.

For taking the deposition of a witness, or an expert, $2.00.

For drawing and recording a protest or declaration, $4.00.

For certifying to the above, $2.00.

For each order or permit issued by the consular agent, $1.00.

For recording and issuing certificate of citizenship, birth, death, life, residence, origin of goods and other like instruments, $2.00.

For authenticating the signature of any document, $1.00.

For proving and verifying signature, $3.00.

For each passport, whenever authorized, $2.00.

For sealing and viséing a passport at the request of bearer, $1.00.

For every entry, return, or act not mentioned in this schedule, $4.00.

For copy of any document, entry or return, per page, 50 cents.

In order to expedite the movements of vessels carrying the national flag, it is ordered that the consular fees which should be paid at the time of clearance for ports of the Republic, as prescribed by the foregoing schedule, shall be reduced to them 50 per cent.

BRAZIL.

From the official text of the address of President Prudente de Moraes, delivered on the occasion of his inauguration, November 15, 1894, a few extracts are given, indicating the policy of the Executive.

The new President is the first to be elected to that high office by the vote of the people of Brazil—his two predecessors, Fonséca and Peixoto, having been chosen by the vote of the National Convention.

> The Republic is then firmly seated in the national conscience, so dseply rooted that it can never hereafter be shaken.
>
> The adversaries of the new institutions must be now undeceived. Moored by the strong anchor of federation, the Republic will resist all the storms which may be let loose against it, however strong and violent.
>
> Within the sphere of my constitutional powers I shall spare no effort to accomplish the realization of this hope, guided by the following rules and principles:
>
> The faithful observance of the free and democratic form of government adopted in the Constitution of the 24th of February, strengthening and upholding with scrupulous care the autonomy of the States in harmony with the national sovereignty and the independent and mutual respect of the powers set up as organs of that sovereignty. Respect for the exercise of all constitutional liberties, and guarantees maintaining concurrently and emphatically obedience to the law and

the prestige of the constituted authorities, as conditions necessary to the maintenance of order and progress.

The administration of the public funds with the utmost care, in the collection and employment of the revenues and with the severest and most persevering economy, reducing the expenditures to balance with the receipts and extinguishing the deficit in the budget.

Punctuality in the payment of the successive debts which, for many years handed down from generation to generation as an ever-increasing inheritance, have become a heavy burden, and gradual resumption of the currency so as to raise it from its present state of depreciation.

Encouragement to private enterprise in the development of agriculture and manufactures and the introduction of immigrants, to explore the inexhaustible riches of our vast territory, peopling it with their numbers and rendering it fertile with their toil.

Complete guarantees for full liberty of suffrage—the fundamental basis of a representative democracy.

The maintenance of order and quiet in the interior and of peace with foreign nations, without sacrifice of our dignity or our rights, and cultivating and extending our relations with friendly nations.

The *South American Journal*, of December 15, speaking of Brazilian affairs, says:

Our advices from Brazil continue to be most satisfactory. The country is settling down to business, and the new President is unremitting in his earnest efforts to promote the recuperation of its great natural resources. In finances economy is the order of the day.

MEXICO.

Writing of the resources of the State of Tamaulipas a correspondent of the *Two Republics* has this to say in the issue of that paper of December 15:

CLIMATE.

The climate of the State is very equable. The seasons are regular. They do not have extreme heat, and the winters are more like spring weather in Northern States. They seldom have any frost—never enough to damage the crops. There is not a day in the year but what they are plowing, planting and reaping along the line of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railway, from Monterey to Tampico.

TAMPICO NOTES.

The Johnston Steamship Company has three steamers running between Tampico, Baltimore and New York. They make three trips per month.

In addition to it there are three other steamship lines, one of whose steamers come and leave twice a week and make connection going and coming at Tuxpan, Vera Cruz. Progreso, Havana, Key West, Baltimore, New York, St. Johns, New Brunswick, and all the principal ports on the continent of Europe. In addition to the above there are a number of ocean ships and coast steamers and schooners that arrive and clear daily, all laden with goods consigned for points on the line of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railway, and they carry out with them the products of this country.

WATER ON THE BAR.

Ever since the jetties were completed twenty months ago, the depth of water on the bar has been from twenty-two to twenty-four feet, at no time has it been less than twenty-two feet. Hence the largest ships that now cross the Atlantic or plow the ocean wave can cross that bar and come up to the Tampico wharves without the aid of lighters or towboats.

FLAX CULTURE.

The experiments made in flax culture in the State of Morales by Mr. J. Hamer are giving good results, says the *Mexican Financier*.

Some twenty acres were planted, care being taken to vary the soil and make the trial as vigorously scientific as possible.

Probably no such thorough and systematic experiments in flax culture have ever been made in the Republic.

Samples resulting from these experiments have been presented to experts in this form of husbandry, and pronounced by them as being of a superior quality.

It is reported that a syndicate composed of Chicago business men has recently purchased a body of land in the State of Oaxaca amounting to 93,000 hectares (232,500 acres, about).

It is proposed to enter upon the cultivation of the rubber tree on a large scale. The Federal Government offers a bonus of 4 cents per tree, and the State Government an additional bonus of 1 cent for every tree planted.

These lands lie near the Pacific Coast convenient to the port of Salina Cruz, the western terminus of the Tehuantepec railway, and are rich in the production of tropical fruits, cabinet and dye woods, coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, indigo, etc.

HONDURAS.

CENTRAL AMERICAN EXPOSITION IN 1896.

On the 22d of February, 1896, there will be opened in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, a Central American Exposition. The following rules and regulations have been adopted to govern exhibit orders:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Exhibition will consist of the products, manufactures and works of art of Honduras, and also the works of art, machinery, and industrial and agricultural products of Central America and of the United States of North America.

2. The management of the Exhibition shall be in charge of a Director-General and three Commissioners, who shall have full powers to act on everything relating both to its organization and to the transaction of its business.

3. The Director-General, with the advice and consent of such judges as may be appointed by the Commissioners, shall bestow three medals and a certificate, or diploma, on each one of the classified groups; as follows:

A First Class silver medal, carrying with it the privilege, for the period of two years to be counted from the date of the award, of a discount of 50 per cent on the custom duties levied on all articles of the premiumed class which may be imported into Honduras by the awardee.

A Second Class white bronze medal, carrying with it the privilege, for the period of eighteen months to be counted from the date of the award, of a discount of 33 per cent on the custom duties levied on all articles of the premiumed class, which may be imported into Honduras by the awardee.

A Third Class bronze medal, carrying with it the privilege, for the period of one year to be counted from the date of the award, of a discount of 25 per cent. of the custom duties levied on all articles of the premiumed class which may be imported into Honduras by the awardee.

4. The Exhibition shall be held in appropriate buildings constructed to that effect, at a convenient distance from the Honduras railroad, on the ground set apart by the Government.

5. The Exhibition shall be opened on the 22d day of February, 1896, and shall last for at least three months.

6. In order to secure uniform action in the management of the Exhibition, each country shall be requested to appoint at least one Commissioner, with the following powers and duties:

(*a*). To distribute copies of the rules and regulations of the Exhibition, blanks of application for space, etc., among all those who in their opinion may desire to be exhibitors.

(*b*). To receive the applications, lists of articles to be exhibited and other documents coming from the exhibitors of their respective countries.

(*c*). To communicate with the Director-General on all subjects relating to the Exhibition, and submit to him from time to time the applications for space.

(*d*). To divide the space allotted to each country among the exhibitors of the same.

7. All the expenses incurred in consequence of the representation of a country, which shall not be met or covered by the authorities of the same country, shall be payable by the exhibitors themselves.

8. The Director-General shall give to each Commissioner and to the exhibitors, before September 1, 1895, information of the space set apart or allotted to them.

9. The application for space shall be made in the manner and form set forth in the blanks, which shall be duly prepared and printed; and all the said applications shall be in the hands of the Director-General before the 1st of January, 1896.

10. The exhibits shall begin to be admitted on September 1, 1895; and any space not actually occupied by an exhibitor on February 1, 1896, shall fall again under the control of the

Director-General, who shall dispose of it as he may deem proper.

11. All the articles sent to the Exhibition shall be classified as follows:

Group First	Food and its accessories.
Group Second	Forests and the products thereof.
Group Third	Horticulture.
Group Fourth	Viticulture.
Group Fifth	Pomology.
Group Sixth	Horses and mules.
Group Seventh	Neat cattle and sheep.
Group Eighth	Other animals used for alimentary purposes.
Group Ninth	Fishes and their products.
Group Tenth	Mines and metallurgy.
Group Eleventh	Machinery.
Group Twelfth	Transportation.
Group Thirteenth	Electricity.
Group Fourteenth	Manufactured articles.
Group Fifteenth	Liberal arts.
Group Sixteenth	Fine arts.
Group Seventeenth	Government exhibits.

12. All bundles or packages containing articles to be exhibited, sent from any place in Honduras, shall be marked "Central American Exhibition," and be accompanied with the statement of the name of the exhibitor and an itemized list of the contents.

13. Bundles and packages coming from any foreign country shall be sent addressed to the Director-General of the Central American Exhibition, and must have the name and address of the exhibitor plainly marked on the outside cover. Inside the bundle or package there must be an itemized invoice, made in triplicate, giving the price of each one of the exhibited articles. One of the three copies shall remain on file at the office of the Director-General, another shall be left together with the merchandise, and the third one shall be given to the consignor.

14. Each article shall bear a card or label giving the name and address of the exhibitor.

15. The Director-General and his assistants shall attend to the unpacking and proper installation of the exhibits, and at

the end of the Exhibition they shall see also that they be packed up and forwarded to their respective owners.

16. All Hondurean exhibits shall be received and taken care of by a special committee, appointed for that purpose; but each exhibitor may be permitted, if he so wishes, to attend themselves to the receiving, unpacking, installing, and removing in the end their own articles, either personally or through some agent, but always under the inspection of the Director-General.

17. Information may be obtained from the Director-General in regard to the renting of stands for the sale of some articles.

18. No exhibitor shall be allowed to transfer to any other person the space or stand granted to him, or to sell, without any special permission, other articles than those duly admitted belonging to him.

19. The exhibitors shall affix to each article a card stating for the information of the public, the price of the same article.

20. No article sold at the Exhibition shall be removed therefrom, unless by special permission, before the Exhibition is closed. Special arrangements shall be made for perishable articles.

21. Steam, water, gas, or electric power shall be furnished, at small expense, to all the exhibitors who may apply for it; but the exhibitor shall state in his application the amount of force and velocity which they desire to have at their disposal. The exhibitors shall furnish at their own expense the pulleys, belts and bands which may be required..

22. The Director-General and the Commissioners reserve the right to decide about the advisability of admitting an article sent to the Exhibition, or of refusing to admit it, if in their opinion the said article is in any manner dangerous or objectionable.

23. Neither the Director-General nor the Commissioners shall be held responsible for any loss which for whatever cause may occur in the Exhibition; but all possible precaution shall be taken to protect the property of the exhibitors.

24. All foreign articles imported into Honduras through a

port of entry, for the purpose of being exhibited at the Exhibition, shall be permitted to be taken directly to the Exhibition buildings, under such vigilance and with such precautions as the custom-house authorities may deem advisable, but without being subject to any examination or search at the port itself. At the close of the Exhibition the same articles may be permitted to be sent in the same way to the port from which they are to be exported. All articles of all classes, which may be imported into Honduras to be either exhibited or used at the Exhibition, and those which may be introduced by the exhibitors for their own personal use and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, provided that the importer thereof shall prove by a certificate of the Director-General and the Commissioners that he is entitled to this privilege.

But no article which has been sold at the Exhibition shall be permitted to leave the buildings or grounds thereof until it has paid such duties as may be levied upon it by the tariff law. Both the seller and the purchaser shall be provided with the legal documents necessary to facilitate these transactions.

25. All the exhibited articles shall be withdrawn and removed from the buildings and grounds within one month subsequent to the close of the Exhibition, excepting, however, those which may be there under the special care of the Director-General and the Commissioners. Such articles of merchandise as may remain in the Exhibition after the lapse of one month, as above stated, shall be sold by the Commission to meet the expenses.

26. Every exhibitor, by the mere fact of taking part in the Exhibition, becomes bound to comply with the rules and regulations enacted for the government of the same.

27. The Commissioners and the Director-General reserve the right of supplementing, amending, revising or repealing any section or article in the present Rules and Regulations, and of deciding such questions as may arise in regard to which no provision is made by the same.

URUGUAY.

The Montevideo *Times* of November 7 contains a lengthy review of the commercial conditions now existing in Uruguay, based upon the customs receipts of the country during the first ten months of the current year, as compared with those of the three preceding years.

From the article referred to the following extract is taken:

The year is now so far advanced that we may make some profitable comparisons as to the economical progress of the country. The first thing to which we naturally turn for such a purpose is the customs revenue. The following table gives the custom-house receipts for the first ten months of the current and past years (cents omitted):

	1893.	1894.
January	$767,675	$924,716
February	744,003	910,922
March	821,610	1,053,068
April	873,430	1,007,392
May	732,943	862,115
June	670,726	785,011
July	637,644	730,636
August	772,500	884,415
September	788,225	810,343
October	761,628	864,949
Total	7,570,384	8,833,567

In favor of 1894	$1,263,183
Monthly average, 1893	757,038
Monthly average, 1894	883,356

When we remember that the worst period of the crisis had already passed in 1893 these figures give a reassuring and unmistakable proof of business recovery, and this is made still more evident by the following comparison of customs revenue:

1891, twelve months	$8,655,834
1892, twelve months	8,634,547
1893, twelve months	8,967,000
1894, ten months	8,833,567

We thus see that the *ten months of 1894* have produced more than the twelve months of 1891 and of 1892, and almost as much as those of 1893. In fact, the monthly average for the current year promises to be very little short of the monthly average for 1889 ($900,900) which was the height of the "boom," and the year in which the custom receipts of the Republic reached the highest figure yet recorded. This is an easily verified statement, though it is possibly even startling to those who still maintain the impression that we are suffering from severe business depression. So far as the custom-house receipts afford a guide this is not the case, but, on the contrary, they tend to show that the current year is, if anything, an improvement on the normal level.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Rural Association of Uruguay, with the co-operation of the Government of the Republic, will hold an Agricultural Exhibition in the city of Montevideo from March 1 to March 31, 1895.

The Exhibition will be divided into three sections, viz.:

First—Live stock and poultry, and their products.

Second—Agricultural machinery and implements of all kinds.

Third—Agricultural products.

Of these three sections the second alone will be international, the remaining two being reserved exclusively for native exhibitors.

Thoroughbred horses, cattle and pure-bred sheep, bred abroad, may, however, be exhibited, provided the owners are domiciled in the country.

The Rural Association will use its good offices with the Executive to obtain the admission free of duty of articles sent from abroad for exhibition, on the condition that should any such articles be sold in the country the duty shall be paid.

Applications for space must be made by December 31 instant, addressed to the managing committee.

Forms for making such application may be obtained from the officers of the Rural Association of Uruguay, at Montevideo.

CHILE.

The following communication from the United States Secretary of Legation at Santiago, Chile, gives particulars of of the opening of the Chilean Mining and Metallurgical Exposition :

No. 164. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
SANTIAGO, October 29, 1894.

HONORABLE W. Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR : After several postponements, the Chilean National Mining and Metallurgical Exposition was opened yesterday with formal and imposing ceremonies, in which the President of the Republic and the principal functionaries of the State, civil and military, assisted.

The attendance was large, estimated at 20,000 persons, and the program announced for the opening was carried out in all its details.

The number of exhibitors—more than 400—is considerably in excess of that expected, and the building space yet provided is insufficient for the operation of the whole collection of machinery. Further erections will soon be completed, and in a couple of weeks the Exposition in all its mining features, embracing eight sections, will be in full display.

The value of the machinery exhibited is said to amount to more than $5,000,000, Chilean currency.

Next month there will be added agricultural and horticultural departments. Foreigners conversant with such matters, say the Exposition is highly creditable, and the Chileans are flattered at the magnitude to which the enterprise has grown and the success which has marked its inauguration.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] OWEN MCGARR.

THE COAL INDUSTRY IN CHILE.

The Chilean *Times* of November 10 has a lengthy article on the above subject, from which may be summarized the following facts:

The Chilean coal measures already explored extend from Coronel to Port Montt, embracing hundreds of square miles in area. The mineral is found at easy depths in seams ranging from three to nine feet in thickness. These lands, with the coal privileges, are obtainable for a mere song by the additional payment of a trifling royalty of from 10 to 20 cents per ton for the coal removed.

In the face of the fact that these fields are practically inexhaustable, and might easily be made to yield a supply of coal not only sufficient for the home demand, but also for that of the neighboring republics, the importation from abroad amounts to 50,000 tons monthly.

With the coal easily accessible, and with the best and most reliable mining labor to be found in the world, the present total yearly output is not greater than that of 1880, and is, in fact, diminishing year by year.

The difficulty of mining these coals is no greater than has been encountered and overcome in the great coal-producing countries elsewhere, such as Australia, New Zealand, etc.

According to the article referred to above, the obstruction to this very important industry lies in the defective titles to the lands. To meet this difficulty it is understood that the Government has *en proyecto* a law known as the *libre denuncio*, which it is hoped will serve to protect investors against claimants holding doubtful title deeds.

A new Chilean Cabinet has been formed, consisting exclusively of members of the Liberal party.

The portfolios are distributed as follows: Señor Ramon Borros Luco, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Señor Louis Barras Borgono, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Salustio Fernandez, Minister of Finance; Señor Fernandez Albano, Minister of Justice; General Rivera Jofre, Minister of War.

GUATEMALA.

As stated in the dispatch of Minister Young to the Department of State, given below, a new and advantageous contract has been negotiated between the Government of Guatemala and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

No. 147.

Legation of the United States, Guatemala and Honduras,
Guatemala City, December 6, 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham, *Secretary of State:*

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that a few weeks ago the contract between the Government of Guatemala and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company expired.

The Guatemalan Government seemed disposed not to enter into another contract with the steamship company, but through the courteous, able, and energetic management of the company's general agent, Mr. W. P. Tisdel, now here, a contract for five years has been negotiated and already signed by the Government of Guatemala and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by which the company enjoys greater powers and more extensive privileges than it has ever been able to obtain heretofore.

This event is of great importance to the commerce between the United States and the Central American republics, since the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has all the passenger and freight business between the United States and the republics of Central America on the Pacific.

For more than a quarter of a century the Pacific company has done almost all the carrying trade between the United States and the republics on the Pacific Ocean, and much of the progress of these countries during the last twenty-five years is due to this company.

It is to be hoped that under the now vigorous management of this great corporation new impetus will be given to the commerce between the United States and the republics of Central America.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] P. M. B. Young.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

TRANSITORY TARIFF DECREE—TAKING EFFECT OCTOBER 1, 1894.

[Translated from the Official Gazette, published at Santo Domingo, September 24, 1894.]

Ulises Heureaux, General of Division in Chief of the National Army, Pacificator of the Country and Constitutional President of the Republic,

Considering, that exceptional circumstances of a purely moral character as well as others regarding administrative order, impose upon the Government the necessity of allowing a temporary provision for the purpose of reducing by 25 per cent the tariff rates upon the importation of certain articles of general consumption;—and

Considering, that these same considerations make it desirable to admit free of import duties some articles of merchandise of prime necessity, as well as to establish a fixed duty upon others;—and

Having advised with the Council of Secretaries of State—

DECREES:

Article 1. The following articles shall be allowed a reduction of 25 per cent upon the appraisment:—

Wheat flour, rice, lima beans, beans ordinary, peas, cheese in balls, cheese common, lard, butter, herrings smoked and in pickle, salt fish, mackerel in barrels and half barrels, pork in pickle, common soap, potatoes, onions, garlic in strings, candles of composition, vermicelli of all kinds, and bacon.

Article 2. There shall be exempt from all fiscal imposts the following articles:

Beef in brine, dried beef, corn meal.

Also, declared free of all fiscal and municipal imposts:—

Machinery for use in agricultural and industrial establishments.

Plows, and all kinds of farming tools.

Cross-ties of wood and steel for railroads, and all kinds of cars and rails for the same.

Article 3. A fixed duty is established for the importation of the following articles of merchandise:

Galvanized iron, per quintal	$1 00
Roman cement, per barrel, up to four quintals gross	60
Fire brick, per 1,000	4 00
Fire clay, per barrel	25
Screws, and strips of zinc, per quintal	2 00
Brick for mason work and roofs, per 1,000	1 50
Boards, planks and joists of pine, per 1,000	2 50
Boards, planks and joists of pitchpine, per 1,000	4 00
Shingles, or small boards for roofing, per 1,000	1 00
Copper in sheets or bars, per quintal	5 00
Copper, composition (sheathing, etc.)	2 50
Nails of malleable iron and cast iron, per quintal	1 00
Hay, per quintal	25
Slates and tiles for roofing, per 1,000	1 50
Coal, per ton	2 00
Nails of composition copper, per quintal	5 00
Nails of zinc, per quintal	2 00
Empty sacks, each	04
Starch, per quintal	2 00
Buckets or pails of galvanized iron, per dozen	3 00
Iron beds, ordinary, for one person, each	2 50
Iron beds, ordinary large, each	4 00
Iron beds, ordinary, of gilded metal, will pay according to the valuation	
Soap, sapolia, per quintal	4 00
Soap, coco, per quintal	4 00
Glass balls, per hundred	50
Strainers of metal, per dozen	1 00
Safety pins, per 1,000	2 00
Candy balls, per quintal	8 00
Ginger ale, per dozen bottles	70
Nipples for guns, per 1,000	1 50

Cases for revolvers, per dozen	4 00
Rubber coats, common, per dozen	12 00
Rubber coats, waterproof, fine, of other classes, per dozen	24 00
Webbing for girths and belts, per yard	05
Mineral water, per dozen bottles	1 50
Sweat bands, common, for hats, per dozen	1 50
Sweat bands, fine, for hats, per dozen	3 00
Lining, common, for hats, per dozen	1 50
Lining, fine, for hats, per dozen	3 00

Article 4. All articles which are imported as samples, if they are not made useless for consumption, shall be considered as useful objects, and there shall consequently be paid thereon the duties provided by the tariff law in force upon importations, even in case of their being odd pieces if they belong to objects which are used in pairs, such as stockings and the like, etc.

Article 5. The present decree is of transitory character, and its effects will nullify any other law, decree or provision which may be contrary thereto, and will take effect from the 1st of October next.

Given in the National Palace of Santo Domingo, capital of the Republic, on the 29th day of the month of September, 1894, the fifty-first year of independence and the thirty-second of the restoration.

U. HEUREAUX.

Countersigned:

The Minister of Hacienda and Commerce,

RIVAS.

VENEZUELA.

THE ANGLO-VENEZUELAN COMMERCIAL BANK.*

[ENGLISH AND SPANISH.]

Letter of the President of the Republic, General Don Joaquín Crespo, to Señor Don Feliciano Acevedo, while temporarily in charge of the Executive Power.

MARACAY, October 4, 1894.

SEÑOR DOCTOR DON FELICIANO ACEVEDO,
Etc., etc., etc.,
Caracas.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: An address to the President of the Republic, signed by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and by several merchants at your capital and at La Guayra, expressive of the apprehensions felt by the commerce on account of the proposed establishment of the Anglo-Venezuelan Commercial Bank, has been circulated through the public press. It states positively that the impression produced in the country by the proposed establishment of the Bank above named has been deep and alarming.

The signers of the address feel uneasy at the idea that by virtue of the fact that the Government is bound to receive in its collection offices the notes issued by that bank, the disastrous regime of paper money may be easily established.

Such a wrong conclusion, which I shall ascribe to no other motive than excess of zeal, has been circulated through the newspapers in the different States, commented upon unfairly by the opponents of the situation, and turned into a cause of alarm, frightening the timorous, and furnishing a weapon to those who only long for some pretext to defame the authorities.

Moved by the respect to public opinion upon which the administration over which I have the honor to preside rests, and by my desire to comply with the vast duties which the position I feel and my own personal convictions impose upon me, I want to state in a few words that the proposed measure far from giving any just occasion for uneasiness or alarm, shows on the contrary how earnest and solicitous the Government is in attending to the satisfaction of the general necessities, and in improving the economical conditions of the country.

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*The Act approved July 4, 1864, which is the banking law now in force in Venezuela, was published in English and Spanish in the November BULLETIN.

Under the decree of July 4, 1864, which is the law in force in Venezuela upon this subject, banking business is free. Taking advantage of this provision, and of the constitutional precepts in the same line, Mr. Hastings informed the Government of his intention to establish a bank at Caracas, to be known as the Anglo-Venezuelan Commercial Bank. No opposition could have been made to his idea, without violating the written law of the country, and taking, therefore, for granted that the bank would be actually established, the Government decided to conclude with it the contract of October 7, 1893.

Nothing can be found in that contract, duly approved by the national Congress, which is not manifestly correct. Mr. Hastings bound himself to open a current account with the Government and give it credit to the amount of 5,000,000 bolivars,* for the payment of which 13 per cent of 60 per cent of the customs receipts should be pledged. The amount pledged is less than 8 per cent of the whole revenue derived from the maritime custom-houses. No commission was to be charged for collecting it, and the interest was to be 10 per cent, to be compounded yearly.

The Government is now bound under a contract with the Bank of Venezuela, which gives it credit only to the amount of 2,500,000 bolivars, to pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent, to be compounded monthly, and for the payment of principal and interest has pledged the whole of its revenue; in addition, the bank is paid a collection commission of 2 per cent. The Government therefore deemed it to be advisable for the public interests to enter with Mr. Hastings into the agreement above mentioned. A mere knowledge of numbers will make any one think in the same way.

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*On January 1, 1892, the Venezuelan bolivar became fixed in value at 19.3 cents.

On the other hand, there is a resolution in force under which the Government is bound to receive in payment, in the national collection offices, not only the bank notes issued by the banks established at the time of the enactment, but also the notes of any other bank to be established thereafter. The only condition upon which the said privilege is to be enjoyed by the banks consists in their permitting an official appointed by the Government to intervene in their management and superintend their negotiations.

The Bank of Venezuela is now enjoying this benefit, and the Caracas bank also enjoyed it until it decided to withdraw its consent to the intervention of the official above named.

Under these circumstances it is plain that the proposed acceptance of the notes of the new bank, which has so unduly alarmed the commerce, is absolutely nothing else than the strict compliance with a legal provision which is in force. This concession has been coupled, nevertheless, with the thoughtful provision that the bank must establish a branch at whatever place it may desire to make use of its privilege, in order that the redemption of the note by gold may be instantly made, and that, as categorically set forth in one clause of the agreement, the Government reserves all the powers and faculties which the law gives it for the supervision and vigilance of the institutions of that kind.

If the agreement in question has been made, as appears from the above, in strict compliance with the laws of the country, if nothing is granted by it which can not be rightfully demanded, if the Government is enabled by it to secure considerable financial advantages, the unjustifiable alarm which it has caused must necessarily excite surprise.

It is perfectly known to all, that through the public press, and through all other channels, the scarcity of money and the necessity for increasing the currency have been made patent. Farmers and other people engaged in agricultural pursuits, which are the foundation of the national wealth, have complained, and still continue to complain, of the unusual difficulties with which they have to contend to obtain the money necessary for their business. They complain, furthermore, with great reason, of the necessity in which they see themselves placed of paying interest at large rates, and giving excessive securities, for such small advances as are required for the gathering of their crops.

Such a state of things is certainly calculated to constitute a threat against the common welfare, and gives origin to harmful monopolies of capital, and no less harmful discouragement to the farmers.

In trying, therefore, under these circumstances, to open to foreign capital the doors of the country, the Government does the same as is daily practiced by the commercial community whenever the price of an article of first necessity becomes increased, namely, to look for it where it abounds and make it go where it is scarce. What personal interest suggests to all merchants, the public interests demand imperiously from any Government which is true to its duties.

Having shown by the above that the Government has not in any way whatever violated the law, and that in making an effort to bring into the country new capital, has merely met the public demand, and promoted fruitful competition, whose outcome shall be a lower rate of interest and a greater facility for all business operations, I shall say something now in regard to the alleged possibility of the creation of paper money in Venezuela; an allegation, indeed, which involves an offense to the Government, never inflicted by the country upon any former administration, and from which the present one might claim, with more solid foundation than all others, to have been spared.

It must be remembered that in the early part of last year, when owing to the scarcity of silver coin the small commercial transactions had become very difficult, the Government, in its zeal for promoting the welfare of the Republic, and securing regularity in the rates of exchange, decided not to proceed to re-coin the depreciated currency, without first hearing what the Caracas commerce, to a large extent represented by the Bank of Venezuela, had to say. The opinion was expressed officially by the said bank that the coinage of 6,000,000 bolivars would relieve the situation, without producing danger in any other respect. The Government thought proper to accede at once to the wishes so expressed by the merchants, and went so far as to issue the decree under which the suggested coinage should be made; but it soon noticed that the depreciation of silver continued steadily, and that danger was to be apprehended of new embarrassments being created in consequence of the said coinage. Then *motu proprio,* acting under no other inspiration than its patriotism, in spite of its own financial difficulties, and paying no attention to the gain or profit it might derive, and of which it might make use to smooth all conflicts, the Government decided to stop the coinage and limit the issue to the 2,0000,000 bolivars which had then been coined.

On what ground, therefore, can any suspicion be entertained against a Government which has so acted, and which has given to the country so many proofs of its patriotism?

The fact is to be noticed, on the other hand, that paper money can only be created by a special act of Congress, and not by the individual action of any bank.

This being the case, can there ever be any Congress in Venezuela, which, being aware, as it should be, of the disastrous effects of paper money, may be willing to create it in a country whose greatness and prosperity have been derived precisely from her having avoided with great care the fiscal error which all the other South American countries have incurred?

I do not dare to imagine any government in Venezuela which might advise such iniquity. Every serious mind ought to do justice in this respect to the man who, while in the exercise of the power, has given such unequivocal proofs of his convictions on this subject, and whose own property situated in the country should become subject to the depreciation, and eventual ruin, necessarily arising out of the establishment of paper money. If personal interest may have any weight in matters of this kind, it should lead also to supporting the patriotic zeal which inspired the message addressed by me to Congress explaining all the evils of paper money and advocating the preservation of the gold standard as a symbol of the prosperity and credit of our country.

It is indispensible for the country to be firmly convinced of the righteousness of our action, and of the fact that in the contract with Mr. Hastings there is nothing at all to be censured.

The fear expressed in the "Manifestación," to which I have referred in this letter, that the bank might *act in compliance with its rules and regulations, but at London, and out of the reach of our national influence and the control of our laws,* might set aside the laws of the country governing banks, is entirely groundless. The apprehended action would be in open conflict with the code of commerce, which requires all banks to have their domicile in the Republic, and also with Article 14 of the decree of July 4, 1864, expressly accepted and assented to by the contractor, which reads as as follows: "The National Executive shall cause an examination to be made, monthly and at any other time it may be deemed advisable, by the Minister of Fomento, or by any agents, or delegates appointed by him, of the condition of the bank and its branches, for which purpose free access shall be given them to its books, papers and safes."

The foregoing statements will prove to the country that the Government, in entering into the contract herein referred to, with the above-named bank, acted not only under an earnest desire to attend to the urgent public necessities felt at that time, but also without forgetting the permanent interest of the nation, and taking every possible precaution to prevent said interest from being injured. They will prove also that the Government, having become aware that the manifestations made by the commerce, and by the press, of the fact that the people indorse the statements and recommendations of the Presidential message above mentioned, will recommend to the next Congress, in pursuance of its own convictions, and in obedience to the public feeling, that the Constitution should be amended by adding a provision forbidding absolutely and forever the establishment of paper money, and the giving to any kind of bank notes the legal tender character. All danger in the future in regard to this grave subject shall thus be avoided.

I should be pleased, sir, if you would cause this letter to be published, together with the banking law, and with the Executive Decree of September 20, 1883, issued through the Department of Fomento, so as to re-establish public confidence in such a degree as is indispensable not only for the good progress of our domestic affairs, but also for the maintenance of the credit which we deservedly enjoy abroad, and to remove, furthermore, completely, all pretexts, no matter how futile or slanderous, of which the few enemies of public order who may now exist might take advantage.

I am your friend,

JOAQUÍN CRESPO.

VENEZUELA.

EL BANCO COMERCIAL ANGLO-VENEZOLANO.

NO SE PERMITIRÁ EN VENEZUELA LA CREACIÓN DE PAPEL MONEDA.

Carta del Señor Presidente de la República, General Don Joaquín Crespo, al Señor Doctor Don Feliciano Acevedo, Encargado del Poder Ejecutivo.

MARACAY, 4 de octubre de 1894.

SEÑOR DOCTOR FELICIANO ACEVEDO,
Etc., etc., etc.,
Caracas.

ESTIMADO AMIGO: Suscrita por los miembros de la Cámara de Comercio y por varios comerciantes de esa capital y de La Guaira, ha circulado en la prensa una manifestación dirigida al Presidente de la República, expresiva de los temores que abriga el gremio mercantil con motivo del proyecto de

un Banco Comercial Anglo Venezolano, y en la que se afirma, al mismo tiempo, que la impresión producida en el país por ese proyecto ha sido profundamente alarmante.

Inquieta á los firmantes de la manifestación, la idea de que al obligarse el Gobierno á recibir en sus oficinas los billetes que emitiera ese banco, podría fácilmente sobrevenir el desastroso régimen del *papel moneda*.

Solamente á un celo excesivo habré de atribuir semejantes deducciones, que llevadas por la prensa periódica á los diversos Estados, han sido comentadas aviesamente por los adversarios de la situación, convirtiéndolas en motivo de alarma, con el objeto de amedrentar á los meticulosos y de dar armas á los que sólo buscan pretextos para difamar á los magistrados.

Respetuoso á la opinión pública, en la cual está sustentada la actual Administración que tengo la honra de presidir, consecuente con los grandes deberes que me imponen el cargo que ejerzo y mis personales convicciones, quiero en breves líneas explicar un asunto que, lejos de haber debido producir alarma y desazón, comprueba lo atento que está siempre el Gobierno á las necesidades generales, en su deseo permanente de mejorar las condiciones del país.

Por el Decreto vigente de 4 julio de 1864, el establecimiento de bancos es libre industria en Venezuela: apoyado en esa disposición legal y en los preceptos constitucionales, manifestó al Gobierno el Señor Hastings su intención de establecer un Banco Anglo-Venezolano en esa capital.

No era posible rechazar ese pensamiento sin infracción de la Ley escrita; y supuesta, en consecuencia, la instalación del Instituto, se celebró el contrato de octubre de 1893.

En dicho contrato, aprobado por el Congreso Nacional, nada hay que no sea visiblemente correcto. El contratista Hastings se compromete á facilitar al Gobierno en cuenta corriente una cantidad de cinco millones de bolívares, que este último se obliga á garantizar con el trece por ciento del sesenta de los impuestos aduaneros, es decir, sólo con menos de ocho por ciento de la renta de aduanas marítimas, sin comisión de recaudación. El interés fijado es de diez por ciento al año, capitalizable anualmente.

El Gobierno, que tiene en su contrato con el Banco de Venezuela un crédito de sólo dos millones quinientos mil bolívares, con un interés de doce por ciento anual, capitalizable mensualmente, con la garantía de la *totalidad* de nuestros ingresos, sobre la cual percibe, además, el Banco una comisión de dos por ciento, juzgó conveniente á los intereses públicos la proposición del Señor Hastings, como la juzgará cualquiera que tenga el simple conocimiento de los números.

Existe, además, una resolución, por la cual se obliga el Gobierno á recibir en las Oficinas Nacionales los billetes de los Bancos existentes y los de cualesquiera otros que en adelante se establecieren, con la única condición de que admitan un empleado fiscal, nombrado por el Gobierno, con ingerencia en la dirección é inspección de las negociaciones. Goza actualmente de este beneficio el Banco de Venezuela, y de él gozó también el Banco de Caracas, hasta que voluntariamente retiró el fiscal nombrado conforme á la ley, de modo que al establecer el Gobierno la aceptación de los billetes del nuevo Banco, lo que ha alarmado indebidamente al gremio mercantil, no ha hecho más que reconocer un derecho que una disposición legal otorga, imponiéndole, además, con previsivo cuidado, la condición de establecer sucursales en los puntos donde aspire á obtener aquel derecho, para que pueda hacérsele al portador la inmediata conversión del billete en oro, y sin perjuicio, como lo previene categóricamente un artículo del contrato, de ejercer el Gobierno todas las facultades con que la ley le autoriza para la vigilancia de esa clase de Institutos.

Si, pues, el contrato referido se halla estrictamente ajustado á las leyes, y no se concede en él nada que no se tenga derecho á reclamar, y, por el contrario, consigue el Gobierno, por las relatadas estipulaciones, ventajosas condiciones de crédito, ha de ver con sorpresa la injustificada alarma que se ha provocado.

Sabido es que, tanto por medio de la misma prensa, como por manifestaciones de todo género, se ha hecho pública la general necesidad que existe de dinero: quejábanse y aún quéjanse los agricultores de insólitas dificultades para la consecución de este elemento, indispensable al desarrollo de su industria, fuente principal de la riqueza nacional: quéjanse con razón de los crecidos intereses y excesivas garantías que se les exigen, hasta por simples avances, para la recolección de sus cosechas, lo que en definitiva constituye una amenaza para el bienestar común.

De aquí se originan funestos monopolios del capital y desaliento del esfuerzo laborioso por la carestía del dinero. Al pretender, pues, el Gobierno abrir las puertas al capital extranjero, no hace sino lo que ejecutan á diario los miembros del gremio mercantil cuando se encarece un artículo de primera necesidad; esto es, solicitarlo en donde abunda para llevalo á donde escasée.

Lo que el lucro personal sugiere á cualquier negociante, lo impone el interés público á todo Gobierno cumplidor de sus obligaciones.

Comprobado, por lo que dejo expuesto, que el Gobierno en nada ha trasgredido la ley, y que al desear el ingreso de nuevos capitales, ha atendido al reclamo público, tendente á una competencia fecunda que abarate el interés del dinero y facilite las negociaciones, sólo falta por decir algo sobre la posible creación del *papel moneda* en Venezuela, sospecha injusta que ningún otro Gobierno ha merecido en el país, y de la cual ninguna otra Administración debiera estar á cubierto con más justicia que la presente.

Recuérdese que á principios del año anterior, al tenerse conocimiento de que por la escasez de la plata se hacían difíciles las pequeñas transacciones del comercio, el Gobierno, celoso por el bienestar de la República y por la regularidad de los cambios, no quiso decretar nueva acuñación de aquel metal depreciado, sin oír antes la opinión del comercio de Caracas, que en su generalidad compone el Banco de Venezuela. Se creyó para entonces, y así lo manifestó en documento oficial aquel Instituto, que una emisión de seis millones de bolívares salvaría, sin peligro, las dificultades. Así lo decretó el Gobierno acto continuo: pero acentuada la baja del metal y temeroso luego de que la acuñación proyectada pudiese acarrear algún desequilibrio, de motu propio, y sin más inspiración que su patriotismo, limitó la acuñación á los dos millones para entonces acuñados, á pesar de los embarazos económicos con que luchaba, y sin tener en cuenta las utilidades que habría reportado y que le hubieran servido para allanar todo conflicto.

¿Con qué derecho, pués, ha podido sospecharse de quien así procede, de quien ha dado tales gajes al país?

Por otra parte, el *papel moneda* sólo puede ser creado por ley especial del Congreso, y no por iniciativa particular de ningún banco.

Ahora bien, ¿podrá existir en Venezuela algún Congreso que sabiendo los desastrosos resultados del *papel moneda*, quiera implantarlo en un país que debe su prosperidad y su grandeza á haberse salvado siempre de aquel error fiscal de los demás pueblos sur-americanos?

No me atrevo á imaginar que ningún Gobierno pretenda en Venezuela proponer tamaña iniquídad. Todo espíritu serio debiera hacer justicia en este particular al hombre que, en ejercicio del poder, ha dado prendas inequívocas de sus convicciones respecto de la doctrina en cuestión, y que, además, tiene sus propriedades vinculades en el país, las que estarían sujetas á la depreciación y consiguiente ruina que habría de sobrevenir si llegara efectivamente á establecerse el régimen del *papel moneda;* de suerte que si en algo pesa el personal interés, él confirmaría el celo patriótico que inspiró el Mensaje dirigido por mí al Congreso, en que haciendo constar lo perjudical del *papel moned*a, aconsejé la conservación del patrón de oro, como símbolo de prosperidad y crédito de la patria.

Es indispensable que el país quede bien convencido de la lealtad de nuestros procedimientos, y de que en lo relativo al contrato con el Señor Hastings, no existe nada, ni aún remotamente, censurable.

El temor expresado en la Manifestación de que me ocupo, de que podría funcionar el Banco *desde Londres, según sus reglamentos, fucra del alcance de la influencia nacional y del freno* *de nuestras leyes*, no tiene razón de ser, porque ello colidiría con el Código de Comercio, que previene que todos los bancos deben tener su domicilio en la República, y con el artículo 14 del Decreto de 4 de julio de 1864, aceptado expresamente por el contratista, y que dice así: "El Ejecutivo Nacional hará comprobar mensualmente, y cuando lo tenga por conveniente, por medio del Ministro de Fomento, ú otros de sus agentes, ó de las personas que tenga á bien designar, el estado del banco y sus sucursales, con vista de sus libros, cajas y carteras."

Todo lo expuesto comprobará al país que el Gobierno al celebrar el contrato con el proyectado banco, si se inspiró en el deseo de atender á necesidades públicas urgentes, no olvidó ninguna previsión en resguardo de los intereses nacionales permanentes; y ya que por las manifestaciones del comercio y de la prensa se ve que el país concuerda con el deseo expresado por el Gobierno, en el Mensaje antes enunciado, por propia convicción, é interpretando el sentimiento público recomendará al próximo Congreso la adición de un artículo á nuestro Pacto Fundamental, en que quede consignada la prohibición absoluta y por siempre de la creación del *papel moneda*, y de la circulación forzosa ú obligatoria de cualesquiera billetes. Así quedará conjurado todo peligro para lo futuro en tan grave particular.

Me agradaría, Señor Doctor, que publicase usted esta carta, junto con la Ley de Bancos y la Resolución del Ministerio de Fomento, fechada en 20 de septiembre de 1883*, á fin de restablecer la confianza pública tan indispensable, no sólo para nuestra buena marcha interior, sino para el sostenimiento del merecido crédito de que gozamos en el exterior, y de quitar pretextos, siquiera sean fútiles ó calumniosos, á los pocos enemigos del orden público.

Soy su amigo,

JOAQUÍN CRESPO.

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* Esta Ley lo mismo que la resolución ministerial de 1883 se publicaron en el Boletín de Noviembre, en inglés de página 296 á 300, y en castellano de página 300 á 304.

PROJECTED RAILWAY IN VENEZUELA.

Under date of November 15 Mr. E. L. Plumacher, Consul at Maracaibo, communicates to the Department of State the text of a contract entered into between the Government of Venezuela, and Francesco Galleti and others, for the construction of a railway from Coro to Sabaneta.

According to the terms of agreement, the contractors shall commence the work of construction within one year from date of contract (October 20, 1894), and the line shall be declared opened for public traffic within two years after that date.

The road will be single track, with a width between rails of 1 metre and 7 centimetres (3½ feet). The material used in the construction shall be of the best quality, and the work shall be done in accordance with the most scientific development of the day.

The grades are not to exceed 3 per cent, and the curves shall have a minimum radius of 75 metres.

The National Government cedes to the contractor each alternate allotment of land of 500 metres in length, and the same measure in breadth, lying on each side of the line throughout its entire length.

The line will extend from the city of Coro, in the State of Falcon, to Sabaneta, passing through Boraure, El Cardon and El Bresil, and will be 32 kilometres (19 miles, about) in length.

COSTA RICA.

The Government has extended for two years the free introduction of railroad material for the construction of branch lines which will serve for the development of the lands in the neighborhood of the Atlantic railroad.

A sailing license, and permission to fly the national flag, has been granted to the steamship Herbert, belonging to Messrs. Hoadley, Ingalls & Co., of Limon, Costa Rica. The steamer was built at Rocky Hill, Conn., in the United States.

A contract has been entered into between the Government and Mr. C. S. Tockelson, an American citizen, for the colonization of a large tract of first-class lands on the Atlantic coast, and the construction of means of communication by rail, cart, etc., in and to said lands.

The correspondence between Dr. Niederlein, charged with the arrangement of the first Commercial Museum of the United States, and Señor Calvo, Charge d'affairs of Costa Rica in Washington, referring to the splendid collection of the natural products of the latter country exhibited at Chicago, and subsequently presented by the Costa Rican Government to the city of Philadelphia, Pa., has been published.

In view of the high rate of foreign exchange, the Government, anxious to preserve the credit of the nation and to obviate the sacrifices entailed by the faithful compliance with its foreign debt obligations (the $500,000 amount of the yearly interest, having risen to the enormous sum of $1,250,000) has initiated an arrangement with the holders of Costa Rican bonds looking toward honorable adjustment favorable to all parties.

The periodical withdrawal from circulation of the Treasury notes still continues. Up to October 20 last, there had been destroyed $369,364 of said national currency, there remaining in circulation $450,855, which, however, will soon be withdrawn.

Several new telegraph offices have been established in remote localities of the Republic.

In order that no town may lack the resources of medical science, and to further spread sound, hygienic information, the Government has divided the country into medical circuits and appointed a professor of medicine in each of these circuits.

The annual report of Dr. Bansen, Director of the National Insane Asylum, shows that this institution is organized in the same manner as the first-class ones of the most advanced countries.

The reports of the progress made by the young men being educated abroad at the expense of the Government are very satisfactory.

Competition on a large scale is now being carried on among the several collegiate institutions of the country for the purpose of stimulating the students.

A Museum of Pedagogy has been established in San José, comprising kindergarten, primary, secondary, normal, university, professional (technical), fine arts (music, drawing, painting) instruction. Each department will show the organization and system of management in all civilized countries of the institutions belonging to it, the plan and curriculum of studies, text-books, methods of instruction, furniture, scientific apparatus, buildings (plans and models), specimens of work done by the scholars. The idea has received the warmest greeting everywhere; the Museum prospers and gives promise of great success.

A new line of steamers has been established between Mobile, Ala., and Puerto Limón, Costa Rica

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Brazilian Government has decided to discontinue the quarantine station at the Island of Fernando do Noronha, and establish a similar station at Tamandaré on the main land in the same latitude as this island.

The reason assigned for this action is, that in addition to Fernando do Noronha being a penal settlement, the scarcity of water renders its condemnation for this purpose desirable.

It is understood that the construction of the lazareto at Tamandaré is progressing.

This action on the part of the Government will render the long and expensive voyage to Ilha Grande unnecessary for vessels bound to the northern ports of Brazil.

From information received from Rio de Janeiro, it is learned that by recent action of the Congress of Brazil vessels carrying foreign flags will be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of that country for a period of two years. After the expiration of that time this right will be restricted to Brazilian vessels.

Recent advices from Caracas are to the effect that the discoveries of petroleum in Venezuela are developing most favorably.

An analysis of crude petroleum taken from one of the wells lately discovered by Engineer Dacowitch assays as follows:

	Per cent.
Ether, gasoline, naptha	12.5
Benzine	3.5
Kerosene	48
Lubricating oil.	27
Residuum	9

This well at present yields a daily output of 4,000 gallons, and it is believed a much larger yield will be obtained when it is sunk to lower petroleum-bearing strata.

The Minister of Finance of Venezuela has announced a decree removing the prohibition of the admission of chewing tobacco into that country. All kinds of chewing tobacco are now admitted under the seventh class.

The Republic of Honduras has adopted the gold dollar of the United States as its standard coin.

The present currency of Honduras was demonetized October 15, 1894, and the demonetized coin will now be redeemed at the rate of $1.50 of the new currency.

The joint commission of engineers appointed by Chile and the Argentine Republic to locate the line of demarcation between the two countries in the Patagonian province, resumed work in the early part of the current month. It is thought the work will be finished during the present season of warm weather in the Southern Hemisphere and the question finally disposed of.

The long pending boundary question between Paraguay and Bolivia has been at last settled.

By treaty agreement between the two countries Bolivia acquires territory which gives her an outlet along the right bank of the Paraguay River for a distance of about twenty leagues.

The estimates given below of the coffee crop of the world for the current year are taken from the *Mexican Financier* of December 1, 1894:

"Of the 8,000,000 sacks which make up the Brazilian coffee crop this year, 3,400,000 are from the State of Rio de Janeiro, 3,700,000 from the State of San Paulo, 350,000 from the State of Bahia, and 550,000 from the States of Espirito Santo and Ceará. The crops of other countries are stated to be, Mexico, Costa Rica and Central America generally, 1,500,000 bags; Venezuela, 800,000; Porto Rico, 150,000; Java and the Dutch East Indies, 1,000,000; Ceylon, Manila and other East Indies, 320,000, and Africa, 230,000—making a total crop for the year of about 12,000,000 bags, against a total estimated consumption of about 10,500,000 bags.

Mr. Leon Jastremski, Consul at Callao, under date of November 12, advises the Department of State as follows:

> On the 6th inst. a decree was issued providing for the stamping of commercial and legal documents and paper of well-nigh every description, all the way from 2 centuras to 100 soles.
>
> Various penalties are imposed for non-compliance with said decree.
>
> Another decree of the same date doubles the duty on all alcohols, wines and liquors of foreign production imported into the Republic after January 1, 1895.
>
> The imposing of these additional taxes is for the purpose of raising the funds required for carrying on military operations against the revolutionists.

The President of Peru has announced that in order to meet the financial necessities of the country an additional tax shall be levied on all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes sold in the Republic.

The duty on all kinds of tobacco imported from the United

States will be $1.00 per kilogramme (2.20 pounds); cigars, $3.50 per kilogramme; cigarettes made of tobacco from the United States, $50.00 per 1,000 packages; foreign tobacco for chewing, snuff, cut and fibred tobacco ready for use, per kilogramme, $1.50.

This law goes into effect January 1, 1895.

Reliable information from Cuba is to the effect that under the favorable weather conditions that have existed on the island the yield of sugar per acre from the cane crop will be very large.

The scarcity of money and the high price paid for labor throughout the cane-growing region it is thought will materially reduce the acreage, thus making the output of sugar no greater than that of last year.

By a recent decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Panama, the ordinance of July 2, 1894 imposing an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on goods entered at the port of Colon and Panama, has been declared unconstitutional.

Hereafter goods entering at these ports will not be required to pay this additional duty.

It is not thought the Supreme Court of the Republic of Colombia will interfere with this decision.

The premium on American gold prevailing in Haiti at the present time is 20 per cent. This high rate of exchange is attributed to the fact that an unusually large coffee crop is just now being put on the market, and large sums of money are needed to move it.

At the last session of the Congress of Ecuador a law was passed, dated August 18, 1894, imposing a tax of 5 cents per quintal (100 lbs.) on all sugars sold in the Republic, whether domestic or imported from abroad; also an import tax of 2 per cent on foreign liquors.

These duties are imposed for the benefit of certain charities.

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

JANUARY, 1895.

TARIFF ACT OF AUGUST 28, 1894.

The following is a schedule in Spanish and Portuguese of the free and dutiable articles, with the duties thereon, under the tariff enacted by the Congress of the United States in August last, and taking effect on the 28th of that month:

NUEVO ARANCEL DE ADUANAS

DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

EN FUERZA DESDE EL 28 DE AGOSTO DE 1894.

El Senado y la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos de América, reunidos en Congreso, han acordado que á partir del 1° de Agosto de 1894, si otra cosa no se dispone en esta Ley, se perciban y paguen por todos los artículos importados del Extranjero ó retirados para el consumo, que se especifican en los adjuntos cuadros, los derechos que en ellos se ordenan.

CUADRO A.—*Productos químicos, aceites y pinturas.*

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*		Derechos. Doll. cents.
	Ácidos:		
1	Ácido acético ó piroleñoso	ad val.	20 por ciento
2	— bórico	libra	... 03
3	— crómico	íd.	... 04
4	— cítrico	ad val.	25 por ciento
5	— tánico ó tanino	libra	... 60
6	— tártrico	ad val.	20 por ciento
7	Alcoholes perfumados, con inclusión del agua de Colonia y otras aguas de tocador, así como las preparaciones á base de alcohol no especialmente expresadas	galón	2 00
		y ad val.	50 por ciento
8	Alúmina, alumbre, tortas de ídem, alumbre de patente, sulfato de alúmina, tortas de alúmina y alumbre cristalizado ó molido	libra	... 004-10
8½	Amoniaco: carbonato	ad val.	20 por ciento
	— clorhidrato ó sal amoníaco	íd.	10 por ciento
	— sulfato	íd.	20 por ciento
9	Betún de todas clases	íd.	20 por ciento
	Carbón de huesos (negro animal), para decolorar los azúcares	íd.	20 por ciento
10	Bórax bruto ó borato de sosa	libra	... 02
	Borato de cal	íd.	... 01½
	Bórax refinado	íd.	... 02
10½	Alcanfor refinado	ad val.	10 per ciento
11	Creta preparada, precipitada, francesa y encarnada, y todos los demás preparados de creta no especificados	ad val.	20 por ciento
12	Hidrato de cloral (*chloral hydrate*)	íd.	25 por ciento
13	Cloroformo	libra	... 25
	Productos derivados del alquitrán de hulla:		
14	Todos los colores ó tintes derivados del alquitrán de hulla, sea cualquiera el nombre con que se les conozca, no especialmente expresados...	ad val.	25 por ciento
14½	Oxido de cobalto	libra	... 25
15	Colodio y los compuestos de piroxilina, sea cualquiera el nombre con que se les conozca	libra	... 40
	— en láminas ú hojas, pero no en artículos elaborados	íd.	... 50

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	— en artículos total ó parcialmente concluidos. ad val.	45 por ciento
16	Colorantes para el aguardiente, vino, cerveza ú otros licores.......... ad val.	50 por ciento
16½	Drogas, tales como : cortezas, habas, bayas, bálsamos, retoños, bulbos y raíces bulbosas y excrecencias, frutas, flores, fibras secas é insectos desecados; semillas, gomas y gomo-resinas, yerbas, hojas, líquenes, musgos, nueces, raices y tallos, especias, vegetales, semillas aromáticas (no de hortaliza), semillas de carácter nocivo, yerbas silvestres, maderas, especialmente empleadas en la tintura; todos estos productos cuando no sean sustancias comestibles, pero sí avaloradas por el refino ó molido ó por otra manipulación cualquiera, no especificados....... ad val.	10 por ciento
17	Éter sulfúrico.......... libra	.. 40
	Espíritu de éter nítrico.......... íd.	.. 25
	Éteres, aceites ó esencias de frutas.......... íd.	2 00
	Éteres de todas clases, no especificados.......... íd.	1 00
18	Extractos y cocimientos de campeche y de otros palos tintóreos, extracto de zumaque y de cortezas usadas comunmente para teñir ó curtir, no especificados, incluso el extracto de cortezas de abeto del Canadá.......... ad val.	10 por ciento
19	Gelatina, cola común y de pescado, y vejigas de pescado preparados.......... íd.	25 por ciento
20	Glicerina : cruda no purificada.......... libra	... 01
	— purificada.......... íd.	.. 03
21	Tinta y polvos para hacerla; tinta de imprenta, y todas las demás tintas no especificadas. ad val.	25 por ciento
22	Iodoformo.......... libra	1 00
23	Extracto de regaliz en pasta, barritas ú otros formas.......... íd.	... 05
24	Magnesia : carbonato medicinal.......... íd.	... 03
	— calcinada.......... íd.	... 07
	— sulfato ó sal de Epsom.......... íd.	... 00 1-5
25	Morfina y todas las sales de la misma .... onza	... 50
	Aceites:	
26	Aceite de alizarina (*alizarine assistant*) ó aceite soluble ú oleato de sosa, ó aceite rojo de Tur-	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	quía..ad val.	30 por ciento
27	— de ricino ....galón	... 35
28	— de hígado de bacalao...............................ad val.	20 por ciento
29	— de linaza y de adormidera, crudo hervido ú oxidado..................................galón de 7½ lib.	... 20
30	— de patatas ó alcohol amílico....... ......ad val.	10 por ciento
31	— de cañamón y de colza..............................galón	... 10
32	— de olivas, proprio para la alimentación.....íd.	... 35
33	— de menta...ad val.	25 por ciento
34	— de foca, de arenque, de ballena y otros pescados no especificados ....íd.	25 por ciento
35	Extracto acuoso de opio, para usos medicinales, y su tintura, como láudano, y todos los demás preparados líquidos de opio no especificados... ad val.	20 por ciento
36	Opio que contenga ménos de 9 por ciento de morfina, y el preparado para fumar...............libra	6 00
	El preparado para fumar y demás compuestos de opio depositados en la Aduana no se retirarán de los mismos sin haber satisfecho los derechos, y estos no podrán ser bonificados.	
	Colores y barnices:	
37	Sulfato de barita, manufacturado ....tonelada	3 00
38	Azules, tales como el berlinés, prúsico, chino y todos los demás que contengan cianuro de hierro, secos ó molidos en aceite ....libra	... 06
	— en pasta ó mezclados con agua. Adeudarán según el peso de la materia seca que contengan libra	... 06
39	Blanco fijo, ó sulfato artificial de barita, y blanco de satén ó sulfato de cal artificial ....ad val.	25 por ciento
40	Negro de hueso de marfil ó vegetal, de cualquiera clase que sea, incluso el negro animal y el negro de humo, secos ó molidos en aceite ó agua...ad val.	20 por ciento
41	Amarillo y verde de cromo, y todos los demás colores de cromo en que entren el plomo y el bicromato de potasa ó sosa, secos, molidos ó mezclados con aceite ó bien en pasta ó mezclados con agua. Adeudarán según el peso de la materia seca que contengan ....libra	... 03
42	Ocre y tierras ocrosas, Siena, y tierras de Siena,	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	sombra y tierras de sombra, molidas en aceite ... libra	... 01 ¼
43	Azul Ultramar, seco, en pasta ó mezclado con agua, y el azul preparado para lavar, que contenga ultramar ... libra	... 03
44	Barnices, inclusa la laca del Japón ... ad val.	25 por ciento
	— á base de alcohol, por el alcohol que contengan, derecho adicional de ... galón	1 32
45	Bermellón y demás colores que contengan mercurio, secos ó molidos en aceite ó agua ... ad val.	20 por ciento
	Bermellón que no contenga mercurio pero hecho con plomo ó que contenga plomo ... libra	... 06
46	Blanco de cal y de París: secos ... íd.	... 00 ¼
	— molidos en aceite, ó mástico ... íd.	... 00 ½
47	Oxido de zinc y pinturas blancas que contengan zinc, secas ó molidas en aceite ... íd.	... 01
48	Todos los demás colores, ya sean secos ó mezclados, molidos en agua ó aceite ú otras soluciones, inclusos todos los colores en tubos, las lacas, los pasteles, el azul dicho *azur* y el vidriado (*frostings*), no especialmente expresados ... ad val.	25 por ciento
	Compuestos de plomo:	
49	Acetato de plomo: blanco ... libra	... 02 ¾
	— moreno ... íd.	... 01 ¾
	Litargirio ... íd.	... 01 ½
50	Nitrato de plomo ... íd.	... 01 ½
51	Amarillo mineral ... íd.	... 01 ¾
	Minio (rojo de plomo) ... íd.	... 01 ½
52	Blanco de plomo y pintura blanca que contenga plomo, secos, en pasta ó molidos ó mezclados con aceite ... libra	... 01 ½
53	Fósforo ... íd.	... 15
	Potasa:	
54	Bicromato y cromato ... ad val.	25 por ciento
55	Hidriodato, iodito y iodato de potasa ... libra	... 25
56	Nitrato de potasa ó salitre refinado ... íd.	... 00 ½
57	Prusiato de potasa rojo ó amarillo ... ad val.	25 por ciento
	Preparados:	
58	Todos los preparados medicinales, inclusos los derivados del alquitrán de hulla, así como los de	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	patente á base de alcohol ó en cuya preparación entre el alcohol, no especificados......libra	... 50
	Sin embargo, este derecho no podrá ser inferior á 25 por ciento ad val.	
59	Todos los preparados medicinales no especificados..ad val.	25 por ciento
59½	Verde de París y púrpura de Londres...........íd.	12 ½ por c
60	Productos ó preparados conocidos con los nombres de álcalis, alcaloides, aceites destilados, aceites esenciales, aceites obtenidos por la presión ó la fusión y todas las combinaciones de estos productos, así como todos los compuestos químicos y sales, no especificadas....................ad val.	25 por ciento
61	Preparados destinados al tratamiento del cabello, la boca, los dientes ó la piel, tales como cosméticos, dentífricos, pastas, pomadas, polvos y todos los demás preparados de tocador y perfumería, no especificados......................ad val.	40 por ciento
62	Santonina y todas sus sales que contengan 80 por ciento de santonina por lo menos.... ....libra	1 00
	Jabón:	
63	Jabón : de Castilla....................................ad val.	20 por ciento
	— de fantasía, perfumado, y todos los jabones de tocador y medicinales ó que contengan un medicamento cualquiera....... ....ad val.	35 por ciento
	— Los demás, no especificados.....................íd.	10 por ciento
	Sosa:	
64	Bicarbonato de sosa ó "*saleratus*"...............libra	... 00 ½
65	Hidrato de sosa ó sosa cáustica.....................íd.	... 00 ½
66	Bicromato y cromato de sosa.................ad val.	25 por ciento
67	Sal de sosa ó cristales de sosa.....................libra	... 00 ⅛
	Cenizas de sosa................................ ....íd.	... 00 ¼
68	Silicato de sosa ú otros silicatos alcalinos........íd.	... 00 ⅜
69	Esponjas, musgo marino ó de Islandia......ad val.	10 por ciento
70	Estricnina y sus sales....................................onza	... 30
71	Azufre refinado, sublimado ó flor de azufre..ad val.	20 por ciento
72	Zumaque molido..íd.	10 por ciento
73	Crémor tártaro y tartaro de patente...............íd.	20 por ciento
74	Cristales de tártaro y de heces de vino, refinados en parte...íd.	20 por ciento

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
75	Tartrato de sosa y de potasa, ó sal de la Rochela......libra	... 02
	CUADRO B.—*Tierras, cerámica y cristalería.*	
	Ladrillos y tejas:	
76	Ladrillos : sin barniz, esmalte, adornos ni ninguna clase de decorado......ad val.	25 por ciento
	— barnizados, esmaltados, adornados ó decorados......íd.	30 por ciento
77	— refractarios (*magnesic fire brick*)......tonelada	1 00
78	Tejas y baldosas : sencillas, sin barnizar, adornar, pintar, esmaltar, vitrificar ni decorar......ad val.	25 por ciento
	— adornadas, barnizadas, pintadas, esmaltadas, vitrificadas ó decoradas, inclusas las baldosas encáusticas......ad val.	40 por ciento
	Cemento, cal y yeso:	
79	Cemento romano, de Portland y todo cemento hidráulico : en barricas, sacos ú otros embalajes, con inclusión del peso de estos......100 libras	... 08
	— á granel......íd.	... 07
	Los demás cementos......ad val.	10 por ciento
80	Cal, con inclusión del peso del barril ó embalaje 100 libras	... 05
81	Yeso de París ó gipso : molido......tonelada	1 00
	— calcinado......íd.	1 25
	Arcillas ó tierras:	
82	Arcillas ó tierras : en bruto ó sin elaborar, no especificadas......íd.	1 00
	— elaboradas ó manufacturadas, no especificadas......íd.	2 00
	— para hacer porcelana, ó sea el kaolín......íd	2 00
	Manufacturas de barro y porcelana:	
83	Manufacturas ordinarias de barro, amarillas ú obscuras, lisas ó con relieves, artículos de grés ordinario y crisoles, sin decorar de una manera cualquiera......ad val.	20 por ciento
84	Loza, porcelana, asperón fino (*parian*), bizcocho, artefactos de barro, grés y alfarería, con inclu-	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	sión de placas, ornamentos, juguetes, *bibelots*, jarrones y estatuitas, blancos, sin adornos ni decorado alguno..ad val.	30 por ciento
85	Los mismos, pintados, matizados, esmaltados, estampados, dorados ó decorados de cualquiera otra manera..ad val.	35 por ciento
86	Todos los demás artefactos de barro ó de una sustancia mineral cualquiera, con inclusión de los remates de lava para quemadores de gas, no especifiados, adornados de cualquiera manera ad val.	40 por ciento
	Los mismos, sin adornar..íd.	30 por ciento
87	Retortas de gas..id.	20 por ciento
	Vidrio y sus manufacturas:	
88	Botellas verdes y de colores, moldeadas ó prensadas, inclusas las de cristal ó semi-cristal, de más de una pinta de cabida, damajuanas y bombonas (con ó sin funda), llenas ó vacías, ya adeude ó no derechos su contenido, y demás manufacturas de vidrio verde ó coloreado, cristal ó semi-cristal, moldeadas ó prensadas, no especificadas..libra	... 00 ¾
	Frascos de vidrio verde ó coloreado, moldeados ó prensados, inclusos los de cristal ó semi-cristal:	
	— que no contengan más de una pinta ni menos de ¼ de pinta..libra	... 01 ⅛
	— de menos de ¼ de pinta..gruesa	... 40
	Todas las demás manufacturas de vidrio liso, verde ó coloreado, moldeadas ó prensadas, inclusas las de cristal ó semi-cristal.........ad val	40 por ciento
89	Todas las manufacturas de vidrio, talladas, grabadas, pintadas, coloreadas, estampadas, matizadas, decoradas, plateadas ó doradas, con exclusión del cristal plano azogado ó lunas para espejos..ad val	40 por ciento
90	Botellas, garrafas ú otras vasijas de vidrio, de todas clases, talladas, grabadas, pintadas, coloreadas, estampadas, matizadas, grabadas al agua fuerte ó adornadas ó decoradas de cualquiera otra manera, á excepción de los articulos similares que tengan simplemente el	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	gollete y el tapón esmerilados, no especificados, inclusa la cristalería opaca ó imitación de porcelana ad val	40 por ciento
	Si están llenas, adeudarán derechos aparte de los que corresponden al contenido como si estuviesen vacías, si no se preceptúa otra cosa.	
91	Vidrio para vidrieras en cilindros, *crown glass* y vidrio ordinario para vidrieras, sin pulimentar:	
	— que no excedan de 10x15 pulgadas de superficie libra	0 01
	— de mayor dimensión, sin exceder de 16x24 pulgadas de superficíe íd	.. 01¼
	— de mayor dimensión, sin exceder de 24x30 pulgadas de superficie íd	... 01¾
	— de mayor dimensión, sin exceder de 24x36 pulgadas de superficie íd	.. 02
	— de mayor dimensión íd.	... 02⅛
	Sin embargo, el vidrio para vidrieras, en cilindros, el *crown glass* y el vidrio ordinario para vidrieras, sin pulimentar, importados en cajas, deberán tener 50 piés cuadrados en cada caja (teniéndose en cuenta, en tanto como sea posible, las dimensiones del vidrio), y se aforarán por el peso real del vidrio.	
92	Vidrio para vidrieras, en cilindros, y *crown glass*, pulimentados:	
	— que no excedan de 16x24 pulgadas de superficie pié cuadrado	... 02½
	— de mayor dimensión, sin exceder de 24x30 pulgadas de superficie íd.	... 04
	— de mayor dimensión sin exceder de 24x60 pulgadas de superficie íd.	... 15
	— de mayor dimensión íd.	.. 20
93	Cristales planos acanalados, cilindrados ó en bruto, á excepción del *crown glass* y del cristal para vidrieras ordinario ó en cilindros:	
	— que no excedan de 16x24 pulgadas de superficie pié cuadrado	.. 00¾
	de mayor dimensión, sin exceder de 24x30 pulgadas de superficie íd.	.. 01
	— de mayor dimensión íd.	.. 01½
	Todos los cristales planos acanalados, cilindrados ó en bruto, que pesen más de 100 libras	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	por 100 piés cuadrados, adeudarán un derecho adicional por el exceso, con arreglo á las bases precedentes. Entiéndase, sin embargo, que si estos cristales son pulimentados, suavizados, esmerilados ú opacos, adeudarán los mismos derechos que los colados, pulimentados y sin azogar.	
94	Cristales planos colados y pulimentados, estén ó no acabados y sin azogar:	
	— que no excedan de 16x24 pulgadas de superficie.................................pié cuadrado	.. 05
	— de mayor dimensión, sin exceder de 24x30 pulgadas de superficie...............................íd.	.. 08
	— de mayor dimensión, sin exceder de 24x60 pulgadas de superficie...............................íd.	.. 22½
	— de mayor dimensión...................................íd.	.. 35
95	Cristales planos colados, pulimentados y azogados, inclusas las lunas para espejos:	
	— de mas de 144 pulgadas cuadradas, sin exceder de 16x24 pulgadas de superficie.....................................pié cuadrado	... 06
	— de mayor dimensión, sin exceder de 24x30 pulgadas de superficie..............................íd.	... 10
	— de mayor dimensión, sin exceder de 24x60 pulgadas de superficie...........pié cuadrado	.. 23
	— de mayor dimensión.............................íd.	.. 38
96	Las lunas para espejos ó cristales planos azogados, con marco, no adeudarán menores derechos que los señalados para dichos cristales sin marco, abonando por los marcos el derecho que les corresponda separadamente.	
97	Los cristales planos colados, pulimentados, azogados ó sin azogar, el vidrio en cilindros, el *crown glass* y el vidrio ordinario para vidrieras, curvados, despulimentados, opacos, escarchados, esmerilados, esmaltados, biselados, grabados al agua fuerte ó de otro modo, en relieve, teñidos, matizados, coloreados, pintados ó adornados ó decorados de otra manera cualquiera, adeudarán sobre los derechos ordinarios..ad val.	10 por ciento.
98	Lentes de todas clases, inclusas las usadas para	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	estrabismo, gemelos y demás instrumentos de óptica, inclusas sus monturas ....ad val.	40 por ciento
99	Cuentas de vidrio, sueltas, en sartas ó en cartones..ad val.	10 por ciento
100	Lentes de vidrio ó de cristal de roca, estén ó no enteramente concluidas.........................ad val.	35 por ciento
101	Esmalte fusible y vidrios para linternas mágicas..ad val.	25 por ciento
102	Toda clase de cristales matizados ó pintados, para vidrieras, y sus partes sueltas, espejos cuyas dimensiones no excedan de 144 pulgadas cuadradas, con ó sin marco ó caja, así como todos los demás articulos de vidrio en los cuales esta última materia constituya la parte de más valor, no especificados..............ad val.	35 por ciento
	Mármol, piedras y sus manufacturas:	
103	Mármol de todas clases en bloques, en bruto ó simplemente escuadrado.................pié cúbico	.. 50
104	Mármol, aserrado, preparado ó en otra forma, con inclusión de las tablas, mosaicos y losas para pavimento..............................pié cúbico (No pudiendo computarse á cada tabla ó losa ménos de una pulgada de grueso)	... 85
105	Manufacturas de mármol, onix ó alabastro, no especificados ....ad val.	45 por ciento
	Piedras:	
105½	Piedras de talla, granito, grés, caliza y demás para construcción ó monumentos, excepto el mármol, sin labrar ni preparar, no especificadas...pié cúbico	.. 07
106	Las mismas del número anterior, no especificadas, cortadas, talladas ó pulimentadas..ad val.	30 por ciento
107	Piedras de afilar, estén ó no concluidas..........íd.	10 por ciento
	Pizarra:	
108	Pizarras, jambas de chimenea de pizarra, frentes de ídem, losas para mesas y todas las demás manufacturas de pizarra no especificadas.ad val.	20 por ciento
109	Pizarras para tejados .... íd.	20 por ciento

CUADRO C.—*Metales y sus Manufacturas.*

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	Hierro y acero:	
109½	Minerales de hierro, incluso el mineral de hierro manganífero, así como las escorias ó resíduos de las piritas calcinadas....................tonelada	... 40
110	Hierro en lingotes, goas, hierro especular ó *Spiegeleisen*, ferromanganeso, ferrosilicio, y desperdicios ó sobrantes de fundición, de hierro forjado ó de acero..............................tonelada	4 00
	Sólo se considerarán como sobrantes de hierro ó acero los desechos ó desperdicios de hierro y acero que no puedan servir más que para ser fundidos de nuevo.	
111	Hierro redondo, en cabilla y varilla, de menos de 7-16 de pulgada de díametro, y barras ú otras piezas de hierro laminado, no especificados......................................libra	... 00 8-10.
	Sin embargo, todo hierro en placas, tochos, bloques ú otras formas menos perfeccionadas que el hierro en barras y más acabadas que el hierro en lingotes, excepto las piezas de fundición, adeudará un derecho de 5-10 de cent por libra; igualmente todo hierro en barras, tochos, trozos ú otras formas ó tamaños, en cuya preparación se emplee como combustible el carbón de leña, adeudará un derecho de 12 doll. por tonelada.	
112	Hierro en barras, ya sea batido ó laminado, con inclusión de barras planas que no tengan menos de una pulgada de ancho y ⅜ de pulgada de grueso................................libra	... 00 6-10
	Hierro redondo que no baje de ¾ de pulgada de diámetro, y cuadrado que no baje de ¾ de pulgada de lado.............................libra	... 00 6-10
	Hierro plano de menos de una pulgada de ancho ó ménos de ⅜ de pulgada de grueso; hierro redondo, de menos de ¾ de pulgada de diámetro, no bajando este de 7-16 de pulgada, y cuadrado de menos de ¾ de pulgada de lado ....libra	... 00 6-10
113	Vigas, bridas, tirantes, piezas de ángulo, canalones, barras de carretero (*car truck channels*),	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	T T, columnas y postes ó secciones de los mismos, barrotes ó viguetas para cubiertas de buques y otras formas para construcciones, tanto de hierro como de acero, ya sean planas, agujereadas ó preparadas para su uso respectivo … libra	… 00 6-10
114	Planchas de hierro ó acero para calderas ú otros usos (excepto las hojas para sierras que más adelante se expresarán), que tengan por lo menos el grueso del alambre número 10, recortadas ó sin recortar, y hierro ó acero para cañones de fusil, recortado ó laminado en canales, avaluados en:	
	— 1 cent ó menos por libra … libra	… 00 5-10
	— más de 1 sin exceder de 1½ cent por libra … íd.	… 00 6-10
	— más de 1½ sin exceder de 4 cents por libra … ad val.	30 por ciento
	— más de 4 cents por libra … íd.	25 por ciento
	Toda plancha de hierro ó acero más delgada que el núm. 10 del calibrador adeudará como hierro ó acero en hojas.	
115	Hierro ó acero forjados solos ó en combinación, de cualquier forma ó en cualquier grado de elaboración en que se encuentren, no especificados … libra	… 01½
	El hierro y el acero forjados, solos ó combinados, preparados por cualquier procedimiento, no adeudarán en ningún caso menos de 35 por ciento ad val.	
116	Hierro ó acero en flejes, cintas ó rollos, no especificado … ad val.	30 por ciento
117	Barras, carriles de hierro ó acero ó con parte de acero, carriles de T y carriles planos de hierro ó acero taladrados … libra	… 00 7-20
118	Hojas de hierro ó acero común ó negro, con inclusión de todo hierro ó acero conocido en el comercio con la denominación de *black taggers iron or steel* común ó negro, y el hierro ó acero para cañones de fusiles, avaluados en 3 cents por libra para abajo:	
	— de ménos grueso que el núm. 10 y no bajando del grueso del alambre núm. 20 … libra	… 00 7-10
	— de ménos grueso que el núm. 20, no bajando	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	del grueso del número 25 .... íd.	... 00 8-10
	— más delgadas que el núm. 25 .... íd.	... 01 1-10
	— estriadas ú onduladas .... íd.	... 01 1-10
	Todo hierro ó acero en hojas, común ó negro, cuyo grueso no sea inferior al del alambre núm. 10, adeudará como hierro ó acero en planchas.	
119	Todo hierro ó acero en hojas ó planchas, en flejes, cintas ó rollos á excepción del que en el comercio se conoce con la denominación de hoja de lata brillante, mate, *taggers tin*, especificado más adelante, galvanizado ó recubierto de una capa de zinc, peltre ú otro metal, ó de una aleación de los mismos, adeudará ¼ de cent por libra sobre los derechos marcados en el número anterior para las clases respectivas de la hoja de hierro ó acero común ó negro, ó sobre el hierro ó acero llamados *taggers iron ó steel*, según su calibre ó forma.	
120	Hierro ó acero en hojas, pulimentado, alisado ó abrillantado, cualquiera que sea su denominación .... libra	... 01 ¾
	El hierro ó acero en placas ú hojas, así como el hierro ó acero llamados *taggers iron or steel*, cualquiera que sea su denominación (excepto los pulimentados, alisados ó abrillantados, ya especificados), que hayan sido corroidos ó limpiados por medio de un ácido ó por cualquier otro procedimiento ó material, que hayan sido batidos en frío, solamente suavizados, pero no pulimentados, adeudarán ⅛ de cent por libra, más que el hierro ó acero común ó negro en hojas ó el llamado *taggers iron ó steel*.	
121	Hojas ó placas de hierro ó acero, ó hierro ó acero (*taggers iron or steel*) recubiertas de una capa de estaño ó plomo, ó con una aleación de que formen parte estos metales ó alguno de ellos, por la inmersión ú otro procedimiente, conocidas en el comercio bajo la denominación de hoja de lata brillante, mate ó *taggers tin* .... libra	... 01 1-5
	El derecho reducido fijado en esta partida se aplicará á partir del 1° de Octubre de 1894. El derecho aplicable á los objetos no expresados,	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	fabricados en todo ó en parte de hoja de lata brillante ó mate ó de hojas ó placas de hierro ó de acero, expresadas en la presente partida, ó en los cuales la tal materia constituya el elemente de principal valor, no podrá ser inferior al establecido para las indicadas materias de que el objeto se halle compuesto principalmente.	
122	Lingotes de acero, lingotes dentados, bloques ó lupias (*slabs*), cualquiera que sea el procedimiento por que estén fabricados; cuños ó matrices; tochos y barras; barras de ángulo ó biseladas; árboles de transmisión para buques de vapor, de manivela ú otros; transmisiones; ejes de unión ó de manivela; bielas y émbolos; moldes obtenidos por presión, recorte ó estampación; placas para sierras total ó parcialmente elaboradas; moldes de forja ó acero para estampar, moldes para cañones de fusil, no en barras; aleaciones usadas en sustitución del acero en la fabricación de herramientas; toda clase de formas y fundiciones de acero moldeadas en arena seca, en marga ó en hierro fundido; hojas y placas no especificadas; acero de todas clases y formas no expresadas: todos estos articulos avaluados en:	
	— 1 cent por libra ó menos........................libra	... 00 3-10
	— más de 1 sin exceder de 1 4-10 de cent la libra íd	... 00 4-10
	— íd. 1 4-10 íd. 1 8-10 íd. íd.	... 00 6-10
	— íd. 1 8-10 íd. 2 2-10 íd. íd.	... 00 7-10
	— íd. 2 2-10 íd. 3 cents la libra.......íd.	... 00 9-10
	— íd. 3 íd. 4 íd. ....íd.	... 01 2-10
	— íd. 4 íd. 7 íd. ....íd.	... 01 3-10
	— íd. 7 íd. 10 íd. ....íd.	... 01 9-10
	— íd. 10 íd. 13 íd. ....íd.	... 02 4-10
	— íd. 13 íd. 16 íd. ....íd.	... 02 8-10
	— íd. 16 cents la libra.................................íd.	... 04 7-10
	Alambre:	
123	Varillas para la fabricación del alambre, para remaches, tornillos, cercas ú otros usos, ya sean redondas, ovaladas, planas, cuadradas ó de cualquier otra forma, inclusas las de hacer clavos, en rollos ó de otra manera, avaluadas en:	
	— 4 cents ó menos por libra.........................libra	... 00 4-10

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	— más de 4 cents por libra..........................íd.	... 00 ¾
	Toda varilla redonda de hierro ó acero, cuyo diámetro sea inferior al número 6 del calibrador del alambre de hierro, se clasificará y adeudará como alambre.	
124	Alambre redondo de hierro ó acero de cualquier diámetro:	
	— no inferior al n° 13 del calibrador.........libra	... 01 ¼
	— inferior al n° 13, pero no al n° 16..............íd.	... 01 ½
	— inferior al n° 16 ....íd.	... 02
	Todos los demás alambres de hiero ó de acero y los alambres ó cintas de acero vulgarmente conocidos con el nombre de cintas ó alambres para miriñaques, para corsés, para mechas, para agujas, para cuerdas de piano y para relojes de todas clases, así como todos los demás alambres de acero, estén ó no pulimentados, en rollos ó tendidos, cortados en longitudes determinadas y estirados á la hilera en frío, incluso el alambre para sombreros; alambre plano de acero ú hoja de acero cortada en tiras, estén ó no recubiertos de algodón, seda ú otras materias ó de metal; todos estos artículos, cualquiera que sea su forma ó mano de obra, avaluados en más de 4 cents la libra.........................ad. val.	40 por ciento
	Sin embargo, los artículos fabricados con alambre de hierro ó de acero adeudarán, además del derecho más elevado señalado al alambre empleado en su fabricación, un derecho adicional de 1 cent por libra.	
	Disposiciones generales:	
125	No se hará bonificación ni rebaja de derechos por daño ó pérdida total ó parcial ocasionados por oxidación ó decoloración del hierro ó acero ó de cualquier manufactura de que estos metales sean único ó parcial componente.	
	Manufacturas de hierro y acero:	
126	Anclas ó partes de anclas de hierro ó acero, hierros y manivelas de hierro forjado para fábricas, hierro forjado para buques, y piezas forjadas de hierro ó de acero ó de ambos metales com-	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	binados para buques, máquinas de vapor y locomotoras, así como sus piezas sueltas....libra	... 01 2-10
127	Ejes ó partes de ejes, barras para ejes, bosquejos de ejes y partes forjadas para los mismos, de hierro ó acero, sea cualquiera el grado de elaboración ....libra	... 01 ½
	Si los ejes de hierro ó acero se importan ajustados á las ruedas ó partes de estas, también de hierro ó acero, adeudarán iguales derechos que las ruedas á que van unidos	
128	Yunques de hierro ó acero ó de ambos metales combinados, por cualquier procedimiento que estén hechos y sea cualquiera el grado de elaboración libra	... 1 ¾
129	Martillos y mazos de herrero, herramientas para tender carriles, llaves y palancas, de hierro ó acero ....libra	... 01 ½
130	Tubos de todas clases, inclusos los usados para calderas, cañones de chimenea y tirantes para calderas, de hierro forjado ó acero........ad val.	25 por ciento
131	Pernos, con ó sin paso de rosca ó tuerca, bosquejos de pernos y bisagras concluídas ó sin concluir, de hierro ó acero...............................libra	... 01 ½
132	Guarniciones de cardas, hechas de alambre de acero templado...............................pié cuadrado	... 40
—	Las demás..íd.	... 20
133	Tubería de fundición de todas clases..............libra	... 00 6-10
134	Vasijas, fuentes, placas para estufas, morrillos, planchas comunes, de sastre y de sombrerero, de hierro fundido, y piezas de fundición no especificadas..libra	... 00 8-10
135	Objetos moldeados de hierro maleable no especificados..íd.	... 00 9-10
136	Utensilios huecos de fundición, barnizados, estañados ó con un baño cualquiera.........................íd.	... 02
137	Cadenas de todas clases, de hierro ó acero.ad val.	30 por ciento
	Cuchillería:	
138	Cortaplumas, navajas de bolsillo ó raspadores de todas clases, avaluados en :	
—	30 cents por docena ó en menos...........ad val.	25 por ciento
—	más de 30 sin exceder de 50 cents por docena...docena	... 12

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	— más de 50 cents sin exceder de 1 dollar por docena..........íd.	... 25
	— más de 1 sin exceder de 1.50 dollars por docena..........íd.	... 40
	— más de 1.50 sin exceder de 3 dollars por docena..........íd.	... 75
	— más de 3 dollars por docena..........ad val	50 por ciento
	y además sobre todos los artículos antes expresados, avaluados en más de 30 cents sin exceder de 3 dollars por docena, un derecho adicional de..........ad val.	25 por ciento
	Entiéndase que las hojas, mangos ú otras partes de cualquiera de los artículos antes mencionados, que se importen de otra manera que unidos á los cortaplumas, navajas de bolsillo ó raspadores, no adeudarán un derecho inferior al establecido para dichos artículos avaluados en más de 30 cents por docena.	
139	Sables y sus hojas, y armas blancas..........ad val.	35 por ciento
140	Cuchillos de mesa, tenedores, y trinchantes avaluados en más de 4 dollars por docena; navajas de afeitar y sus hojas, concluídas en todo ó en parte; tijeras y cizallas..........ad val.	45 por ciento
	Cuchillos de mesa y tenedores, de las demás clases; afiladores, cuchillos de caza, de cocina, de pan, de mante quilla, de frutas o de queso, de emplomador, de pintor, para paleta y de artista, de todas clases; así como todos los cuchillos, tenedores y afiladores para cocineros ó carniceros..........ad val.	35 por ciento
141	Limas, bosquejos de limas, escofinas y limas de simple talla, sean cuales fueren el tamaño y la clase:	
	— de 4 pulgadas de longitud para abajo...docena	... 35
	— de más de 4 pulgadas y ménos de 9..........íd.	... 60
	— de 9 pulgadas de longitud ó más..........íd.	1 00
	Armas de fuego:	
142	Mosquetes, fusiles de baqueta y escopetas de caza, y sus partes sueltas..........ad val.	25 por ciento
143	Escopetas de caza que se carguen por la recámara, fusiles y carabinas de combinación, pistolas, y partes sueltas para dichas armas.ad val.	30 por ciento

No. de la partida	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
144	Hojas, placas ó manufacturas, esmaltadas ó vidriadas, de hierro, acero ú otros metales ad val.	35 por ciento
	Clavos, puntas, tachuelas y agujas:	
145	Clavos y puntas, cortados á máquina, de hierro ó acero ... íd.	22 ½por c
146	Clavos para herrar, tachuelas y todos los demás clavos de hierro forjado ó acero, no especificados ... ad val.	30 por ciento
147	Clavos de alambre de hierro forjado ó de acero . íd.	25 por ciento
148	Clavijas, tuercas y rodajas, herraduras de caballo, mulo ó buey, de hierro forjado ó acero... ad val.	25 por ciento
149	Puntas, clavos para suelos ó sin cabeza, cortados á máquina, de todas clases ... íd.	25 por ciento
150	Agujas para máquinas de coser ó hacer media, agujas de crochet, pasadores de cintas, agujas de hacer media, y todas las demás especificadas, y cabetes (*bodkins*) de metal ... ad val.	25 por ciento
	Placas:	
151	Placas de acero grabadas, estereotípicas, electrotípicas y de otros materiales, grabadas ó litografiadas para imprimir ... ad val.	25 por ciento
152	Eclises ó placa de junta para ferrocarriles, de hierro ó acero ... íd.	25 por ciento
153	Remaches de hierro ó acero ... íd.	25 por ciento
	Sierras:	
154	Sierras de corte transversal ... pié lineal	... 06
	— para máquinas de aserrar ... íd.	... 10
	— largas, de mano ó de tiro ... íd.	... 08
	— circulares ... ad val.	25 por ciento
	— de mano, con canto ó lomo, y todas las demás no especificadas ... íd.	25 por ciento
155	Tornillos comunmente llamados de madera:	
	— de más de 2 pulgadas de longitud ... libra	... 03
	— de más de una sin exceder de 2 pulgadas de longitud ... íd.	... 05
	— de más de media pulgada sin exceder de una de longitud ... íd.	... 07
	— de media pulgada para abajo ... íd	... 10
155½	Ballenas, varillas, virolas, mangos y demás partes de paraguas ó sombrillas, hechas total ó parcial-	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	mente de hierro, acero ó cualquier otro metal ad val.	50 por ciento
156	Ruedas para caminos de hierro y partes de ruedas, de hierro ó acero, y ruedas provistas de llantas de acero para ferrocarriles, estén ó no del todo concluídas, llantas ó partes de llantas de hierro ó acero, para locomotoras, wagones ú otro material de ferrocarril, total ó parcialmente manufacturados; lingotes, inclusos los dentados, changotes ó bosquejos para los mismos usos, cualquiera que sea el grado de elaboración.....libra	... 01 ¼
	Las ruedas ó partes de ruedas, de hierro ó acero, así como las ruedas que se importen unidas á ejes de dichos metales, adeudarán con arreglo á lo establecido para las ruedas importadas separadamente.	
	Metales varios y sus manufacturas:	
157	Aluminio en bruto y aleaciones de todas clases de que sea principal componente el aluminio . libra	... 10
158	Argentón, melchior ó plata alemana, sin manufacturar...ad val.	15 por ciento
159	Latón en barras ó galápagos; latón viejo, recortes de latón ó de bronce, y forro viejo de metal amarillo, á propósito sólo para ser fundido de nuevo..ad val.	10 por ciento
160	Bronce en polvo, oropel ó lentejuelas; bronce, latón ó aluminio, en hojas.............................íd.	40 por ciento
	Cobre:	
161	Cobre en placas laminadas, llamado cobre de calderero, en hojas, varillas, tubos, y fondos de cobre, con inclusión de los blindajes de metal amarillo, de que sea principal componente el cobre, sin mezcla de hierro no galvanizado ad val.	20 por ciento
	Oro y plata:	
162	Hilillos y alambre de oro, plata ú otros metales, no especificados.......... ....ad val.	25 por ciento
163	Oro en hojas...íd.	30 por ciento
164	Plata en hojas y polvo de plata..........................íd.	30 por ciento

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	Plomo:	
165	Minerales de plomo y escorias de idem........libra	... 00 ¾
	El mineral de plata y todos los demás minerales que contengan plomo adeudarán un derecho de ¾ de cent por cada libra de plomo que contengan, de conformidad á la muestra y previo el correspondiente ensayo hecho en el puerto de entrada. El método de ensayo será el generalmente adoptado por las oficinas oficiales de esta clase establecidas al efecto en los Estados-Unidos.	
166	Plomo en galápagos y barras, plomo fundido y plomo viejo colado en bloques y barras, y desperdicios de plomo viejo, buenos únicamente para ser fundidos de nuevo....................libra	... 01
	Cuando ciertos países extranjeros perciban derechos de exportación sobre los minerales ó escorias de plomo ó sobre los minerales de plata que contengan plomo, todos los artículos comprendidos en las dos partidas precedentes que procedentes de dichos países se importen en los Estados-Unidos adeudarán los derechos que les eran aplicables anteriormente á la entrada en vigor de la presente Ley.	
167	Plomo en hojas, tubos, perdigones, plomo de vidriero y en alambre..............................libra	... 01 ¼
167½	Níquel, óxido de níquel y aleaciones de todas clases de que sea principal componente el níquel...libra	... 06
167¾	Mica..ad val.	20 por ciento
168	Plumas metálicas, excepto las de oro........gruesa	... 08
169	Cabos de portaplumas, portaplumas ó partes de portaplumas y plumas de oro...............ad val.	25 por ciento
170	Alfileres metálicos, inclusos los de cabeza fija ó de vidrio, ganchos para el pelo, alfileres de seguridad, los de sombrero, gorra, chal ó cinturón, siempre que no se asimilen en el comercio á los artículos de joyería........................ad val.	25 por ciento
170½	Mercurio ....libra	... 07
171	Metal para caracteres de imprenta, por el plomo que contenga..íd.	... 00 ¾
	Caracteres de imprenta nuevos.................ad val.	15 por ciento

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	Relojes:	
172	Cronómetros en cajas ó de marina y partes de los mismos ......íd.	10 por ciento
173	Relojes de todas clases y sus partes sueltas, ya vengan embalados separadamente ó no...ad val.	25 por ciento
	Zinc ó peltre:	
174	Zinc en bloques ó galápagos......libra	... 01
175	Zinc en hojas, sin pulimentar ni más mano de obra que el simple laminado......íd.	... 01 ¼
176	— viejo, bueno únicamente para ser manufacturado de nuevo......íd.	... 00 ¾
177	Manufacturas y objetos ó artículos compuestos en todo ó en parte de cualquier metal, total ó parcialmente manufacturados, no especificados......ad val.	35 por ciento

CUADRO D.—*Madera y sus manufacturas.*

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
179	Mimbre y sauce: preparados para la fabricación de cestas......ad val.	20 por ciento
	— en manufacturas......íd.	25 por ciento
	— junco y ratán preparados para hacer muebles de rejilla......íd.	10 por ciento
180	Toneles y barriles vacíos, tablas en atados para cajas de azúcar, cajas de embalaje y tablas para fabricarlas, no especificados......ad val.	20 por ciento
180½	Limpiadientes de materias vegetales......íd.	35 por ciento
181	Muebles de casa ó de escritorio, de madera, estén ó no concluídos, manufacturas de madera ó de que sea principal componente la madera, no especificados......ad val.	25 por ciento

CUADRO E.—*Azúcar.*

182 Se deroga por la presente la parte de la Ley titulada "*Ley para reducir las rentas del Tesoro, unificando los derechos, etc., etc.,*" aprobada el 1° de Octubre de 1890, que autorizaba la emisión de permisos para la fabricación del azúcar y ofrecía una prima á los fabricantes de azúcares

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	de remolacha, sorgo, caña de azúcar ó savia del arce, producto de los Estados Unidos. En su consecuencia, no se concederán en lo sucesivo los permisos en cuestión, ni se abonará prima alguna á los fabricantes de dichos productos.	
182½	Sobre todos los azúcares, resíduos de los tanques, jarabes de miel de caña ó de remolacha, melados, melados concentrados, melazas concretas ó concentradas, se percibirá un derecho de ...... ad val.	40 por ciento
	Los azúcares superiores en color al n° 16 del tipo holandés, asi como los decolorados, adeudarán además del 40 por ciento *ad valorem* ya mencionado ....libra	... 00 ⅛
	No obstante, cuando los mencionados productos (azúcares, residuos de los tanques, etc.) sean de producción ó se importen de países que, en el acto de su exportación, abonen directa ó indirectamente una prima á los exportadores, adeudarán sobre el derecho antes establecido el adicional de 1-10 de cent por libra. Sin embargo, los importadores del azúcar en cuestión podrán ser dispensados de pagar el referido derecho adicional cuando se conformen con las reglas que dicte el Secretario del Tesoro. Esta franquicia no se concederá más que cuando los importadores presenten un certificado expedido por el respectivo Gobierno del país de origen, haciendo constar que no se ha concedido ninguna prima indirecta por los derechos pagados sobre la remolacha ó la caña que ha servido para la obtención del azúcar, y que tampoco se ha abonado ó se abonará prima alguna directa. Queda además entendido que ninguna de las anteriores prescripciones podrá derogar ó modificar en modo alguno las estipulaciones del Tratado de reciprocidad comercial concluído el 30 de Enero de 1875 entre los Estados Unidos y el Rey de las Islas de Hawai, ni las disposiciones de cualquiera Ley anterior del Congreso relativa á la ejecución de dicho Tratado.	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	Toda clase de melazas:	
	— de más de 40 sin exceder de 56 grados polarimétricos ... galón	... 02
	— de más de 56 grados ... íd.	... 04
183	Azúcar cande y artículos de confitería de todas clases hechos total ó parcialmente de azúcar, así como los azúcares que, después de refinados, hayan sido teñidos, coloreados ó adulterados de una manera cualquiera ... ad val.	35 por ciento
	Glucosa ó azúcar de uvas ... íd.	15 por ciento
	Sacarina ... íd.	25 por ciento

CUADRO F.—*Tabaco, incluso el elaborado.*

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
184	Hoja de tabaco ó tobaco en rama á propósito para capa de cigarros puros:	
	— sin despalillar, importada en tercios, cajas, paquetes ó á granel ... libra	1 50
	— despalillada, importada en igual forma ... íd.	2 25
185	Tabaco para tripa de cigarros puros:	
	— sin despalillar, importado en tercios, cajas, paquetes ó á granel ... íd.	... 35
	— despalillado, importado en igual forma ... íd.	... 50

En el presente Arancel, se entiende por *hoja de tabaco á propósito para capa de cigarros puros* la clase de tabaco en rama conocida en el comercio como tabaco para capa, y por *tabaco para tripa de cigarros puros* el que está en hojas sin manufacturar, cuando sea evidente que no puede servir para los usos anteriormente referidos.

Cuando el tabaco en rama importado en tercios, cajas, paquetes ó á granel sea producto de diferentes países ó se componga de calidades y valores diferentes, el todo se sujetará al mismo régimen que el tabaco para capa de cigarros puros, salvas las disposiciones que á continuación se expresan. Si el tercio, caja, paquete de tabaco ó tabaco á granel de calidad uniforme contiene más de 15 por ciento de tabaco en rama, propio por su color, fineza y tamaño para servir de capa de cigarros puros, la totalidad del ta-

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	baco contenido en dichos tercios, cajas, paquetes ó bien á granel seguirá el régimen del referido tabaco para capa de cigarros puros.	
	Cuando los Colectores ó Administradores de las aduanas, no se hallen autorizados al efecto por los reglamentos que dicte el Secretario del Tesoro, no permitirán la entrada del tabaco en rama importado en tercios, cajas, paquetes ó á granel, sin que venga acompañado de facturas, haciendo constar en detalle la calidad de la hoja, ya se destine á capa ó á tripa de cigarros puros, quebrado ó *self-working bales*.	
	En el acto de examinar las facturas para clasificar el tabaco importado en rama, si el envío se compone de menos de 10 tercios, el Vista ó el Agente debidamente autorizado al efecto podrá reconocer uno solo de ellos, si así lo juzga oportuno. Cuando se trate de un envío superior á 10 tercios, se reconocerá uno solo por cada serie de 10. El examen de 10 manojos en cada tercio se considerará como legalmente suficiente.	
186	Tabaco de todas clases, elaborado ó sin elaborar, no especificado ....libra	0 40
187	Rapé de todas clases, molido en seco ó húmedo, preparado, perfumado ó en otra forma....libra	0 50
188	Cigarros, cigarrillos y tusas (*cheroots*) de todas clases..........................íd. y ad val.	4 ... 25 por ciento
	Los cigarros de papel y cigarrillos, inclusas las envolturas, adeudarán los mismos derechos que los cigarros puros.	

CUADRO G.—*Productos agrícolas y comestibles.*

Animales vivos:

189	Animales de todas clases, no expresados.ad val.	20 por ciento

Cereales y sustancias farináceas:

190	Trigo sarraceno, maíz, harina de maíz, avena, centeno, harina de centeno, trigo y harina de trigo ....ad val.	20 por ciento

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	Harina de avena.......................................íd.	15 por ciento
191	Cebada, inclusa la perlada, de patente ó mondada ....íd.	30 por ciento
	Malta de cebada..íd.	40 por ciento
192	Macarrones, fideos y productos similares ....íd.	20 por ciento
193	Arroz: sin cáscara....................................libra	... 01 ½
	— con cáscara ó sin la cápsula floral, pero sí con sus películas propias................................íd	... 00 8-10
	Harina y moyuelo de arroz, y el arroz partido que pase por la criba metálica del núm. 12..libra	... 00 ¼
	Paddy ó arroz con su cápsula floral................íd.	... 00 ¾
	Productos de la leche:	
194	Mante quilla y sus equivalentes...... ....íd.	... 04
195	Queso ....íd.	... 04
196	Leche condensada, con inclusión del peso de la vasija ....íd.	... 02
	Azúcar de leche...íd.	... 05
	Otros productos agrícolas:	
197	Judías...ad val.	20 por ciento
198	Judías, guisantes, setas y demás legumbres preparadas ó conservadas en latas, botes, botellas ó de otra manera, así como los encurtidos y salsas de todas clases..............................ad val.	30 por ciento
198½	Huevos ....docena	... 03
199	Heno ....tonelada	2 00
200	Miel de abejas ....galón	... 10
201	Lúpulo ....libra	... 08
202	Cebollas ....bushel	... 20
203	Guisantes: secos.......................................íd.	... 20
	— partidos...........................bushel de 60 libras	... 50
	— en sacos de papel, cartones ú otros pequeños embalajes..libra	... 01
204	Patatas.................................bushel de 60 libras	... 15
	Semillas:	
205	Semillas: de ricino................bushel de 50 libras	... 25
206	— de lino, de adormidera y otras oleaginosas no especificadas....... ....bushel de 56 libras	... 20
206½	— de hortaliza, agrícolas y otras, no especificadas...ad val.	10 por ciento
207	Legumbres en estado natural, no especificadas..íd.	10 por ciento

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
207½	Paja .... íd.	15 por ciento
207¾	Cardones para peinar paños .... íd.	15 por ciento
	Pescado:	
208	Anchoas y sardinas, conservadas en aceite ó de otro modo, en latas de hoja de lata que no pasen de 5 pulgadas de longitud, 4 de ancho y 3 ½ de fondo .... caja ó bote	... 10
	Idem íd. en medias latas que no midan más de 5 pulgadas de largo, 4 de ancho y 1 ⅝ de fondo .... una	... 05
	Idem íd. en cuartos de lata, que no midan más de 4 ¾, pulgadas de largo, 3 ½ de ancho y 1 ¼ de fondo .... una	... 02 ½
	Idem íd. importadas en otra forma ...... ad. val.	40 por ciento
209	Pescado ahumado, seco, salado, en salmuera ó preparado de otra manera para su conservación .... libra	... 00 ¾
210	Arenques en salmuera, conservados en hielo ó salados, y pescado de mar conservado en hielo .... libra	... 00 ½
211	Pescado en latas ó cajas de hoja de lata ú otro material, con exclusión de las sardinas ó anchoas y del pescado que se presente en otro embalaje, no especificado .... ad val.	20 por ciento
	Frutas y nueces:	
	Frutas:	
213	Manzanas, verdes ó maduras, secas, desecadas ó preparadas, de cualquier modo que sea..ad val.	20 por ciento
213½	— Dátiles y piñas .... íd	20 por ciento
214	— Uvas .... íd	20 por ciento
215	— Aceitunas verdes ó preparadas .... íd	20 por ciento
216	— Naranjas, limones y limas: envasadas .... píe cúbico de capacidad	... 08
	— á granel .... millar	1 50
	— y además un derecho de 30 por ciento *ad valorem* por las cajas ó barriles en que se presenten.	
	Cuando la madera delgada que componga los costados, fondos y tapas de las cajas para naranjas y limones sea de producción y fabricación de los Estados Unidos	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll cents.
	y se exporte para la confección de cajas destinadas á dicho uso, tales cajas podrán reimportarse llenas de los referidos frutos, mediante el pago de la mitad de los derechos señalados á sus similares extranjeras.	
217	Ciruelas, ciruelas pasas, higos y pasas de todas clases, inclusas las de Corinto producto de Zante .... libra	... 01 ½
218	Confituras, dulces y frutas conservadas en azúcar, almíbar ó melaza, no especificadas, inclusa la copra ó nuez de coco preparada ó desecada, así como las jaleas de todas clases .... ad val.	30 por ciento
219	Frutas conservadas en su propio jugo .... íd	20 por ciento
220	Cáscaras de naranja y de limón, en conserva ó en dulce .... íd	30 por ciento
	Nueces:	
221	— Almendras: con cáscara .... libra	... 03
	— sin cáscara .... íd.	... 05
222	— Avellanas y nueces comunes de todas clases: con cáscara .... íd.	... 02
	— sin cáscara .... íd.	... 04
223	— Maní .... ad val.	20 por ciento
224	— Cocos con cáscara y demás nueces no expresadas, con ó sin cáscara .... íd.	20 por ciento
	Carne y sus productos:	
224½	Carne de buey, de carnero y de cerdo, fresca ... íd.	20 por ciento
225	Extractos de carne .... íd.	15 por ciento
225½	Manteca de cerdo .... libra	... 01
225¾	Carnes de todas clases, preparadas ó conservadas, no expresadas .... ad val.	20 por ciento
226	Aves vivas .... libra	... 02
	— muertas y preparadas .... íd.	... 03
	Productos varios:	
227	Raiz de chicoria, tostada, molida ó granulada, en rollos ó preparada de otro modo, no especificada .... libra	... 02
229	Cacao preparado ó manufacturado, no especificado .... íd.	... 02
	Chocolate con azúcar, aromatizado ó de otras clases: avaluado en 35 cents ó menos por libra .... libra	... 02

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	— avaluado en más de 35 cents por libra, así como los dulces de chocolate..........ad val.	35 por ciento.
230	Manteca ó mantequilla de cacao..........libra	... 03 ½
231	Raiz del amargón y bellotas, preparadas, y otros productos usados como sustitutos ó equivalentes del café, no expresados..........libra	... 01 ½
232	Almidón, inclusas todas las preparaciones que puedan emplearse como tal..........íd.	... 01 ½
233	Dextrina, almidón tostado y gomelina ó goma británica..........íd.	... 01 ½
234	Mostaza molida, conservada ó preparada, en frascos ó en otra forma..........ad val.	25 por ciento.
234½	Orquídeas, muguete, azaleas, palmeras y demás plantas de invernadero, destinadas á la ornamentación ó para cortar sus flores..........ad val.	10 por ciento.
235	Especias molidas ó en polvo, no expresadas.libra	... 03
	Pimienta de Cayena sin moler..........íd.	... 02 ½
	Salvia..........íd.	... 01
236	Vinagre..........galón	... 07 ½

La fuerza normal del vinagre es la que requiere 35 granos de bicarbonato de potasa para neutralizar una onza Troy de aquel producto.

CUADRO H.—*Líquidos alcohólicos, vinos y demás bebidas.*

Líquidos alcohólicos:

237	Aguardiente y demás líquidos alcohólicos, manufacturados ó destilados de granos ú otras sustancias, no especificados...... galón de prueba	1 80
238	Toda medida de galón de vino se contará como un galón de prueba por lo menos, y la medida normal para determinar la fuerza de los aguardientes ú otros líquidos alcohólicos ó licores importados será la que determinen las leyes relativas á la renta interior. El aguardiente y los licores espirituosos importados en cascos de menos de 14 galones de capacidad serán confiscados.	

El Secretario del Tesoro está facultado para disponer que se averigüe la fuerza de los vinos, cordiales ú otros licores por medio de la destila-

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	cion ú otro cualquier procedimiento, cuando no sea posible hacerlo por los medios que determinen las leyes ó reglamentos vigentes.	
239	Los compuestos ó preparados en que entren espíritus destilados como principal componente, no especificados, adeudarán un derecho que no podrá ser inferior al señalado á estos últimos (á excepción de los preparados medicinales á base de alcohol expresados en la partida n° 58).	
240	Cordiales, licores, arak, ajenjo, *kirschwasser*, ratafia, y demás bebidas alcohólicas ó amargos de todas clases á base de alcohol, no especificados.................................galón de prueba	1 80
241	Los aguardientes, alcoholes y otras bebidas espirituosas no adeudarán derechos inferiores á los marcados para las clases de primera prueba; pero irán creciendo proporcionalmente al aumento de fuerza con relación á dicha primera prueba, y todas las imitaciones de aguardientes ó alcoholes ó vinos importados bajo cualquiera denominación adeudarán el derecho más alto marcado para los artículos legítimos que se trata de imitar, y en ningún caso adeudarán menos de un dollar por galón.	
242	Rom de laurel (*bay-rum*) destilado ó compuesto, de primera prueba, y proporcionalmente para fuerza superior..................................galón	1 00
	Vinos:	
243	Vino de Champagne y demás espumosos:	
	— en botellas que no pasen de un cuarterón y hagan más de una pinta ....docena	8 00
	— íd. de una pinta para abajo y más de media pinta.......................................íd.	4 00
	— íd. de media pinta para abajo................íd.	2 00
	— íd. ú otras vasijas de más de un cuarterón, además de 8 dollars por docena de botellas, por el exceso del cuarterón, un derecho adicional de...galón	2 50
244	Vinos no espumosos, con inclusión del vino ó licor de jengibre y del vermouth:	
	— en cascos ó en otros envases que no sean botellas ó tarros:	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	— que tengan 14 por ciento ó menos de alcohol puro..........íd.	... 30
	— que tengan más de 14 por ciento de alcohol puro..........íd.	... 50
	— en botellas ó tarros, por caja de una docena de tales recipientes, cada uno de los cuales no contenga más de un cuarterón y pase de una pinta, ó dos docenas de botellas ó tarros de una pinta de cabida para abajo cada uno.........caja	1 60
	El exceso que resulte de estas cantidades en cada botella ó tarro adeudará 5 cents por pinta ó fracción de la misma; pero no se cobrará aumento de derechos por las botellas ó tarros.	
	Todos los vinos, cordiales de jengibre ó vermouths, importados, que contengan más de 24 por ciento de alcohol se clasificarán y adeudarán como líquidos alcohólicos.	
	No se hará rebaja ó compensación alguna por rotura de las botellas, ó merma ó daño que sufran los vinos, licores, cordiales ó alcoholes destilados. Los mismos, importados en botellas ó tarros, deberán venir en embalajes de doce botellas ó tarros por lo ménos, adeudando en caso contrario como si en efecto se hubiera cumplido con esta condición.	
	El tanto por ciento de alcohol contenido en los vinos y jugos de frutas se determinará en la forma que por reglamento determine el Secretario del Tesoro.	
245	Cerveza clara (*ale*), porter, y la ordinaria:	
	— en botellas ó tarros..........galón	... 30
	No se cobrará derecho adicional ó distinto por las botellas ó tarros.	
	— que no se presente en botellas ó tarros......íd.	... 15
246	Extracto de malta, inclusas todas las preparaciones de igual nombre conocidas en el comercio como tales:	
	— líquidos, en cascos..........galón	... 15
	— íd. en botellas ó tarros..........íd.	... 30
	— sólidos ó condensados..........ad val.	30 por ciento
247	Jugo de la cereza y de la ciruela ó vino de ciruela y otros jugos de frutas, no especificados:	
	— que no tengan más de 18 por ciento de alco-	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	hol............galón	... 50
	— conteniendo más de 18 por ciento de alcohol............galón de prueba	1 80
248	Ale ó cerveza de jengibre............ad val.	20 por ciento
	No se cobrará derecho adicional ó distinto por las botellas	
249	Todas las imitaciones de aguas minerales naturales y las aguas minerales artificiales..ad val.	20 por ciento

CUADRO I.—*Manufacturas de algodón.*

250	Hilo para coser é hilados cardados, urdimbres, ó hilados de urdimbre, simples, en plegadoras ó paquetes, madejas, bobinas ó en otra forma (excepto el hilo de algodón en carreteles, que más adelante se expresa): sin colorear, blanquear, teñir ni más mano de obra que el torcido á dos ó más cabos simples:	
	— hasta el nº 15 inclusive............libra	... 03
	— de mas del nº 15 sin exceder del 50............por número y libra	... 00 1-5
	— de más del nº 30............íd.	... 00 ¼
	— coloreados, blanqueados, teñidos, peinados ó ó con más mano de obra que el torcido á dos ó más cabos simples:	
	— hasta el nº 20 inclusive............libra	... 06
	— de más del nº 20.......por número y libra	... 00 3-10
	En ningún caso el derecho podrá exceder de 8 cents la libra por los hilados avaluados en 25 cents ó menos, ni de 15 cents la libra por los avaluados en más de sin exceder de 40 por igual unidad. Todos los hilados avaluados en más de 40 cents adeudarán un derecho de 45 por ciento *ad valorem*.	
251	Hilados de algodón en carreteles, conteniendo:	
	— 100 yardas ó menos....... docena de carreteles	... 05 ½
	— más de 100 yardas, por cada 100 yardas ó fracción de 100 yardas de más............docena de carreteles	... 05 ½
252	Tejidos de algodón que no tengan más de 50 hilos	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	por pulgada cuadrada, contados en la trama y urdimbre:	
	— sin blanquear, teñir, colorear, matizar, pintar ni estampar.........................yarda cuadrada	... 01
	— blanqueados...íd.	... 01 ¼
	— teñidos, coloreados, matizados, pintados ó estampados...íd.	... 02
253	Tejidos de algodón que tengan más de 50 hilos sin exceder de 100 por pulgada cuadrada, contados en la trama y urdimbre:	
	— sin blanquear, teñir, colorear, matizar, pintar ni estampar:	
	— sin exceder de 6 yardas cuadradas por libra ....yarda cuadrada	... 01 ¼
	— de más de 6 sin exceder de 9 yardas cuadradas por libra.................................íd.	... 01 ½
	— de más de 9 yardas cuadradas por libra...íd.	... 01 ¾
	— blanqueados:	
	— sin exceder de 6 yardas cuadradas por libra ....íd.	... 01 ½
	— de más de 6, sin exceder de 9 yardas cuadradas por libra......................................íd.	... 01 ¾
	— de más de 9 yardas cuadradas por libra íd.	... 02 ¼
	— teñidos, coloreados, matizados, pintados ó estampados:	
	— sin exceder de 6 yardas cuadradas por libra..íd.	... 02 ¾
	— de mas de 6 sin exceder de 9 yardas cuadradas por libra ....íd.	... 03 ¼
	— de más de 9 yardas cuadradas por libra íd.	... 03 ½
	Todos los tejidos de algodón que no tengan más de 100 hilos por pulgada cuadrada, contados en la trama y urdimbre, adeudarán además, cuando no estén blanqueados, teñidos, coloreados, matizados, pintados ó estampados y se hayan avaluado en más de 7 cents por yarda cuadrada, un derecho de 25 por ciento *ad valorem;* cuando estén blanqueados y se hayan avaluado en más de 9 cents por	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	yarda cuadrada. adeudarán igualmente 25 por ciento *ad valorem*, y cuando estén teñidos, coloreados, matizados, pintados ó estampados y se hayan avaluado en más de 12 cents por yarda cuadrada, el de 30 por ciento *ad valorem*.	
254	Tejidos de algodón que tengan más de 100 sin exceder de 150 hilos por pulgada cuadrada, contados en la trama y urdimbre:	
	— sin blanquear, teñir, colorear, matizar, pintar ni estampar:	
	— que no excedan de 4 yardas cuadradas por libra ....yarda cuadrada	... 01 ½
	— de más de 4 sin exceder de 6 yardas cuadradas por libra...................................íd.	... 02
	— íd. 6 íd. 8 íd......íd.	... 02 ½
	— íd. 8 yardas cuadradas por libra ....íd.	... 02 ¾
	Tejidos de algodón, etc.:	
	— blanqueados:	
	— sin exceder de 4 yardas cuadradas por libra...........................yarda cuadrada	... 02 ½
	— de más de 4 sin exceder de 6 yardas cuadradas por libra.................................íd.	... 03
	— íd. 6 íd. 8 íd.................íd.	... 03 ½
	— íd. 8 yardas cuadradas por libra .íd.	... 03 ¾
	— teñidos, coloreados, matizados, pintados ó estampados:	
	— sin exceder de 4 yardas cuadradas por libra ....íd.	... 03 ½
	— de más de 4 sin exceder de 6 yardas cuadradas por libra.................................íd.	... 03 ¾
	— íd. 6 íd. 8 íd..............íd.	... 04 ¼
	— íd. 8 yardas cuadradas por lb..íd.	... 04 ½
	Todos los tejidos de algodón que tengan más de 100 hilos sin exceder de 150 por pulgada cuadrada, contados en la trama y urdimbre, sin blanquear, teñir, colorear, matiza, pintar ni estampar y avaluados en más de 9 cents por yarda cuadrada, adeudarán 30 por ciento *ad valorem;* los blanqueados, avaluados en más de 11 cents por yarda cuadrada, 35 por ciento *ad valorem;*	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	y los teñidos, coloreados, matizados pintados ó estampados, avaluados en más de 12½ cents por yarda cuadrada 35 por c. *ad val.*	
255	Tejidos de algodón de más de 150 sin exceder de 200 hilos por pulgada cuadrada, contados en la trama y urdimbre:	
	— sin blanquear, teñir, colorear, matizar, pintar ni estampar:	
	— sin exceder de 3½ yardas cuadradas por libra ....yarda cuadrada	... 02
	— de más de 3½ sin exceder de 4½ yardas cuadradas por libra ....íd.	... 02 ¾
	— íd. 4¼ íd. 6 íd..........íd.	... 03
	— íd. 6 yardas cuadradas por libra .íd.	... 03 ½
	— blanqueados:	
	— sin exceder de 3½ yardas cuadradas por libra..íd.	... 02 ¾
	— de más de 3½ sin exceder de 4½ yardas cuadradas por libra..............................íd.	... 03 ½
	— íd. 4½ íd. 6 íd..............íd.	... 04
	— íd. 6 yardas cuadradas por libra .íd.	... 04 ¼
	— teñidos, coloreados, matizados, pintados ó estampados:	
	— sin exceder de 3½ yardas cuadradas por libra...íd.	... 04 ¼
	— de más de 3½ sin exceder de 4½ yardas cuadradas por libra..................................íd.	... 04 ½
	— íd. 4½ íd. 6 íd..........íd.	... 04 ¾
	— íd. 6 yardas cuadradas por libra...íd.	... 05
	Todos los tejidos de algodón que tengan más de 150 hilos sin exceder de 200 por pulgada cuadrada, contados en la trama y en la urdimbre, sin blanquear, teñir, colorear, matizar, pintar ni estampar y avaluados en más de 10 cents por yarda cuadrada, adeudarán 35 por ciento *ad valorem;* los blanqueados, avaluados en más de 12 cents por yarda cuadrada, 35 por ciento *ad valorem;* y los teñidos, coloreados, matizados, pintados ó estampados, avaluados en más de 12½ cents por yarda cuadrada, 40 por ciento *ad valorem.*	
256	Tejidos de algodón que tengan más de 200 hilos	

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	por pulgada cuadrada, contados en la trama y urdimbre:	
	— sin blanquear, teñir, colorear, matizar, pintar ni estampar:	
	— sin exceder de 2½ yardas cuadradas por libra..............................yarda cuadrada	... 03
	— de más de 2½ sin exceder de 3½ yardas cuadradas por libra...........................íd.	... 03 ½
	— íd. 3½ íd. 5 íd..........íd.	... 04
	— íd. 5 yardas cuadradas por libra ...íd.	... 04 ½
	— blanqueados:	
	— sin exceder de 2½ yardas cuadradas por libra...íd.	... 04
	— de más de 2½ sin exceder de 3½ yardas cuadradas por libra...............................íd.	... 04 ½
	— íd. 3½ íd. 5 íd..........íd.	... 05
	— íd. 5 yardas cuadradas por libra...íd.	... 05 ½
	— teñidos, coloreados, pintados ó estampados:	
	— sin exceder de 3½ yardas cuadras por libra ....íd.	... 05 ¾
	— de más de 3½ yardas cuadradas por lb.íd	... 06 ½
	Todos los tejidos de algodón sin blanquear, teñir, colorear, matizar, pintar ni estampar, avaluados en más de 12 cents por yarda cuadrada, ó blanqueados, avaluados en más de 14 cents por yarda cuadrada, ó teñidos, coloreados, matizados, pintados ó estampados, avaluados en más de 16 cents por yarda cuadrada, adeudarán un derecho de 35 por ciento *ad valorem.*	
257	Se comprenderán entre los tejidos de algodón expresados en las precedentes partidas de este cuadro todos los tejidos de algodón en pieza, ya sean labrados, de fantasía ó llanos, no tarifados expresamente en el presente Arancel, cuyos hilos de trama y urdimbre puedan contarse ya sea por medio del deshilado ó por otro procedimiento práctico.	
258	Ropas hechas y artículos de vestir de todas clases, pañuelos y corbatas, hechos de algodón ú otra fibra vegetal, ó de que estas fibras sean el elemento de principal valor, confeccionadas en todo ó en parte por el sastre, costurera ó fabri-	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	cante, no especificados..........................ad val.	40 por ciento
259	Felpas, terciopelos, veludillos, panas acolchadas (*corduroys*) y demás tejidos afelpados, de algodón ó de otra fibra vegetal:	
	— sin blanquear, teñir, colorear, matizar, pintar ni estampar.......................................ad val.	40 por ciento
	— blanqueados, teñidos, coloreados, matizados, printados ó estampados........................íd.	47½ por c
260	Cortinas de felpilla, tapetes de mesa y todos los artículos manufacturados de felpilla de algodón ó en los cuales tal felpilla sea el elemento de principal valor ....ad val.	40 por ciento
	Forros para mangas y demás tejidos compuestos de algodón y seda, conocidos bajo el nombre de tejidos para mangas, con rayas de seda, seda rayada ú otros...................................ad val.	45 por ciento
261	Medias y calcetines de algodón ú otra fibra vegetal, hechos á máquina ó al telar, no especificados...ad val.	30 por ciento
262	Medias y calcetines, orillados, confeccionados ó terminados total ó parcialmente en bastidores ó máquinas de punto, ó hechos á mano, con inclusión de las medias y calcetines sin costura y de las camisas y calzoncillos de tricot; todos estos artículos hechos de algodón ú otra fibra vegetal, estén ó no concluídos...............ad val.	50 por ciento
263	Alamares, trencillas, cabetes para botas, zapatos y corsés, cordones, cordoncillos, galones, terliz (*webbing*), *goring*, tirantes, mechas para lámparas y velas, tejidas, trenzadas ó torcidas, forro para llantas de ruedas de bicicletas, tiras de cinta para husos (*spindle binding*); todos estos artículos de algodon ú otros fibras vegetales, combinados en parte con caoutchouc ú otras materias ....ad val.	45 por ciento
264	Todos los demás artículos de algodón, inclusa la lona delgada para velas (*duck*) y los adamascados de algodón, en pieza ó de otro modo, no especificados, así como los tejidos combinados con caoutchouc.....................................ad val.	35 por ciento

CUADRO J.—*Lino, cáñamo, yute y manufacturas de estas materias.*

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
265	Lino rastrillado conocido bajo el nombre de lino aprestado (*dressed line*) ....libra	... 01 ½
266	Cáñamo rastrillado conocido bajo el nombre de cáñamo aprestado (*dressed line*)....................íd.	... 01
267	Hilados de yute.................................ad val.	30 por ciento
268	Cables, cuerdas y bramante (excepto el bramante para atar) hechos en todo ó en parte de cáñamo de Nueva Zelandia, de *istle* ó fibra de Tampico, de Manila, de pita (*sisal-grass*) ó de cáñamo de la India (*sunn*).......................ad val.	10 por ciento
269	Alfombras, de cáñamo ó de yute......................íd	20 por ciento
272	Redes en pieza, redes flotantes, redes barrederas y jábegas, de lino.................................íd.	40 por ciento
273	Hules para pavimentos, grabados, pintados ó estampados, inclusos el linólo, la corticena, los tapetes de corcho, lisos ó con dibujos, y todas las demás telas enceradas (excepto los tafetanes encerados), así como las telas impermeables no expresadas, que valgan:	
	— 25 cents ó menos por yarda cuadrada.ad val.	25 por ciento
	— más de 25 cents por yarda cuadrada.........íd.	40 por ciento
273½	Tubos ó mangueras, compuestos en todo ó en parte de lino, cáñamo ó yute.. ....íd	40 por ciento
274	Hilados é hilo para coser, de lino ó de cáñamo ó de una de estas materias mezclada con otras textiles...íd	35 por ciento
275	Cuellos y puños hechos total ó parcialmente de lino..............................docena de piezas	... 30
	y ad val.	30 por ciento
	Camisas y prendas de vestir de todas clases, compuestas total ó parcialmente de lino, no especificadas ....ad val.	50 por ciento
275½	Cintas de lino, tejidas con ó sin hilos metálicos, en rollos ó carreteles, destinadas exclusivamente á la fabricacion de lienzas ó medidas de cinta ad val.	25 por ciento
276	Encajes, puntillas (*edgings*), redecillas, velos, bordados, entredoses, encañonados, plegados, pasamanería, bullones, cortinas de encaje para ventanas, artículos bordados á realce (*tam-*	

No. de la partida.	*Designación da las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	boured), artículos bordados á mano ó á máquina, pañuelos bordados y objetos confeccionados total ó parcialmente con encajes, encañonados plegados ó bullones; todos estos artículos hechos de lino, yute, algodón ú otra fibra vegetal, ó de material en que estas fibras, ó alguna de ellas, ó una mezcla de las mismas, sean el principal componente en valor, no especificados....ad val	50 por ciento
277	Todas las demás manufacturas de lino, cáñamo, yute ú otra fibra vegetal (excepto el algodón) en las que las mencionadas fibres textiles, ó una de ellas, sean el elemento de principal valor, no especificadas........................ad val.	35 por ciento

CUADRO K.—*Lana y sus manufacturas.*

279	Borra de lana, *mungo* (desechos de tela de lana dura y fina) *shoddy* (lana procedente del deshilado), desperdicios de la filatura, inclusos los cardados, resíduos carbonizados ó lana carbonizada..ad val.	15 por ciento
	Lanas de carnero y pelo de camello, cabra, alpaca ú otros animales semejantes, bajo la forma de hilados, hilos lasos (*roping*), ó hilos de mecha (*tops*) ....ad val.	20 por ciento
280	Hilados de lana ó estambre, hechos en todo ó en parte de lana, estambre, pelo de camello, cabra, alpaca ú otros animales, avaluados en:	
	— 40 cents ó menos la libra.........................ad val.	30 por ciento
	— más de 40 cents la libra...................................íd	40 por ciento
281	Manufacturas de punto y todos los tejidos fabricados á máquina ó al telar de punto (excepto las prendas de vestir), así como los chales hechos en todo ó en parte de lana, estambre, pelo de camello, cabra, alpaca ú otros animales, avaluados en:	
	— 40 cents ó menos la libra.......... ....ad val.	35 por ciento
	— más de 40 cents la libra.....................................íd.	40 por ciento
282	Mantas, sombreros de lana, franelas para ropa interior y fieltro para máquinas de imprimir, compuestos en todo ó en parte de lana, pelo de	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	camello, cabra, alpaca ú otros animales, avaluados en :	
	— 30 cents ó menos la libra..................ad val.	25 por ciento
	— más de 30 sin exceder de 40 cents la libra .íd.	30 por ciento
	— más de 40 cents la libra........................íd.	35 por ciento
	No obstante, las mantas que tengan más de 3 yardas de longitud seguirán el régimen de los tejidos de lana ó de estambre, y las franelas que pesen más de 4 onzas por yarda cuadrada adeudarán como telas para vestidos.	
283	Telas para vestidos de mujer y de niño, forros, telas italianas (*Italian cloth*), estameña y tejidos similares, así como todos los compuestos total ó parcialmente de lana, estambre, pelo de camello, cabra, alpaca ú otros animales, inclusos los combinados con caoutchouc, no expresados, avaluados en :	
	— 50 cents ó menos la libra..................ad val.	40 por ciento
	— más de 50 cents la libra........................íd.	50 por ciento
284	Ropas hechas de todas clases, ó artículos de vestir en general, estén ó no acabados, no especificados, y fieltros no expresados; todos estos artículos hechos total ó parcialmente de lana, estambre, pelo de camello, cabra, alpaca ú otros animales, inclusos los combinados con caoutchouc, avaluados en :	
	— más de 1½ dollar la libra..................ad val.	50 por ciento
	— menos de 1½ dollar la libra...................id.	45 por ciento
285	Mantones, dolmanes, chaquetas, talmas, *ulsters* y demás prendas exteriores, para señoras y niños, y artículos similares ó que tengan uso análogo, así como también las prendas de tricot ; todos estos artículos compuestos total ó parcialmente de lana, estambre, pelo de camello, cabra, alpaca ú otros animales, estén no concluídos......................................ad val.	50 por ciento
286	Tejido para cinchas, terliz (*webbing*), *gorings*, tirantes, cinturones, trencillas, galones, flecos, cordones, cordoncillo, alamares y borlas, pasamanería para guarnecer vestidos, encajes, bordados, redecillas para el pelo, tejidos de malla y vellos, botones inclusos los de agremán ó de otras formas para borlas ó adornos: todos estos artí-	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	culos, sean ó no elásticos, de lana, estambre, pelo de camello, cabra, alpaca ú otros animales, ó de material en que estas sustancias sean el principal componente..................ad val.	50 por ciento
287	Alfombras de Aubusson, de Axminster, moqueta y felpilla, estampadas ó lisas, alfombras tejidas de una sola pieza para habitaciones y todas las demás de igual clase ó naturaleza, en corte ó pieza, tapices orientales, de Berlín ú otros análogos..ad val.	40 por ciento
288	Alfombras aterciopeladas de Sajonia, Wilton y Tournai, estampadas ó lisas, y todas las demás de igual clase ó naturaleza, en corte ó pieza ad val.	40 por ciento
289	Alfombras de Bruselas, estampadas ó lisas, y todas las demás de igual clase ó naturaleza, en corte ó pieza..ad val.	40 por ciento
290	Alfombras y tapices aterciopelados (*velvet and tapestry velvet carpets*), lisos ó con dibujos, estampados en la urdimbre ó de otro modo, y todos los demás de igual clase ó naturaleza, en corte ó pieza..ad val.	40 por ciento
291	Tapices de moqueta de Bruselas, lisos ó con dibujos, y todos los demás análogos en corte ó pieza, estampados en la urdimbre ó de otro modo ad val.	42½ por c.
292	Alfombras venecianas á tres tintas y todas las de urdimbre de igual nombre. (*Treble ingrain, three ply, and all chain Venetian carpets*).ad val.	32½ por c.
293	Alfombras holandesas de lana y á dos tintas (*wool Dutch and two ply ingrain carpets*).ad val.	30 por ciento
294	Droguetes y arpilleras, estampados, coloreados ó de otro modo, y alfombras de fieltro en pieza, lisas ó con dibujos................................ad val.	30 por ciento
295	Alfombras, de lana, lino ó algodón ó compuestas en parte de una de estas materias, no especificadas..ad val.	30 por ciento
296	Las esteras, ruedos, portieres, tapetes de mesa (*covers*), cojines, alfombrillas para piés de camas, almohadones artísticos y toda parte de alfombra ó tapete, en todo ó parte de lana, no especificadas, adeudarán los derechos señala-	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	dos á las alfombras de igual clase ó naturaleza en corte ó pieza.	
297	La rebaja de derechos señalada á las manufacturas de lana entrará en vigor el 1° de Enero de 1895.	

Cuadro L.—*Seda y sus manufacturas.*

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
298	Seda manufacturada en parte de capullos ó de desperdicios de seda, sin otra elaboración que la del cardado ó peinado..............................ad val.	20 por ciento
	Seda hilada ó hilo simple, trama, organdí, seda para coser, torzal, hilo de borra de seda y toda clase de hilo de seda, así como la seda hilada en madejas ó carreteles, en urdimbre ó en plegadoras...ad val.	30 por ciento
299	Terciopelos, felpillas y demás tejidos afelpados, compuestos de seda ó en los cuales la seda sea la materia de principal valor.....................libra	1 50
	Felpas de seda ó en las cuales la seda sea la materia de principal valor ....íd.	1 00
	En ningún caso estos artículos adeudarán menos de 50 por ciento *ad valorem.*	
300	Tejido para cinchas, *gorings*, tirantes, cinturones, trencillas, galones, flecos, cordones y borlas, sean ó no elásticos, botones y adornos; todos estos artículos de seda ó en los cuales la seda sea el elemento de principal valor........ad val.	45 por ciento
301	Encajes y artículos compuestos total ó parcialmente de encaje; bordados, inclusos los hechos á mano ó á máquina, pañuelos, encañonados y bullones para cuellos, tejidos de malla y velos, vestidos hechos y prendas de vestir de todas clases, inclusos los de punto, confeccionados en todo ó en parte por el sastre, la modista ó el fabricante: todos estos artículos hechos de seda ó en los cuales esta materia sea el elemento de principal valor, así como todas las manufacturas de seda guarnecidas de cuentas, no especificados...ad val.	50 por ciento
302	Manufacturas de seda á de que la seda sea el principal componente en valor, inclusas las combinadas con caoutchouc, no especificadas.ad val.	45 por ciento

CUADRO M.—*Pasta para hacer papel, papel y libros.*

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	Pasta y Papel:	
303	Pastas de madera para hacer papel, fabricadas á máquina y las obtenidas por procedimientos químicos, blanqueadas ó sin blanquear......ad val.	10 por ciento
304	Papel para forro de buques y fieltro para techos.......................... íd.	10 por ciento
306	Papel para imprimir, con ó sin cola, sólo utilizable para libros y periódicos.................ad val.	15 por ciento
307	Papeles conocidos en el comercio bajo el nombre de papeles copiadores, de filtro y papel de plata, papel de seda, blanco, impreso ó coloreado, presentado en libros copiadores, en resmas ó de otra forma.............................ad val.	35 por ciento
	Papel albuminado ó sensibilizado; papel para escribir y sobres con dibujos en relieve, grabados, impresos y adornados ....ad val.	30 por ciento
308	Papel pergamino, papeles charolados (*surface-coated*) y manufacturas de estos papeles, cartones, álbums para fotografías, autógrafos ó colecciones (*scrap albums*), manufacturados en todo ó en parte.................................ad val.	30 por ciento
	Litografías sobre piedra ó zinc, estén ó no encuadernadas (excepto las etiquetas ó sortijas para cigarros, con letras ó en blanco, la música, las ilustraciones que formen parte de publicaciones periódicas ó de diarios y que vengan en unión de los mismos, ya estén encuadernados ó formen parte de un libro impreso) en papel ú otra materia cualquiera:	
	— que no excedan de 8 milésimas de pulgada de espesor.......................................libra	... 20
	— de más de 8 sin exceder de 20 milésimas de pulgada de espesor y de más de 35 pulgadas cuadradas por las superficies que deban recortarse ....libra	... 08
	— de más de 8 sin exceder de 20 milésimas de pulgada de espesor y que no excedan de 35 pulgadas cuadradas por las superficies que deban recortarse.......................................libra	... 05
	Litografías sobre piedra ó zinc, en cartón ú otra materia cualquiera, que excedan de 20 milési-	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	mas de pulgada de espesor..................libra	... 06
	Etiquetas y sortijas para cigarros, litografiadas, con letras ó en blanco, impresas sobre piedra ó zinc:	
	— con menos de diez colores, pero no por medio del bronce ó de hojas metálicas.................libra	... 20
	— con diez colores ó más ó por medio del bronce, pero no por medio de hojas metálicas..........íd.	... 30
	— en todo ó en parte por medio de hojas metálicas..íd.	... 40
	Manufacturas de papel:	
309	Sobres de papel..ad val.	20 por ciento
310	Papel para tapizar, papel para mamparas ó delanteras de chimenea, papel para escribir y para dibujo y todos los demás papeles no especificados..ad val.	20 por ciento
311	Libros en blanco de todas clases...................íd.	20 por ciento
	Libros, inclusos los folletos y grabados, estén ó no encuadernados, fotografías, grabados al agua fuerte, mapas, cartas marinas, música y todo impreso no especificado...........................ad val.	25 por ciento
312	Naipes, por baraja que no exceda de 54 cartas y en proporción por todo número de cartas de más..baraja	... 10
	y ad val.	50 por ciento
313	Manufacturas de papel ó de materia en que el papel sea el principal componente en valor, no especificadas.................................ad val.	20 por ciento

CUADRO N.—*Artículos varios.*

314	Pinceles de pelo, cepillos y plumeros.........ad val.	35 por ciento
	Escobas ....íd.	20 por ciento
	Cerdas de puerco ó de jabali, escogidas, en atados ó preparadas de cualquiera otra manera.... libra	... 07 ½
	Botones y hormillas para botones:	
315	Hormillas para botones: lástenes, muer, paño, seda y otras manufacturas análogas, tejidos ó hechos en un tamaño y forma ó de tal manera	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	cortados que sólo sirvan para la confección de botones.......... ....ad val.	10 por ciento
316	Botones designados en el comercio bajo el nombre de botones de ágata..........íd.	25 por ciento
	— de nácar y de carey, en todo ó en parte concluídos, por línea (medida de botones de 1-40 de pulgada)..........gruesa y ad val.	... 01 15 por ciento
317	— de marfil, marfil vegetal, vidrio, hueso y asta, en todo ó en parte concluídos..........ad val.	35 por ciento
318	— para zapatos, hechos de papel, cartón, papié maché, pasta ú otros materiales semejantes no especificados..........ad val.	25 por ciento
318½	Carbón bituminoso y esquisto..........tonelada	... 40
	— Cisco de carbón de piedra, que pase por una criba cuyas mallas tengan ½ pulgada...tonelada	... 15
318¾	Cok..........ad val.	15 por ciento
319	Tapones de corcho, manufacturados en todo ó en parte..........libra	... 10
320	Dados, damas, juegos de ajedrez, bolas para billar ú otros juegos análogos, de marfil, hueso ú otros materiales. ....ad val.	50 por ciento
321	Muñecas, cabezas de ídem, mates ó chinatas para jugar, de cualquiera materia que sean, y otros juguetes de cualquier clase que no estén fabricados de goma, loza, porcelana, *parian*, bizcocho, barro cocido ó grés, no especificados..........ad val. El régimen de esta partida no entrará en vigor antes del 1° de Enero de 1895.	25 por ciento
322	Esmeril en grano, manufacturado, molido, en polvo ó refinado.. ....libra	... 00 8–10
	Materias explosivas:	
323	Cohetes de todas clases, sin descuento por tara ó avería.......... ad val.	50 por ciento
324	Fulminantes, polvos fulminantes y artículos análogós, no especificados..........íd.	30 por ciento
325	Pólvora de fusil y demás materias explosivas usadas para minas, canteras, artillería ó caza, que valgan:	
	— 20 cents ó menos la libra..........libra	... 05
	— más de 20 cents la libra..........íd.	... 08

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
326	Cerillas y fósforos de todas clases............ad val.	20 por ciento
326½	Instrumentos de música y sus partes sueltas (excepto los mecanismos para pianos y sus partes sueltas), cuerdas para instrumentos de música, no expresadas, madera ó cajas para instrumentos de música, silbatos, diapasones y metrónomos............ad val.	25 por ciento
327	Cápsulas: de percusión............íd.	30 por ciento
	— para minas............millar	2 07
328	Plumas y plumones de todas clases, preparados, teñidos ó manufacturados, inclusos los cubrepiés y otras manufacturas de plumón, pájaros preparados y concluídos para adorno, plumas, frutas, granos, hojas, flores, tallos y sus partes sueltas, artificiales ó de adorno, de cualquier materia que sean para modistas, no especificados............ad val.	35 por ciento
329	Pieles de adorno, beneficiadas sin manufacturar.. íd.	20 por ciento
	Pelo preparado para sombreros............íd.	20 por ciento
330	Albanicos de todas clases, excepto los ordinarios de hojas de palmera............íd.	40 por ciento
331	Tacos para fusiles, de todas clases............íd.	10 por ciento
332	Pelo humano, limpio ó peinado, pero no manufacturado............íd.	20 por ciento
332½	Crin rizada para colchones y camas............íd.	10 por ciento
333	Tejido de crin, dicho para crinolinas............yarda cuadrada	... 06
334	— dicho para asientos de sillas............íd.	... 20
335	Sombreros para caballeros, señoras y niños, hechos de pelo de conejo, castor ú otros animales, ó de que estos pelos sean el principal componente en valor, manufacturados en todo ó en parte, inclusas las formas de pelo para sombreros............ad val.	40 por ciento
	Joyería y piedras preciosas:	
336	Joyería: todo artículo no especificado, siempre que forme parte de lo que en el comercio se llama joyería, y camafeos montados (*in frames*) ad val.	35 por ciento
337	Perlas, inclusas las ensartadas, pero no engastadas íd.	10 por ciento

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338	Piedras preciosas de todas clases, talladas, pero no engastadas..........íd.	25 por ciento
	— engastadas, no especificadas, inclusas las perlas engastadas..........íd.	30 por ciento
	— imitaciones de piedras preciosas que no excedan de una pulgada de tamaño, sin engastar... ad val.	10 por ciento
	Piedras preciosas de todas clases, sin tallar....íd.	10 por ciento
	Cuero y sus manufacturas:	
339	Suela..........íd.	10 por ciento
340	Cuero para correas y para transmisión, y cuero no especificado..........íd.	10 por ciento
341	Becerros curtidos ó curtidos y preparados, cuero preparado para palas de zapato ó botín, inclusos el becerro charolado (*patent enameled and japanned*), esté ó no preparado y concluído, la gamuza y las otras pieles no especificadas...... ad val.	20 por ciento
	Becerros, para encuadernadores, pieles de kanguro, de carnero y de cabra, inclusas las de cordero y cabrito, preparadas y concluídas...... ad val.	20 por ciento
	Pieles para tafilete, curtidas, pero no concluídas.. íd.	10 por ciento
	Cuero para martinetes y mecanismos de piano.íd.	20 por ciento
	Calzado de cuero..........íd.	20 por ciento
342	Cuero cortado para palas de zapatos ó botines, ó en otras formas, propio para la fabricación de artículos manufacturados..........ad val.	20 por ciento
343	Los guantes de todas clases, hechos en todo ó en parte de piel, estén ó no concluídos, adeudarán con arreglo á la siguiente clasificación, según su longitud después de estirados lo más posible:	
344	— Guantes de piel de carnero, concluídos, para señoras y niños (*schmaschen*):	
	— que no tengan más de 14 pulgadas de longitud..........docena de pares	1 00
	— que tengan más de 14 sin exceder de 17 pulgadas de longitud..........íd.	1 50
	— que tengan más de 17 pulgadas de longitud..........íd.	2 00

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	— Guantes de piel de carnero, concluídos, para caballeros (*schmaschen*)........................íd.	3 00
345	— Guantes de piel de carnero ó de cordero, concluídos, para señoras y niños:	
	— que no tengan más de 14 pulgadas de longitud..íd.	1 75
	— que tengan más de 14 sin exceder de 17 pulgadas de longitud. ....íd.	2 75
	— que tengan más de 17 pulgadas de longitud ....íd.	3 75
	— Guantes de piel de carnero ó de cordero, concluídos, para caballeros..........................íd.	4 00
346	— Guantes de piel de cabra, de cabritilla ó de otra piel que no sea de carnero, concluídos, para señoras y niños:	
	— que no tengan más de 14 pulgadas de longitud........................docena de pares	2 25
	— que tengan más de 14 sin exceder de 17 pulgadas de longitud................................íd.	3 00
	— que tengan más de 17 pulgadas de longitud ....íd.	4 00
	— Guantes de piel de cabra, de cabritilla ó de otra piel que no sea de carnero, concluídos, para caballeros......................docena de pares	4 00
347	— Guantes de piel de carnero, de todas clases, para señoras y niños, cuando se haya hecho desaparecer el granulado exterior de la piel:	
	— que no tengan más de 17 pulgadas de longitud.......................docena de pares	1 75
	— que tengan más de 17 pulgadas de longitud.......... ....íd.	2 75
	— Guantes de piel de carnero, de todas clases, para caballeros, cuando se haya hecho desaparecer el granulado exterior de la piel.......... docena de pares	4 00
348	— Guantes de piel de cabra, de cabritilla ó de otra piel que no sea de carnero, de todas clases, para señoras y niños, cuando se haya hecho desaparecer el granulado exterior de la piel:	
	— que no tengan más de 14 pulgadas de longitud.......................docena de pares	2 25
	— que tengan más de 14 sin exceder de 17 pulgadas de longitud................................íd.	3 00

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	— que tengan más de 17 pulgadas de longitud ....íd.	4 00
	— Guantes de piel de cabra, de cabritilla ó de otra piel que no sea de carnero, de todas clases, para caballeros, cuando se haya hecho desaparecer el granulado exterior de la piel......... docena de pares	4 00
349	Los guantes de piel, forrados, adeudarán, además de los derechos antes señalados, el adicional de docena de pares	1 00
350	Los guantes en corte (*glove tranks*), ya comprendan ó no todas sus partes componentes, adeudarán el 75 por ciento del derecho aplicable á la clase de guantes á cuya fabricación se destinen.	
	Manufacturas diversas:	
351	Manufacturas de ámbar, amianto, tripa, coral, corcho, cuerdas de tripa, cuerda ó crin de Florencia, azabache, pasta, espato, cera ó materia en que estas sustancias ó alguna de ellas sean el principal componente en valor, no especificadas ....ad val.	25 por ciento
352	Manufacturas de hueso, viruta, yerba, asta, goma elástica, hoja de palma, paja, plantas, ballena ó de materia en que estas sustancias ó alguna de ellas sean el principal componente en valor, no especificadas.............. ....ad val.	25 por ciento
	Entiéndase que la *yerba* y la *paja* de que se trata en esta partida deben hallarse en su estado natural y no en fibras aisladas.	
353	Manufacturas de cuero, peletería, gutapercha, goma elástica vulcanizada conocida bajo el nombre de caoutchouc endurecido, pelo humano, papiér maché ó gipso, fibra endurecida y otras manufacturas de pasta de madera ó de otra pasta, á de materia en que estas sustancias ó alguna de ellas sean el principal componente en valor, no especificadas...................ad val.	30 por ciento
354	Manufacturas de marfil, marfil vegetal, nácar, gelatina, carey ó de materia en que estas sustancias ó alguna de ellas sean el principal componente en valor, no especificadas, asi como los artículos conocidos en el comercio como pasamanería ó	

No. de la partida.	*Designación de las Mercancías.*	Derechos. Doll. cents.
	adornos de cuentas ó azabache............ad val.	35 por ciento
355	Caretas de papel ó pasta..............................íd.	25 por ciento
356	Esteras, de fibra de coco ó ratán....................íd.	20 por ciento
357	Lapiceros de madera con lápiz de plombagina ó de otra materia, y pizarrines con funda de madera..ad val.	50 por ciento
	Pizarrines de las demás clases.......................íd.	30 por ciento
358	Lápices de plombagina sin funda de madera...íd.	10 por ciento
358½	Placas y hojas delgadas, secas, para fotógrafos..íd.	25 por ciento
359	Pipas, cazoletas de íd., de cualquier materia, y todos los demás articulos para fumadores, no especificados, inclusos los librillos de papel para cigarrillos, las bolsas para tabaco de fumar ó mascar y el papel para cigarrillos en cualquier forma...ad val.	50 por ciento
	Pipas ordinarias y cazoletas para íd., de arcilla, avaluadas en 50 cents ó menos la gruesa...ad val.	10 por ciento
360	Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles, recubiertos de tejidos compuestos total ó parcialmente de seda, lana, estambre, pelo de camello, de cabra, de alpaca ó de otros animales, ó de cualquier otra materia que no sea el papel.................ad val.	45 por ciento
361	Palos para quitasoles, sombrillas y paraguas, lisos ó esculpidos, estén ó no concluídos.........ad val.	30 por ciento
362	Desperdicios, no especificados.......................íd.	10 por ciento

Mercancías libres de derechos.

ART. 2—A partir del día 1° de Agosto de 1894, se importarán libres de derechos los siguientes artículos, á menos que no se hallen desiguados de una manera especial en el presente Arancel:

363 Ácidos empleados para usos medicinales, químicos ó fabriles, no especificados.

364 Acónito.

365 Bellotas con cáscara, frescas ó secas, pero no molidas.

366 Ágatas sin manufacturar.

367 Albúmina.

368 Alizarina y colores ó tintes de alizarina, naturales ó artificiales.

369 Ámbar y sus imitaciones, sin manufacturar ó en bruto.

370 Ámbar gris.

372 Sales de anilina.

373 Animales importados especialmente para la cría. Ningún animal gozará de franquicia, ó no ser de pura raza conocida y registrada en debida forma en un libro llamado *studbook*, que se llevará al efecto. El Secretario del Tesoro dictará las disposiciones que juzgue oportunas para el estricto cumplimiento de esta medida. El ganado vacuno, caballar, lanar y cualesquiera animales domésticos que hayan cruzado la frontera, ó por haberse extraviado ó por haber sido conducidos por sus dueños á pastar del otro lado de la línea, así como sus crías, podrán volver á entrar en los Estados Unidos libres de derechos, mediante el cumplimiento de las formalidades que prescriba el Secretario del Tesoro.

374 Animales importados temporalmente en los Estados Unidos, por un período que no exceda de seis meses, para ser presentados en exposiciones ó certámenes agrícolas ó de ganadería, mediante la oportuna garantía, de acuerdo con las disposiciones dictadas por el Secretario del Tesoro, así como las parejas ó yuntas con sus arneses y aparejos y los vehículos que sean propiedad de las personas que emigren del extranjero á los Estados Unidos con sus familias, destinados al uso particular de las mismas, con sujeción á las prescripciones dictadas por el Secretario del Tesoro, y animales salvajes ó fieras destinadas á exposiciones zoológicas, para fines científicos y para la enseñanza, no para la venta ó el lucro.

375 Achiote y sus extractos.

376 Minerales de antimonio, sulfuro de antimonio crudo y antimonio en estado de régulo ó de metal.

377 Apatita.

380 Tártaro crudo.

381 Arrow-root sin elaborar.

382 Arsénico y sulfuro de arsénico ú oropimente.

383 Arseniato de anilina.

384 Modelos para la enseñanza, compuestos de cristal y de metal, cuyo valor no exceda de 6 cents por gruesa.

385 Artículos importados por el Gobierno.

386 Productos brutos, usados para teñir ó curtir, no especificados.

387 Artículos de producción ó manufactura nacional que sean reimportados sin haber sufrido elaboración alguna ni mejora por ninguna clase de procedimiento ó industria; barricas, toneles, damajuanas, sacos y toda vasija de producción americana, exportados conteniendo productos nacionales, ó vacíos, y reimportados con artículos extranjeros, inclusas las duelas ó tablas que se reimporten en forma de toneles, barricas ó cajas; frascos ó botellas para azogue, de producción indígena ó extranjera, cuando se hayan exportado de los Estados Unidos; siempre que

se demuestre la identidad de todos estos artículos, con arreglo á las disposiciones dictadas por el Secretario del Tesoro Con respecto á los sacos, no se admitirán libres más que los americanos que reimporte el exportador. Si alguno de estos artículos está sujeto á un derecho interior al verificarse la exportación, deberá probarse que éste se ha pagado previamente y que no se ha reembolsado. Esta disposición no es aplicable á los artículos por los que se haya satisfecho prima ó *drawback*, cuya reimportación no podrá hacerse sino mediante el pago de derechos iguales á la prima recibida, ni tampoco á los artículos manufacturados en los depósitos de Aduanas y exportados con sujeción á alguna disposición legal vigente. Cuando se reimporte tabaco manufacturado que se haya exportado sin previo pago del impuesto interior vigente, quedará bajo la custodia del Colector ó administrador de Aduanas hasta tanto que se hayan reintegrado los derechos legales con los sellos correspondientes.

388 Amianto no manufacturado.

389 Cenizas de leña y sus lejías; cenizas de raiz de remolacha.

390 Asfalto y betún asfáltico, brutos ó desecados, sin más preparación.

391 Asafétida.

392½ Tejidos para hacer sacos de embalar algodón, tejidos de yute y todas los demás semejantes propios para embalar el algodón, compuestos en todo ó en parte de cáñamo, lino, yute ó cabos de yute.

393 Bálsamo de Gilead.

394 Quina y otras cortezas de que pueda extraerse la quinina.

395 Carbonato de barita natural ó viterita y sulfato de barita, así como las baritas sin preparar y la tierra de barita.

396 Bauxita.

397 Cera de abejas.

398 Campanas rotas y metal para campanas, en pedazos, bueno sólo para ser nuevamente refundido.

399 Bramante para atar, hecho total ó parcialmente de cáñamo de Nueva Zelandia, de *istle* ó fibra de Tampico, de pita (*sisal-grass*) ó de cáñamo de la India (*sunn*), á simple torsión y que no tengan más de 600 piés por libra, incluso el bramante de Manila que no tenga más de 650 piés por libra.

400 Pieles de pájaro preparadas para su conservación, sin otra elaboración.

401 Pájaros y aves, terrestres y acuáticas.

402 Bismuto.

403 Vejigas, inclusas las natatorias de los peces, y otros tegumentos

animales, en bruto, salados para ser conservados, sin manufacturar, no especificados.

404 Sangre seca.

405 Vitriolo azul ó sulfato de cobre.

406 Salchichon de Bolonia.

407 Telas para cedazos, destinadas especialmente al uso de los molinos, pero no utilizables para la confección de articulos de vestir.

408 Huesos sin elaborar, quemar, calcinar, moler ni preparar por el vapor ó de otra manera, así como el polvo de hueso ó carbón animal, y las cenizas de hueso, solo utilizables como abono.

410 Libros, grabados y fotografías, encuadernados ó sin encuadernar, grabados al agua fuerte, música, mapas, cartas marinas, impresos más de veinte años antes de la importación, cartas hidrógráficas, libros y publicaciones periódicas y cientificas, publicaciones editadas por sociedades científicas, literarias ó académicas destinadas á sus abonados; publicaciones hechas por particulares para ser distribuidas gratuitamente, así como los documentos públicos procedentes de Gobiernos extranjeros.

411 Libros y folletos impresos exclusivamente en un idioma que no sea el inglés, y libros y música al relieve para ciegos.

412 Libros, grabados, fotografías, grabados al agua fuerte, estén ó no encuadernados, mapas y cartas marinas, importados de orden superior ó para uso de la nación ó de la Biblioteca del Congreso.

413 Libros, mapas, música, litografías y cartas marinas, importados en remesas de dos ejemplares solamente, para uso de alguna corporación docente, literaria, científica ó religiosa, ó para fomento de las bellas artes, ó para algún establecimiento científico, colegio, academia, escuela, seminario ó cualquiera otra institución de enseñanza de los Estados Unidos, y también para las bibliotecas del Estado ó públicas, con arreglo á las disposiciones dictadas por el Secretario del Tesoro.

414 Libros, bibliotecas, muebles y otros efectos domisticos de personas ó familias extranjeras, que no tengan ménos de un año de uso fuera del país, ni estén destinados á otra persona ó á la venta.

416 Pasta del Brasil.

417 Trenzados, esteras, cintas y demás manufacturas análogas, de paja, viruta, yerba, hoja de palma, sauce, mimbre ó ratán para guarnecido de sombreros, gorros ó tocas.

418 Ágatas del Brasil sin labrar.

419 Mármol brecha (*breccia*), en bloques ó losas.

420 Cerdas de puerco ó de jabalí, sin labrar, escoger, preparar ni en atados.

421 Bromo.

422 Mijo para escobas.
423 Lingotes de oro ó plata.
424 Pez de Borgoña.
424½ Lona ordinaria (*burlaps*) y sacos para cereales confeccionados con esta tela.
425 Coles.
426 Monedas y medallas antiguas, propiamente tales, de origen anterior al año 1700.
427 Cadmio.
428 Calamina.
429 Alcanfor en bruto.
430 Castóreo.
431 Cuerdas de tripa, cuerdas para látigos y crin de Florencia, no manufacturadas ó simplemente en forma de cuerdas.
432 Cerio.
433 Creta sin manufacturar.
434 Carbón de leña.
435 Raíz de chicoria cruda, seca ó sin secar, pero sin moler.
436 Sidra.
437 Algalia natural.
438 Cromato de hierro ó mineral de cromo.
439 Arcilla común azulada, en barricas, únicamente utilizable para la fabricación de crisoles.
441 Carbón de piedra dicho antracita y para provisión de los buques americanos (se prohibe la descarga).
443 Alquitrán mineral, en bruto y todas sus preparaciones, excepto las medicinales, así como los productos del alquitrán de hulla que no sean colores ó tintes, no especificados.
444 Cobalto y mineral de cobalto.
445 Coca de Levante.
446 Cochinilla.
447 Cacao sin elaborar, y sus hojas ó vainas.
448 Café.
449 Oro, plata y cobre en moneda.
450 Fibras é hilo de coco.
451 Mineral de cobre.
452 Cobre viejo, bueno solamente para ser refundido, desperdicios de cobre nuevo y todos los metales de composición en que el cobre sea la materia de principal valor, no especificados.
453 Régulo de cobre, cobre negro ó común y cemento de cobre.
454 Cobre en placas, barras, lingotes, galápagos ú otras formas, sin manufacturar y no especificado.
455 Caparrosa verde ó sulfato de hierro.
456 Coral marino, sin cortar ni elaborar.
457 Corcho y corteza de alcornoque, sin manufacturar.

458 Algodón, borra y desperdicios de algodón.

459 Aros de hierro ó de acero cortados de convenientes dimensiones, estén ó no perforados, con ó sin hebillas, para pacas de algodón.

460 Criolita.

461 Orchilla.

462 Discos de piedra para juego de *curling* ó de tejos, y mangos para ídem.

463 Cari y polvos de cari.

464 Cachunde.

465 Hueso de jibia.

466 Raiz de amargón en estado natural, seca ó no, pero sin moler.

467 Diamantes inclusos los de mineros, vidrieros y grabadores, sin engastar, polvo de diamante, y piedras destinadas á la fabricación de relojes.

468 Dividivi.

469 Sangre de drago.

470 Drogas, como cortezas, habas, bayas, bálsamos, botones y bulbos, raíces bulbosas, excrecencias, frutos, flores, fibras secas, insectos secos, semillas, gomas y gomo-resinas, yerbas, hojas, líquenes, musgos, nueces, raíces y tallos, especias, plantas, semillas aromáticas y semillas procedentes de algún crecimiento morboso, yerbas y leños tintóreos, siempre que ninguna de estas substancias sea comestible y se presente en estado natural sin haberse aumentado su valor por el refinado, molido ú otro cualquier procedimiento de fabricación, no especificados.

471 Huevos de aves, peces ó insectos. Pero no los huevos de las aves de caza, cuya importación no se permitirá más que para las colecciones científicas.

472 Esmeril.

473 Cornezuelo (*Ergot*).

474 Abanicos comunes de hoja de palma y hoja de palma sin manufacturar.

475 Maizena (*Farina*).

476 Figurines de modas, grabados en acero, cobre ó madera, iluminados ó sin iluminar.

477 Plumas y plumón para camas, de todas clases, en bruto y sin preparar, colorear ni manufacturar, no especificados.

478 Feldspato.

479 Fieltro adhesivo para forro de buques.

480 Fibrina en todas sus formas.

481 Pescado fresco ó conservado en hielo.

482 Pescado para carnada.

483 Pieles de pescado.

484 Sílice, piedra de chispa y sílice molido.

485 Esteras para pisos, hechas de paja redonda ó hendida, inclusas las esteras chinas.

486 Fósiles.

487 Plantas frutales, tropicales ó semitropicales, importadas para el cultivo.

Frutas y nueces:

489 Frutas verdes, maduras y secas, no especificadas.

490 Tamarindos.

491 Nueces del Brasil, nueces "Cream," nueces ó huesos de palma, no especificadas.

492 Pieles de abrigo sin preparar; pedazos de pieles de adorno, preparados, cuando no puedan sevir más que para la fabricación de sombreros.

493 Pieles de abrigo de todas clases sin ninguna preparación.

494 Goma gambir (*Gambier*).

495 Cristal en pedazos y cristal inútil, bueno sólo para ser manufacturado de nuevo.

496 Láminas ó discos de cristal toscamente tallados ó sin elaborar, sólo utilizables para la fabricación de instrumentos ópticos, anteojos y telescopios. Los discos que excedan de 8 pulgadas de diámetro podrán haber recibido el suficiente pulimento para determinar la clase del cristal.

Yerbas y fibras:

497 *Istle* ó fibra de Tampico, yute, cabos de yute, abacá (*Manilla*), pita (*Sisal-grass*), cáñamo de la India (*Sunn*), lino en rama, lino sin rastrillar, estopa de lino ó de cáñamo, cáñamo, sin rastrillar, desperdicios de cáñamo, lino, yute y estopa, así como todas las demás yerbas textiles ó substancias vegetales filamentosas, sin manufacturar ni preparar, no especificadas.

498. Moldes de batidores de oro y pieles para ídem.

499 Grasas y aceites (incluso el aceite de bacalao) usados en la fabricación de jabones, en el estirado del alambre ó en la preparación de los cueros, y sólo utilizables para estos usos, no especificados.

500 Guano, abonos y sus análogos.

501 Sacos y telas de *gunny* (yute), viejos ó de desecho, sólamente útiles para ser de nuevo manufacturados.

503 Gutapercha sin labrar,

504 Crin de caballo ó pelo de ganado bovino y de otros animales, esté ó no limpio, estirado ó sin estirar, no especificado, y pelo humano en bruto, sin limpiar ni estirar.

505 Cueros en bruto, secos, salados ó conservados.
506 Recortes de cueros, en bruto, con ó sin pelo, y otros materiales para hacer cola.
507 Cuerdas de cuero.
508 Piedras de afilar.
509 Cascos ó pezuñas sin manufacturar.
510 Raíces de lúpulo para el cultivo.
511 Cuernos y partes de los mismos sin manufacturar, inclusas sus puntas ó pedazos.
512 Hielo.
513 Goma elástica sin labrar y líquida ; desperdicios de esta goma procedentes de objetos viejos, buenos sólo para ser de nuevo manufacturados.
514 Añil, extracto y pasta de añil, y carmines.
515 Iodo crudo y iodo sublimado.
516 Ipecacuana.
517 Iridio.
519 Marfil aserrado ó cortado en pedazos, sin más mano de obra, incluso el marfil vegetal.
520 Jalapa.
521 Azabache sin manufacturar.
522 Ramas para zahumar (*Joss-stick*, *Joss-light*).
523 Jarcia vieja.
524 Sosa de varech.
525 Kiserita.
526 Cianita y kainita.
527 *Lac-dye*, en bruto, en palillos, granos ó escamas.
528 Esencia de laca (*Lac spirits*).
529 Lacterina.
531 Lava sin manufacturar.
532 Sanguijuelas.
533 Jugo de limón, de lima y de naranja amarga.
534 Raíz de regaliz sin moler.
535 Botes de salvamento y aparatos salvavidas, especialmente importados por sociedades que tienen por principal objeto fomentar el salvamento de la vida humana.
536 Citrato de cal.
537 Cloruro de cal ó polvos para blanquear.
538 Piedras litográficas sin grabar.
539 Tornasol preparado ó sin preparar.
540 Piedra imán.
541 Rubia común ó de la India, molida ó preparada, y todos sus extractos.
542 Sulfato de magnesia ó sal de Epsom.
543 Magnesita ó carbonato de magnesia natural.

544 Magnesio.
545 Imanes artificiales.
546 Oxido y minerales de manganeso.
547 Maná.
548 Manuscritos.
549 Tuétano ó médula, en bruto.
550 Malvavisco.
551 Medallas de oro, plata ó cobre, para certámenes ó premios, siempre que hayan sido recibidas, ofrecidas y aceptadas realmente como distinción honorífica.
553 Espuma de mar en bruto ó sin elaborar.
554 Leche fresca.
555 Aguas minerales naturales de todas clases y sus sales obtenidas por evaporación, siempre que estos artículos vengan acompañados de un certificado debidamente legalizado, haciendo constar que no se han preparado artificialmente por un procedimiento cualquiera y que proceden de un manantial mineral designado; limonadas, *soda water* y demás similares.
556 Minerales en bruto sin ninguna elaboración de refino ó molido ú otro género de manufactura, no especificados.
557 Modelos de inventos ó adelantos artístícos, inclusos los de maquinaria, que no puedan tener otro destino.
557½ Melaza que no marque más de 40 grados al polarímetro y que contenga 20 por ciento ó menos de agua.
558 Musgós, algas marinas y demás sustancias vegetales, en bruto ó sin manufacturar, no especificadas.
559 Almizcle en bruto, importado en sus bolsas naturales.
560 Mirabolanos.
561 Agujas para coser y zurcir.
562 Diarios y publicaciones periódicas, entendiéndose por estas últimas las que aparecen periódicamente por semanas, meses ó trimestres, sin encuadernar ó simplemente á la rústica, y que no contienen más que artículos de actualidad.
564 Nuez vómica.
565. Estopa.
566 Ocre y tierra de ocre, Siena y tierra de Siena, y sombra y tierra de sombra, secos, no especificados.
567 Tortas oleaginosas.
568 *Aceites:* de almendras, ámbar, ámbar gris, crudo y rectificado, anís, anilina, espliego, bergamota, cayaput, alcarabea, casia, canela, cedrato, manzanilla, citronela, algalia, semilla de algodón, crotontiglio, hinojo, jazmín, juglandio, enebro, lavanda, limón, lima, macis, de azahar, de grasa perfumada ó saturada por las flores, de nogal ó de nueces, no especificados; aceite de naranja, aceite de olivas para usos in-

dustriales ó máquinas, impropio para la alimentación, no especificado; esencia de rosas, aceites de palma y de coco, de romero, sésamo, tomillo, orégano rojo ó blanco, valeriana, esperma de ballena, ballena y otros aceites de pescado procedentes de pesquerías americanas, incluso el pescado y demás productos de las mismas; petróleo bruto ó refinado.

Sin embargo, cuando el petróleo bruto ó sus productos se importen de países que graven con derechos los producidos en los Estados-Unidos, adeudarán un derecho de 40 por ciento *ad valorem*.

569 Opio, crudo ó sin manufacturar, no adulterado, que contenga 9 por ciento ó más de morfina.

570 Cáscara de naranja y de limón, al natural, sin ninguna preparación.

571 Orchílla liquida.

573 Minerales de oro, plata y níquel, y mata de níquel.

574 Osmio.

575 Cuadros al óleo y acuarelas, dibujos y bosquejos originales, pruebas de artista al agua fuerte ó grabados, y estatuaria, no especificados. Se entienden por estatuaria las obras artísticas de bulto ó de relieve, de mármol, piedra, alabastro ó metal, ejecutadas por escultores ó estatuarios, y por cuadros al óleo todos los que no se hayan hecho en todo ó en parte por medio de modelos, ú otros procedimientos mecánicos.

576 Paladio.

577 Materias en bruto para la fabricación del papel, de todas clases, como yerbas, fibras, trapos, desperdicios, raspaduras, virutas, papel viejo, trozos de cuerdas, de tela de sacos, sacos ó tela de yute (*gunny*), viejos ó de desecho, álamo ú otras maderas que no puedan tener otra aplicación que la fabricación del papel.

578 Parafina.

579 Pergamino y vitela.

580 Nácar sin aserrar, tallar ni elaborar de cualquier otra manera.

581 Guisantes frescos, á granel, en barriles, sacos ú otros envases.

582 Pieles y otros efectos de los indios que pasen ó repasen las fronteras de los Estados-Unidos, de conformidad á los reglamentos que dicte el Secretario del Tesoro. Entiéndase que este beneficio no se hará extensivo á lós géneros que vengan en pacas ú otros envases desusados entre los indios.

583 Efectos personales y mobiliario, no mercancías, de ciudadanos de los Estados-Unidos fallecidos en el extranjero.

584 Peltre y metal británico, viejos, para ser refundidos de nuevo.

585 Aparatos, utensilios, instrumentos ó preparados físicos ó científicos, inclusos los frascos y estuches en que vengan acondicionados, estaturia, modelos ó formas de mármol, bronce, ala-

bastro ó yeso, pinturas, dibujos y grabados al agua fuerte, cuando todos estos artículos se importen de buena fe, para uso de alguna sociedad ó institución establecida para fines religiososs, docentes, científicos ó literarios, ó para el fomento de las bellas artes, no para la venta.

586 Fosfatos, crudos ó nativos.

587 Plantas, árboles, arbustos y vides de todas clases, considerados como plantas de semillero, no especificadas.

588 Yeso ó sulfato de cal, sin moler.

589 Platino, en lingotes, barras, hojas y alambre.

590 Platino, sin manufacturar y en vasijas, retortas y otros aparatos ó recipientes y sus partes sueltas, para laboratorios químicos.

591 Arados, rastros de púas ó de discos, máquinas para cosechar, segadoras, sembradoras, plantadoras, guadañeras, rastrillos de tiro, arados para surcar la tierra y batidoras y desgranadoras de algodón. Debe entenderse que cuando los artículos de que se trata se importen de países que perciban derechos de entrada sobre sus similares de procedencia de los Estados-Unidos, seguirán el régimen que les era aplicable anteriormente á la entrada en vigor del presente Arancel.

592 Plombagina.

593 Felpa negra, llamada de sombrereros, de seda pura ó con mezcla de algodón, empleada exclusivamente en la fabricación de sombreros de hombre.

594 Piedras para pulimentar ó bruñir.

595 Carbonato de potasa en bruto ó *black salts;* potasa cáustica ó hidrato, con inclusión de la refinada en varillas ó rollos, nitrato de potasa ó salitre bruto; sulfato de potasa, bruto ó refinado; clorato y muriato de potasa.

596 Libros profesionales, útiles, instrumentos y utensilios, para oficios ó empleo de las personas que se trasladen á los Estados Unidos, cuando realmente sean de su propiedad, con exclusión de la maquinaria ó artículos destinados á una manufactura cualquiera, ó para otras personas ó también para la venta. Tampoco se extenderá esta franquicia á las decoraciones, trajes y accesorios de teatro, á no ser que se importen por propietarios ó directores de teatros con el objeto de dar representaciones temporalmente y á condición de que tales efectos sean usados y no se destinen á la venta ó á otras personas, mediante cuplimiento de las formalidades que prescriba el Secretario del Tesoro. Al efecto, se prestará fianza que garantice el pago de los derechos realmente aplicables á estos objetos, caso de que no se reexportaren dentro de los seis meses siguientes á la fecha de su importación. No obstante, el Secretario del Tesoro, cuando lo juzgue con-

veniente y á solicitud del interesado, podrá prorrogar este plazo por un nuevo período de seis meses.

597 Pulu (plumón vegetal procedente de ciertos helechos de las islas de Hawai), destinado á rellenar colchones ó como absorbente.

598 Piedra pómez.

600 Plumas de ave, preparadas ó sin preparar, más no en artículos elaborados.

601 Sulfato de quinina y todos los alcaloides ó sales de las quinas.

602 Trapos viejos no especificados.

603 Insignias y joyas para uniformes, estatuas y modelos de escultura, importados de buena fe, para uso de alguna sociedad establecida esclusivamente para fines docentes, literarios, filosóficos ó religiosos, ó para el fomento de las belles artes, ó para uso de algún colegio, academia, escuela, seminario científico ó biblioteca pública de los Estados Unidos; pero bajo la palabra, insignias,'' se entenderán únicamente las insignias ó emblemas de un empleo ó dignidad que se llevan en el vestido ó en la mano, en los actos públicos de la respectiva sociedad ó corporación, con exclusión de todo artículo de mueblaje, prenda de vestir ordinaria ó propiedad particular.

604 Cuajo, natural ó preparado.

605 Azafrán y cártamo y sus extractos, y tortas de azafrán.

606 Sagú crudo y fécula de sagú.

607 Salicina.

608 Sal á granel ó en sacos, barriles ú otros envases, adeudando el envase como si se importase separadamente.

Queda entendido que cuando la sal se importe de países que graven con derechos la procedente de los Estados Unidos, adeudará los derechos que le eran aplicables anteriormente á la entrada en vigor del presente Arancel.

609 Colagria.

610 Tripas para embutidos.

611 Semillas de anís, mijo, alcarabea, cardamomo, culantro, algodón, crotontiglio, comino, hinojo, alholva, cáñamo, marrubio, mostaza, colza, algarroba, remolacha, de *mangel-wurzel*, sorgo ó caña de azúcar para la siembra, y todas las semillas de flores, gramíneas, bulbos y raíces impropias á la alimentación, no especificadas.

612 Salep.

613 Conchas de todas clases, sin tallar, pulimentar ni manufacturar de ninguna manera.

614 Cañones de escopeta de caza, forjados, con la superficie interior sin pulimentar.

615 Camarones y otros mariscos, en latas ú otros recipientes.

616 Seda cuda ó devanada directamente del capullo, no en doble hilo y sin torcer ni elaborar de cualquiera otra manera.

617 Capullos de seda y desperdicios de ídem.

618 Huevos de gusano de seda.

619 Esqueletos y preparaciones anatómicas.

620 Caracoles.

621 Nitrato de sosa ó nitrato cúbico y clorato de sosa.

622 Sulfato de sosa dicho *salt-cake ó niter-cake*.

623 Sodio.

624 Manufacturas de esparto para la fabricación ú ornato de sombreros.

625 Objetos ó muestras de historia natural, botanica y mineralogía, importados para gabinetes ó propósitos científicos, no para la venta.

Especias:

626 Casia, casia verdadera y brotes de casia, sin moler.

627 Canela y fragmentos de canela, sin moler.

628 Clavos y pedúnculos de especia, sin moler.

629 Raiz de jengibre, sin moler, no conservada ni azucarada.

630 Macis.

631 Nuez moscada.

632 Pimienta blanca ó negra, sin moler.

633 Pimienta sin moler.

635 Yesca.

636 Trípodes y soportes para encastillar objetos de barro, grés ó loza.

636½ Sellos de correos ó de la renta interior, extranjeros, estén ó no inutilizados.

638 Piedras y arena: piedras de molino en bloques, en bruto ó manufacturadas, ó con aros de hierro; acantilada, sin labrar; piedra pómez, cuarzo terroso (*rotten stone*) y arena en bruto ó manufacturada.

639 Estoraque.

640 Oxido de estronciana, y estroncianita ó carbonato mineral de estronciana.

642 Azufre precipitado, azufre crudo en masas, mineral de azufre, como piritas ó sulfuro de hierro al estado nativo, que tengan más de 25 por ciento de azufre, y azufre no especificado.

643 Acido sulfúrico. Entiéndase que cuando el ácido sulfúrico se importe de países que graven con derechos el producido en los Estados Unidos, adeudará los derechos que le eran aplicables con anterioridad á la entrada en vigor del presente Arancel.

644 Residuos de oro y plata.

645 Sebo y grasa de lana, inclusa la conocida en el comercio bajo el nombre de "*dégras*" ó grasa obscura de lana.

646 Tapioca, casabe ó yuca.

647 Alquitrán y brea vegetal, y pez de la brea del carbón mineral.

648 Té y plantas de té.
650 Dientes naturales ó sin manufacturar.
651 Tierra blanca (Feldspato albuminoso).
652 Cachunde.
653 Mineral de estaño, casiterita ú óxido negro de estaño, estaño en barras, bloques, lingotes ó granular.
654 Oropel, en hilos, hojas ó lentejuelas.
655 Palillos de tabaco.
656 Habas de Tonkín.
657 Trípoli.
658 Cúrcuma.
659 Trementina de Venecia.
660 Aguarrás ó esencia de trementina.
661 Tortugas.
662 Caracteres de imprenta viejos para ser refundidos.
663 Uranio (óxido y sales de).
664 Virus de la vacuna.
665 Agallas (Valonia).
666 Cardenillo ó subacetato de cobre.
667 Obleas no medicinales ni comestibles.
668 Cera vegetal ó mineral.
669 Efectos personales de individuos que vienen á los Estados Unidos (no mercancías), con exclusión de todo objeto que no sea de uso de dichas personas é indispensable para sus propias necesidades y conveniencia, ó fines de su viaje, y de los destinados á otra persona ó para la venta.
671 Barba de ballena sin elaborar.

Madera:

672 Troncos y maderas redondas, sin labrar, no especificados.
673 Leña, madera para mangos, fondos ó duelas, ripia, varas de lúpulo, postes para empalizadas, travesaños de ferrocarril, madera para construcción de buques, inclusas las bordas, no especificadas.
674 Maderas de construcción, hendidas ó aserradas, inclusas las usadas para berlingas ó construcción de muelles.
675 Maderas de construcción escuadradas ó desbastadas.
676 Tablas, maderos aserrados y demás maderas en bruto ó simplemente desbastadas, excepto las tablas, maderos y piezas de cedro, de *lignum vitæ*, de madera de Jamaica (*lancewood*), boj, granadillo, caoba, palo de rosa, madera-satén y todas las demás de ebanistería.
677 Tablillas (*clapboards*) de pino.
678 Tablillas, (*clapboards*) del pino llamado *spruce*.
679 Cubos de ruedas, postes, hormas para calzado, piezas de madera para wagones, remos, culatas de fusil, fondos de toneles y de-

más piezas similares desbastadas ó simplemente aserradas.

680 Listones.

681 Estacas y empalizadas.

682 Ripias.

683 Duelas de madera de todas clases y madera sin manufacturar.

Sin embargo, cuando todos los artículos expresados en las partidas 672 y siguientes hasta 683 inclusive procedan de países que los graven con derechos de exportación ó diferenciales seguirán el régimen que les era aplicable con anterioridad á la entrada en vigor del presente Arancel.

684 Maderas de cedro, de guayaco, de Jamaica (*lancewood*), de ébano, boj, granadillo, caoba, palo de rosa (palisandro), de satén y toda clase de madera de ebanistería, en troncos, desbastadas ó cortadas; bambú y caña de Indias, sin manufacturar, raíz ó madera de brezo, así como sus similares, sin manufacturar ó simplemente cortadas en trozos, para sevir á la fabricación de los objetos á que se destinen; cañas inclusas las de bambú y palos de las maderas llamadas *partridge*, *hair wood*, palo de hierro, madera de pimienta, naranjo, mirto y otras no especificadas, desbastadas ó sólo cortadas en palos ó varas de longitud proporcionada, ya sea para bastones de paraguas, sombrillas, quitasoles, látigos, ó simples bastones, y juncos de Malaca solo cortados en longitudes proporcionales á los objetos á que se destinen.

685 Toda clase de lanas de carnero, pelo de camello, cabra, alpaca ú otros animales semejantes, pieles con su pelo ó lana, cardaduras, desperdicios del hilado, del cardado ó del torcido, de borra, de cintas de carda ú otras, trapos viejos, compuestos en todo ó en parte de lana, no expresados.

686 Obras de arte de artistas americanos que residan temporalmente en el extranjero ú otras obras de arte, inclusas las pinturas sobre cristal, cuando sean importadas expresamente para un instituto nacional, ó corporación municipal, ó del Estado, asociación religiosa, colegio ú otra institución pública, inclusos los vidrios de ventana pintados ó coloreados. Pero esta exención se sujetará á las prescripciones dictadas por el Secretario del Tesoro.

687 Obras de arte, dibujos, grabados, retratos y vistas fotográficas y aparatos científicos, importados por artistas ú hombres de letras, traidas del extranjero, para exhibirse temporalmente en exposiciones, ó para el fomento de las artes, ciencias ó de la industria de los Estados Unidos, y no para la venta; y retratos y vistas fotográficas importadas para exposiciones por cualquiera asociación establecida de buena fe y con autorización superior, explícita y únicamente para fomento de las ciencias, artes ó de la

industria, y no con destino á la venta, sometiéndose para ello á las instrucciones comunicadas por el Secretario del Tesoro, previa la prestación de fianza que responda del pago de los derechos que puedan corresponderles, si no se reexportan dentro de los seis meses siguientes á su importación. Entiéndase que el Secretario del Tesoro está facultado para prorrogar seis meses más el expresado plazo.

688 Obras de arte, colecciones para ilustrar los adelantos de las ciencias, artes, ó manufacturas, fotografías, trabajos de terra cotta, mármol, barro, porcelana y copias artísticas de obras antiguas, de metal ú otros materiales, importadas para exposiciones permanentes en un local determinado, por sociedades ó instituciones establecidas para el fomento de las artes ó de las ciencias, y otros artículos análogos importados en iguales condiciones para la erección de algún monumento, y no para la venta ni para otro objeto, previa la prestación de fianza para el pago de los derechos que puedan corresponderles si se les da otro destino, con arreglo á las prescripciones que dicte el Secretario del Tesoro. Dichos artículos quedarán sometidos á la vigilancia de la Aduana. Entiéndase que esta exención no se extiende á las asociaciones ó corporaciones dedicadas en algún modo á negocios particulares ó de carácter comercial.

789 Ñames.

690 Zafre, ú óxido azul de cobalto.

Art. 3.—Todos los artículos sin manufacturar, no especificados en el presente Arancel, adeudarán á su importación 10 por ciento *ad valorem*, y todos los artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte, no especificados, 20 por ciento *ad valorem*.

Art. 4.—Todo artículo no especificado, semejante por la materia de que está hecho, su calidad ó disposición, ó el uso á que se destine, á otro artículo especificado, adeudará á su importación el mismo derecho que el artículo á que más se asemeje por alguna de las enunciadas circumstancias; y si un artículo no especificado ofrece semejanza con varios especificados y tarifados con diferentes derechos, adeudará aquel que fije la partida que marque mayores derechos; y si un artículo no especificado está compuesto de varios materiales, se aforará como si estuviese hecho solamente del material que adeude más altos derechos. Por "*principal componente*" se entiende en este Arancel el material que exceda en valor á cada cual de los otros componentes, cuyo valor se determinará con arreglo al que tiene dicho material, tal como se encuentra en el artículo. Si un artículo puede aforarse por más de una partida, adeudará por la que marque más altos derechos.

Art. 5.—Los artículos de fabricación extranjera, que de ordinario se presentan marcados, estampados ó sellados ó con etiquetas, así como los embalajes de cualquier artículo de importación, deben presentarse con las marcas, sellos ó etiquetas que indiquen con perfecta claridad, en lengua inglesa, el país de procedencia y su contenido, sin cuyo requisito no serán admitidos á entrada. Cuando los artículos importados vengan provistos de marcas, sellos ó etiquetas que indiquen cantidades, números ó medidas superiores á los realmente contenidos en dichos bultos, no se entregarán al importador antes de que tales marcas, sellos, etiquetas, etc., se hayan rectificado en la forma debida.

ART. 6.—No se admitirá en ninguna Aduana de los Estados Unidos, á la importación, ningún artículo ó mercancía en que se imite ó copie el nombre ó marca comercial de alguna manufactura ó de algún fabricante del país.

Para ayudar á los funcionarios en el cumplimiento de esta disposición, todo fabricante del país que tenga marca propia podrá exigir que su marca, nombre, domicilio y descripción de la primera se registren en libros que se llevarán al efecto en el Departamento del Tesoro, con arreglo á las prescripciones dictadas por su Secretario, pudiendo además entregar en dicho Departamento facsímiles de dichas marcas; después de lo cual el mismo Secretario remitirá copias de las expresadas marcas á las Aduanas ó sus Administradores.

ART. 7.—Todos los materiales de producción extranjera con destino á la construcción, armamento y equipo de buques construidos en los Estados Unidos por cuenta de casas extranjeras y para ser propiedad extranjera, ó para ser empleados en el comercio extranjero ó en el de los puertos del Pacífico con los del Atlántico de los Estados Unidos, así como todos los materiales necesarios para la construcción de sus máquinas, podrán importarse *in bond*, ó bajo la oportuna garantía y con pruebas de que no es otro su destino con arreglo á lo que determine el Secretario del Tesoro. En su consecuencia, estos artículos no adeudarán derechos, á condición de que se justifique su empleo en la forma indicada. Los buques que obtengan este beneficio no podrán dedicarse al comercio de cabotaje de los Estados Unidos más de dos meses en un año, sino mediante el pago de los derechos abolidos por esta disposición. Pero los buques construídos en los Estados Unidos con materiales del país por cuenta de casas extranjeras y para ser propiedad extranjera no podrán emplearse en el comercio de cabotaje.

ART. 8.—Todos los materiales de producción extranjera que sean necesarios para la reparación de buques americanos empleados en el comercio exterior, con inclusión del tráfico entre los puertos del Atlántico y los del Pacífico de los Estados Unidos, podrán sacarse de los depósitos, libres de derechos, con arreglo á lo que disponga el Secretario del Tesoro.

ART. 9.—Todas las mercancías fabricadas total ó parcialmente con materias importadas ó sujetas á un impuesto de renta interior y destinadas á la exportación, cuando no hayan satisfecho derechos, ó no tengan adherido á ellas debidamante un timbre ó sello de la Renta interior, necesitarián para exportarse sin pagar derechos ó sin llevar el timbre antedicho, haber sido fabricadas, conforme á las reglas que prescriba el Secretario del Tesoro, en almacenes que reunan las condiciones de los depósitos (*bonded warehouses*) de la clase 6a. Los fabricantes de dichas mercancías prestarán previamente fianza que garantice el fiel cumplimiento de las disposiciones legales, así como de los reglamentos que dicte el Secretario del Tesoro. No se permitirá en tales depósitos la fabricación de líquidos alcohólicos derivados de granos, almidón, melazas ó azúcar, inclusas las soluciones ó mezclas de estos líquidos alcohólicos ó de alguno de ellos.

Los artículos fabricados en esta clase de depósitos podrán luego exportarse con franquicia de derechos, sin necesidad de cumplir las formalidades relativas al timbre de la renta, si se lleva á cabo esta operación bajo la vigilancia de un funcionario especialmente designado al efecto.

Todas las materias empleadas en la fabricación de dichas mercancías, así como todos los empaques, envases, recipientes, marcas y etiquetas, necesarios para su acondicionamiento podrán, de conformidad con las reglas dictadas por el Secretario del Tesoro, transportarse sin pagar derechos ó impuestos de renta interior á uno de los depósitos de fabricación, y los géneros importados podrán, bajo las mismas reglas transportarse con franquicia de derechos de los depósitos de Aduana á los de fabricación. Sin embargo, estos privilegios no se harán extensivos á los instrumentos, máquinas ó aparatos destinados á la construcción ó reparación de los depósitos de fabricación ó á usos de la fabricación misma.

No podrá retirarse de los depósitos de fabricación ningún artículo ó materia sino para la exportación directa ó para el transporte y exportación inmediata bajo fianza y bajo la vigilancia del funcionario encargado al efecto por el Colector del puerto. Este funcionario deberá certificar que se ha llevado á cabo el transporte ó el embarque, según el caso, debiendo igualmente describir los artículos por sus marcas ó de otra manera, indicando la cantidad, fecha de la exportación y nombre del buque exportador. Los gastos que ocasionen estas operaciones, que se practicarán en todo caso bajo la vigilancia de un empleado de Aduanas designado al efecto, serán de cuenta del fabricante.

El Colector deberá formar una nota exacta de todas las mercancías entregadas por cuenta de los depósitos de fabricación, debiendo también presentar el fabricante un extracto mensual firmado bajo juramento y á completa satisfacción del funcionario de Aduanas encargado de este servicio. Este extracto deberá mencionar con el mayor detalle posible todas las mercancías exportadas y empleadas en la fabricación de los artículos exportados. El propietario de un depósito de fabricación deberá, antes de dar principio á sus operaciones, remitir al Secretario del Tesoro una relación de todos los artículos que se propone fabricar en el mismo, debiendo indicar el modo de fabricación y la naturaleza y cantidad de los ingredientes que trate de emplear.

Los artículos fabricados en virtud de las presentes disposiciones podrán, mediante la observancia de los reglamentos que prescriba el Secretario del Tesoro, retirarse y remitirse á uno de los depósitos de Aduana situados en un puerto exterior, á fin de ser exportados inmediatamente. Las disposiciones del artículo 3433 de los Estatutos revisados se aplicarán, en tanto como sea posible, á todos los depósitos de fabricación establecidos en virtud de la presente Ley, así como á las mercancías que en ellos se depositen.

ART. 10.—Queda prohibida la importación en los Estados Unidos de todo libro, folleto, papel, escrito, anuncio, circular, impreso, pintura, dibujo ú otra representación, figura, imagen, sobre cualquiera materia que sea, ó plancha, fundición, instrumento ó cualquier artículo, de carácter inmoral, ó droga, medicina ó cualquiera sustancia para evitar la concepción, ó procurar un aborto ilegal. La misma regla se aplicará á los billetes ó anuncios de lotería. No se permitirá la entrada de estos artículos separadamente ó en embalajes en unión con otros artículos cuya importación sea permitida; y si aquella se intentare, tanto las mercancías como los bultos que las contengan serán detenidos por los empleados de Aduanas, persiguiéndose el hecho en la forma que más adelante se expresa, á no ser que se justifique, á satisfacción del administrador de la Aduana, que los objetos obscenos ó prohibidos se han introducido sin conocimiento del importador, propietario, agente ó consignatario. Entiéndase que las drogas arriba mencionadas están exceptuadas de esta prohibición y sus consecuencias, cuando vengan á granel y no estén destinadas á ninguno de los fines preinsertos.

ART. 11.—Todo funcionario, agente ó empleado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, que á sabiendas ayudeó favorezca á alguien en la infracción de alguna de las disposiciones que prohiben la importación, anuncio, comercio, exposición, envío ó recepción por correo de publicaciones ó grabados obscenos, ó preparados para impedir la concepción ó procurar el aborto, ú otros objetos inmorales, se considerará reo de delito punible cada vez con una multa que no pasará de 5,000 dollars, ó con pena de presidio por no más de diez años, ó con ambas cosas.

ART. 12.—Los jueces de distrito ó circuito de los Estados Unidos, ante quienes se presente acusación escrita de cualquier infracción de lo dispuesto en los dos artículos anteriores, podrán, si sa acusación está fundada, á satisfacción del juez, bien en conocimiento propio ó en mera creencia, acompañada de las razones en que tal creencia se apoya, y previa la prestación de juramento por el acusador, expedir, con arreglo á la Constitución, un auto dirigido al *marshal* ó su representante en el distrito, ordenándole que busque, aprehenda y tome posesión del objeto en cuestión, mencionado en los dos artículos precedentes, y haga inmediata entrega de los mismos, á fin de que sea condenado y destruído; y estos procedimientos se practicarán en la misma forma que cuando se trate de aprehensiones municipales y con iguales derechos de apelación.

ART. 13.—La maquinaria que entre para sufrir reparaciones podrá importarse en los Estados Unidos sin pagar derechos, previa la prestación de garantía, que será doble del valor calculado, y deberá ser reexportada des pués de su reparación; el Secretario del Tesoro dictará las disposiciones oportunas para evitar todo fraude y asegurar la identidad de los objetos reexportados, limitando á seis meses la facultad de exportarla por el mismo puerto de entrada, y concediendo también un plazo igual para la cancelación de las fianzas.

ART. 14.—Además de los derechos establecidos, adeudarán un derecho diferencial de 10 por ciento *ad valorem* todas las mercancías importadas en buques extranjeros; pero quedan excluídos del mismo los géneros importados en buques extranjeros que por tratado ó convenio estén asimilados en ésto á los buques nacionales.

ART. 15.—Excepto en los casos previstos por los tratados, la importación de mercancías de cualquier punto del extranjero sólo se efectuará en buques de los Estados Unidos ó en buques pertenecientes á súbditos de la nación de que las mercancías procedan en propiedadó en la que de ordinario se embarquen por primera vez para su transporte. Toda mercancía que se importe con infracción de esta disposición, así como los buques en que venga, con todo su cargamento, jarcias, aparejos y muebles, serán confiscados, quedando sujetos en un todo á las disposiciones y reglas que rigen para el cobro, distribución y remisión de objetos confiscados, según se previene en las diferentes leyes que versan sobre la renta.

ART. 16.—Lo preceptuado en la disposición anterior no se aplicará á los buques ó mercancías importadas en buques extranjeros, en cuya nación no se apliquen disposiciones de esa naturaleza á las embarcaciones de los Estados Unidos.

ART. 17.—Queda prohibida la importación en los Estados-Unidos de ganado vacuno y sus cueros, sea cualquiera el país extranjero de que procedan. Esta disposición podrá suspenderse por decreto especial del Secretario del Tesoro, en que se dé noticia oficial de que los ganados de dichas procedencias no tienen enfermedad que pueda perjudicar al de los Estados Unidos; el mismo Secretario adoptará cuantas medidas sean necesarias para llevar á efecto esta disposición ó suspender su ejecución como queda dicho, y remitirá copias de sus decretos á los funcionarios á quienes corresponda y á los agentes ó representantes de los Estados-Unidos en el extranjero, según le pareciere.

ART. 18.—Todo el que voluntariamente infrinja alguna de las disposiciones del artículo anterior, incurrirá en una multa que no pasará de 500 dollars, ó en prisión que no excederá de un año, ó en ambas cosas, á juicio del Tribunal.

ART. 19.—Los artículos que, siendo producto ó fabricación de los Estados Unidos, se exporten sin haber adeudado derechos ó con bonificación de los mismos, pagarán á su reimportación un derecho ignal al impuesto interior marcado para los mismos; pero los fabricados en depósitos afianzados y exportados con arreglo á la ley serán aforados como si se importasen por vez primera del extranjero.

ART. 20.—Las mercancías procedentes de buques naufragados en las costas ó aguas jurisdiccionales de los Estados Unidos ó en sus ríos, que hayan estado abandonados por espacio de dos años, pueden ser importadas libres de derechos por cualquiera que las haya salvado ó puesto á flote, y presentado en el puerto más inmediato al lugar del naufragio, sujetándose á lo que al efecto disponga el Secretario del Tesoro.

ART. 21.—Los talleres de fundición ó refino de metales establecidos en los Estados Unidos podrán considerarse como depósitos de Aduana, con arreglo á las disposiciones dictadas al efecto por el Secretario del Tesoro, á condición, no obstante, de que estos fabricantes presten previamente al Departamento del Tesoro la oportuna fianza. Los minerales ó metales en bruto que, requieran fundirse ó refinarse para su empleo en las artes, y que se importen á fin de ser reexportados después de sufrir la expresada operación, pero sin manufacturar, pueden retirarse, sin pagar derechos con sujeción á lo que disponga el Secretario del Tesoro y bajo la dirección del funcionario designado, en sus primitivos embalajes ó á granel, del buque ú otro vehículo en que se haya efectuado la importación, ó del depósito en que se encuentren, al otro en que haya de tener lugar la fundición ó refino, juntamente con otros metales de preducíón nacional ó extranjera. Entiéndase que cada día se apartará la cantidad de metal refinado equivalente al metal importado, cuyo metal así apartado no se retirará de los talleres sino para su transporte á otro depósito ó para su exportación, bajo la vigilancia del expresado funcionario, cuya certificación describíendo los artículos por sus marcas, cantidad, fecha de la importación y nombre del buque ó vehiculo en que se hizo la importación, con los demás detalles que puedan exigirse, será entregada al Colector de Aduanas y servirá para dar fe de que la exportación se ha realizado; ó bien podrá retirarse á otro depósito, con arreglo á lo dispuesto por el Secretario del Tesoro, ó ser destinado al consumo, mediante el pago de los oportunos derechos. El empleado de Aduanas designado por el Secretario del Tesoro deberá vigilar todos los trabajos ejecutados, así como todos los demás servicios á que se refieren las precedentes reglas; los gastos que ocasionen estas operaciones serán de cuenta del fabricante.

ART. 22.—Por los materiales importados con pago de derechos para la fabricación de artículos producidos ó manufacturados en los Estados Unidos, se abonará á la exportación de estos artículos un *drawback* igual á los derechos satisfechos, ménos 1 por ciento de los mismos. Entiéndase que si los artículos exportados están hechos en parte con materiales nacionales, la parte que de los extranjeros haya entrado en su composición deberá ser aparente de manera que su cantidad ó medida pueda determinarse exactamente. El *drawback* acordado con arreglo á la legislación vigente continuará pagándose en la misma forma, siendo preciso identificar los materiales importados que se han empleado en la fabricación ó producción de artículos que tengan opción á la devolución de los derechos de Aduanas á su exportación, antes de efectuar esta restitución, comprobar la cantidad de los mismos empleada y los derechos abonados por ellos, el hecho de haberse fabricado los artículos en los Estados-Unidos y de haberse efectuado su exportación, y el *drawback* correspondiente se abonará al fabricante, productor, exportador ó ó la persona por ellos designada en documento escrito, con sujeción á las disposiciones dictadas por el Secretario del Tesoro.

ART. 24.—Queda absolutamente prohibida la importación de artículos, mercancías y géneros manufacturados en todo ó en parte por presidiarios ó presos en el extranjero, y el Secretario del Tesoro dictará las reglas oportunas para el mejor cumplimiento de esta disposición.

ART. 26.—La Sección 2804 de los Estatutos Revisados se modifica como sigue:

SECCIÓN. 2804.—"No podrán importarse cigarros puros sino en cajitas que no contengan más de 500 cada una, y no se admitirá declaración de entrada por bultos que contengan menos de 3,000 cigarros. Los cigarros así importados se depositarán en almacenes ó depósitos públicos, ó almacenes con fianza (*bonded warehouse*), y no podrán retirarse de ellos sin previo reconocimiento y sin que se haya puesto á cada cajita ó cajón un sello que atestigüe la visita, así como el número de orden de que se tomara razón en la Aduana El Secretario del Tesoro queda autorizado por la presente Ley para facilitar los sellos de que se trata y para dictar todas las disposiciones necesarias para la ejecución de la presente ley."

A NOVA TARIFA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS QUE ENTROU EM VIGOR

A 28 DE AGOSTO DE 1894.

O Senado e a Casa de Representantes dos Estados Unidos da America reunidos em Congresso decretam:

Que desde o primeiro de Agosto de mil oitocentos noventa e quatro, —a menos que não se especifique de outro modo nesta lei,—todos os artigos importados de paizes estrangeiros ou retirados de depositos aduaneiros para o consumo, e mencionados nos quadros desta tarifa, serão sugeitos aos direitos especificados nestes quadros, a saber:

QUADRO A.—*Materias chimicas, oleos, tintas, e côres.*

Acidos:

1 Acido acetico ou pyrolenhoso......20 por cento ad val.

2 Acido borico......3 centavos por libra.

3 Acido chromico......4 centavos por libra.

4 Acido citrico......25 por cento ad val.

5 Acido tannico ou tannino......60 centavos por libra.

6 Acido tartarico......20 por cento ad val.

7 Perfumaria alcoholica, inclusive agua de Colonha e outras aguas de toucador, e compostos alcoholicos não especificados nesta tarifa......$2.00 por gallão e 50 por cento ad val.

8 Alumina, pedra hume, massa de alumen ou sulphato de aluminio impuro, e alumen crystalisado ou moido......4-10 de um centavo por libra.

8½ Carbonato e sulphato de ammonia 20 por cento ad val.; Muriato de ammonia ou sal ammoniaco......10 por cento ad val.

9 Graxa de toda a especie, 20 por cento ad val.; Carvão animal para clarificação de assucar......20 por cento ad val.

10 Borax em bruto ou atincal, 2 centavos por libra; Borato de cal, 1½ centavos por libra; Borax refinado.....2 centavos por libra.

10½ Camphora refinada......10 por cento ad val.

11 Greda preparada, precipitada, franceza, vermelha ou giz, e todas as mais preparações não especificadas nesta tarifa......20 por cento ad val.

12 Hydrato de chloral......25 por cento ad val.

13 Chloroformio......25 centavos por libra.

Preparações de coaltar:

14 Todas as côres ou tintas de coaltar por qualquer nome conhecidas e não especificadas nesta tarifa......25 por cento ad val.

14½ Oxydo de cobalto......25 centavos por libra.

15 Collodio e todos os compostos de pyroxylina, por qualquer nome conhecidos, 40 centavos por libra; em rolos ou folhas, mas não em artigos, 50 centavos por libra; em artigos de manufactura completa ou parcial......45 por cento ad val.

16 Materias corantes para corar aguardente de uvas, vinho, cerveja, ou outros licores......50 por cento ad val.

16½ Drogas; taes como cascas, favas, bagas, balsamos, botões ou rebentos, bolbos, raizes bolbosas, excrescencias, frutas, flores, fibras seccas, insectos seccos, grãos, gommas e gommas-resinas, ervas, folhas, lichens, musgos, nozes, raizes e talos; especiaria, hortaliza, sementes aromatiças, sementes de crescimento morbido, e pãus de tincturaria; todos os especificados não comestiveis, mas preparados por refinação, moagem ou outro meio de manufactura, e não especificados nesta tarifa....10 por cento ad val.

17 Etheres sulphuricos, 40 centavos por libra; espirito de ether nitroso, 25 centavos por libra; etheres, oleos e essencias de frutas, $2.00 por libra; etheres de toda a especie não especificados nesta tarifa......$1.00 por libra.

18 Extractos e decocções de páo campeche e outros páos de tinturaria, extracto de sumagre, e extractos de cascas, os usados communmente para tingir ou cortir, não especificados nesta tarifa, e extractos de casca de pinho do Canadá......10 por cento ad val.

19 Gelatina, grude, colla de peixe ou ichthyocol e bexigas de peixe preparadas......20 por cento ad val.

20 Glycerina, impura, 1 centavo por libra; refinada, 3 centavos por libra.

21 Tinta e pós de tinta, tintas de imprensa, e todas as mais não especificadas nesta tarifa......25 por cento ad val.

22 Iodoformo......$1.00 por libra.

23 Extractos de alcaçuz en massa, rolos e outras formas......5 centavos por libra.

24 Carbonato de magnesia, medicinal, 3 centavos por libra; magnesia calcinada, 7 centavos por libra; sulphato de magnesia ou sal de Epsom......1-5 centavo por libra.

25 Morphina e todos seus saes......50 centavos por onça.

Oleos:

26 Alizarina auxiliar, seja oleo soluvel, oleato de soda, ou oleo de vermelho da Turquia......30 por cento ad val.

27 Oleo de ricino.......35 centavos por gallão.

28 Oleo de figado de bacalháu......20 por cento ad val.

29 Oleo de linhaça, e de sementes de dormideira, crú, cozido, ou oxydado......20 centavos por gallão de 7½ libras.

30 Oleo Foussel ou alcohol amylico......10 por cento ad val.

31 Oleo de sementes de canhamo, e de colza......10 centavos por gallão.

32 Azeite doce para a mesa......35 centavos por gallão.

33 Oleo de hortelã-pimenta......25 por cento ad val.

34 Oleos de phoca, arenque, baleia, e outros peixes, não especificados nesta tarifa......25 por cento ad val.

35 Extracto aquoso de opio, para uso medicinal; tinctura de opio, como laudano, e todas as mais preparações de opio, não especificadas nesta tarifa......20 por cento ad val.

36 Opio que tenha menos de nove por cento de morphina, e o preparado para fumar, $6.00 por libra. Opio preparado para fumar, e outras preparações de opio em depositos aduaneiros, não se poderão retirar destes sem se terem pago os direitos devidos, e estes não se poderão restituir.

Tintas, Côres e Vernizes:

37 Sulphato de baryta, ou barytes, preparados......$3.00 por tonelada.

38 Azul de Berlim, da Prussia, da China, e outros, compostos em parte de ferro-cyanureto de ferro, seccos ou moidos em oleo ou misturados com este, 6 centavos por libra; em massa ou misturados com agua......6 centavos por libra da materia em estado secco.

39 Blanc-fixe ou sulphato de barytes artificial, e branco-setim ou sulphato de cal artificial......25 por cento ad val.

40 Negro, seja de osso, marfim, ou vegetal, por qualquer nome que se conheça, inclusive carvão animal e pó de sapatos, seccos ou moidos em oleo ou agua......20 por cento ad val.

41 Amarello, verde, e as mais côres de chromo, em que entram chumbo e bichromato de potassio ou sodio como partes componentes, quer seccas ou moidas em oleo ou misturadas com este, quer em massa ou misturadas com agua......3 centavos por libra da materia em estado secco.

42 Ocre e terras de ocre, sienne ou terra de sienna, e terra de sombra, moidos em oleo......1¼ centavos por libra.

43 Azul ultramar, seja secco, em massa, ou misturado com agua, e azul de lavenderia com ultramar......3 centavos por libra.

44 Vernizes, inclusive a chamada colla de ouro, e charão, 25 por cento ad val.; e vernizes alcoholicos pagarão mais um dollar e trinta e dous centavos por gallão do alcohol que contenham.

45 Vermelhão, e outras côres que contenham azougue, quer seccas ou moidas em oleo ou agua......20 por cento ad val.: vermelhão sem azougue, e feito de chumbo inteiramente ou em parte......6 centavos por libra.

46 Branco de Hespanha, e de Pariz, seccos, ¼ centavo por libra; moido em oleo ou potea...... ½ centavo por libra.

47 Oxydo de zinco, e tintas ou côres brancas com zinco, seccas ou moidas em oleo......1 centavo por libra.

48 Todas as mais côres e tintas, quer seccas ou misturadas, moidas em oleo ou agua, e todas outras soluções, inclusive todas as côres em tubos, lacas, crayons, esmaltes e escarchados, não especificadas nesta tarifa......25 por cento ad val.

Productos de Chumbo:

49 Acetato de chumbo, branco, 2¾ centavos por libra; pardo, 1¾ centavos por libra; lithargyrio......1½ centavos por libra.

50 Nitrato de chumbo......1½ centavos por libra.

51 Carbonato de chumbo, 1¾ centavos por libra; minio......1½ centavos por libra.

52 Alvaiade, e tintas e côres brancas com chumbo, seccas ou em massa, moidas ou misturadas com oleo......1½ centavos por libra.

53 Phosphoro......15 centavos por libra.

Potassa:

54 Bichromato e chromato de potassa......25 por cento ad val.

55 Hydriodato, iodureto, e iodato de potassa......25 centavos por libra.

56 Nitrato de potassa ou salitre, refinado......½ centavo por libra.

57 Prussiato de potassa, vermelho ou amarello......25 por cento ad val.

Preparações:

58 Todas as preparações medicinaes, inclusive as de coaltar e as proprietarias, em que entre alcohol como parte componente, ou em cuja composição este se empregue, e não especificadas de outro modo nesta tarifa, 50 centavos por libra; com tanto que os direitos pagos não sejam menos de 25 por cento ad val.

59 Todas as preparações medicinaes não especificadas nesta tarifa ......25 por cento ad val.

59½ Verde de Pariz e purpura de Londres......12½ por cento ad val.

60 Productos ou preparações conhecidas por alcalis, alcaloides, oleos destillados, essenciaes, exprimidos, extractos e todos os compostos dos precedentes, e todos os compostos e saes chimicos não especificados nesta tarifa......25 por cento ad val.

61 Preparações para o cabello, bocca, dentes, ou pelle; taes como cosmeticos, dentifricios, massas, pomadas e pós, e todas as preparações e artigos de perfumaria, não especificados nesta tarifa......40 por cento ad val.

62 Santonina e todos os seus saes que contenham oitenta por cento ou mais dessa......$1.00 por libra.

Sabão:

63 Sabão hespanhol, 20 por cento ad val.; sabão fino, perfumado, e todas as especies de sabão de toucador ou medicinal, 35 por cento ad val.; sabão de qualquer outra classe, não especificado nesta tarifa......10 por cento ad val.

Soda:

64 Bicarbonato e super-carbonate de soda......½ centavo por libra.

65 Hydrato de soda ou soda caustica......¼ centavo por libra.

66 Chromato e bichromato de soda......25 por cento ad val.

67 Sal soda, ou soda crystallizada, ⅛ centavo por libra; carbonato de soda do comercio......¼ centavo por libra.

68 Silicato de soda ou outro silicato alcalino......⅜ centavo por libra.

69 Esponjas, musgo marinho ou de Islandia......10 por cento ad val.

70 Strychnina (estrychnina), e todos os seus saes......30 centavos por onça.

71 Enxofre, refinado, sublimado, ou flores de enxofre......20 por cento ad val.

72 Sumagre moido......10 por cento ad val.

73 Cremor-tartaro e tartaro de patente......20 por cento ad val.

74 Tartaro e crystaes de borra de vinho, refinados em parte......20 por cento ad val.

75 Tartaro de soda e potassa, ou sal de Rochella......2 centavos por libra.

QUADRO B. — *Terras, Obra de Barro, Louça, Porcelana e Vidro — Tijolos, Telhas e Azulejos.*

76 Tijolos não vidrados, esmaltados nem ornamentados de modo algum, 25 por cento ad val.; vidrados, esmaltados ou ornamentados......30 por cento ad val.

77 Tijolos magnesianos refractarios......$1.00 por tonelada.

78 Telhas e azulejos, lisos, não vidrados, adornados, pintados, esmaltados, vitrificados, nem ornamentados, 25 por cento ad val.; ornamentados, vidrados, pintados, esmaltados, vitrificados, ou adornados, e os encausticos......40 por cento ad val.

Cimento, Cal e Gesso:

79 Cimento romano, de Portland, e os mais hydraulicos, em barricas, saccas ou otros volumes, 8 centavos por cem libras, inclusive o peso da barrica, etc.; em granel, 7 centavos por cem libras; outros cimentos......10 por cento ad val.

80 Cal, 5 centavos por cem libras, inclusive o peso da barrica ou volume.

81 Gesso moido, $1.00 por tonelada, calcinado......$1.25 por tonelada.

Barro e terras:

82 Barro e terras, em bruto, não especificados nesta tarifa, $1.00 por tonelada; preparados ou manufacturados, não especificados nesta tarifa, $2.00 por tonelada; kaolino ou argilla de porcelana......$2.00 por tonelada.

Louça de barro, de pó de pedra, e porcelana:

83 Louça de barro commum, amarella ou parda, lisa ou em relevo; Louça commum de pó de pedra, e cadinhos, não decorados de modo algum......20 por cento ad val.

84 Louça branca, de porcelana, marmore de Paros, biscuit, de agilla ou pó de pedra, inclusive placas, adornos, brinquedos, berloques, vasos e estatuetas, sem adorno algum...... 30 por cento ad val.

85 Louça pintada, colorida, esmaltada, estampada, dourada ou de outra forma adornada, de porcelana, marmore de Paros, biscuit, argilla ou pó de pedra, inclusive placas, adornos, brinquedos, berloques, vasos e estatuetas......35 por cento ad val.

86 Todos os artigos de materia terrea ou mineral, inclusive bicos de lava para combustores de gaz—não especificados nesta tarifa, e adornados de alguma maneira, 40 por cento ad val.; não adornados......30 por cento ad val.

87 Retortas de gaz......20 por cento ad val.

Vidro e obras de vidro:

88 Garrafas de vidro verde ou colorido, moldado ou prensado, de crystal de rocha ou vidro calcareo, com capacidade de mais de meio litro; Garrafões, com ou sem coberta, vasios ou cheios, seja o conteudo sugeito ou não a direito; e todas as outras garrafas, frascos, redomas, etc., das mesmas materias, não especificados, nesta tarifa, ¾ centavo por libra; garrafas e frascos de não mais de meio litro e não menos de um oitavo de litro, 1 1-8 centavos por libra; de menos de um oitavo de litro, 40 centavos por grossa: todas as outras obras das materias mencionadas acima......40 por cento ad val.

89 Todos os artigos de vidro lapidado, gravado, pintado, colorido,

estampado, de côres, adornado, prateado ou dourado, com exclusão de vidro laminado prateado ou vidro em lamina para espelhos......40 por cento ad val.

90 Todas as garrafas, frascos, vasos e outros artigos, lapidados, gravados, pintados, coloridos ou de côres, estampados, lavrados, ou de outro modo adornados, com excepção dos que tenham só as rolhas esmerilhadas—não especificados nesta tarifa, inclusive os de vidro-porcelana ou opalescente, 40 por cento ad val.; com tanto que, quando os mesmos artigos se importarem com conteudo, os direitos mencionados se cobrem em addição ao especificado para o conteudo.

91 Vidro cylindrado, não polido, de Bohemia, e commum de janella, cujas dimensões não sejam mais de dez pollegadas de largo por quinze de comprido, 1 centavo por libra; de maiores dimensões, mas que não passem de dezeseis pollegadas por vinte e quatro, 1¼ centavos por libra; de maiores dimensões, mas que não passem de vinte e quatro pollegadas por trinta, 1¾ centavos por libra; de maiores dimensões, mas que não passem de vinte e quatro pollegadas por trinta e seis, 2 centavos por libra; maiores ainda, 2⅜ centavos por libra; com tanto que vidro cylindrado, da Bohemia, e vidro commum de janella, não polidos, importados em caixas, se devam acondicionar com cincoenta pés quadrados em cada caixa pouco mais ou menos, segundo as dimensões do vidro; e assim os direitos devem-se determinar, conforme ao peso real do vidro.

92 Vidro cylindrado e vidro da Bohemia, polido, de dimensões de não mais de dezeseis pollegadas de largo por vinte e quatro de comprido, 2½ centavos por pé quadrado; de dimensões maiores, mas que não passem de vinte e quatro pollegadas por trinta, 4 centavos por pé quadrado; maiores, mas que não passem de vinte e quatro pollegadas por sessenta, 15 centavos por pé quadrado; de dimensões maiores do que as acima mencionadas......20 centavos por pé quadrado.

93 Vidro estriado, laminado ou em chapa tosca, com exclusão do cylindrado, do da Bohemia e do commum de vidraça, de dimensões de não mais de dezeseis pollegadas por vinte e quatro, ¾ centavo por pé quadrado; de dimensões maiores, mas que não passem de vinte e quatro por trinta pollegadas, 1 centavo por pé quadrado; de dimensões ainda maiores, 1½ centavos por pé quadrado; todo vidro estriado, laminado ou chapa tosca, que pese mais de cem libras por cada cem pés quadrados, pagará pelo excesso um direito addicional na razão dos especificados; com tanto que todo o vidro laminado ou cylindro, quando esmerilhado, alisado ou de outro modo escurecido,

pague o mesmo direito do vidro fundido em lamina, polido, mas não prateado.

94 Vidro fundido polido, em lamina, acabado ou não, e não prateado, de não mais de dezeseis por vinte e quatro pollegadas, 5 centavos por pé quadrado; maior, mas não de mais de vinte e quatro por trinta pollegadas, 8 centavos por pé quadrado; maior ainda, mas de não mais de vinte e quatro por sesenta pollegadas, 22½ centavos por pé quadrado; de todas as dimensories superiores ás mencionadas......35 centavos por pé quadrado.

95 Vidro fundido polido, em lamina, prateado ou azougado, vidro em chapa para espelhos, de superficie de mais de cento quarenta e quatro pollegadas quadradas, e de não mais de dezeseis por vinte e quatro pollegadas, 6 centavos por pé quadrado; maior, mas de não mais de vinte e quatro por trinta pollegadas, 10 centavos per pé quadrado; maior ainda, mas de não mais de vinte e quatro por sessenta pollegadas, 23 centavos por pé quadrado; de todas as dimensões superiores ás mencionadas...... 38 centavos por pé quadrado.

96 Nenhum vidro em chapa para espelhos, nem vidro laminado, azougado ou prateado, com moldura, pagará um direito menor do que o imposto em vidro similhante sem moldura, mas pagará em addição o direito imposto nas molduras importadas separadamente.

97 Vidro fundido polido, em lamina, azougado ou prateado, ou não, e vidro cylindrado, vidro da Bohemia, e o commum de vidraça, curvados, esmerilhados, escurecidos, escarchados, areiados, esmaltados, enviezadados, lavrados em relevo, gravados, de duas folhas, coloridos, de côres, pintados, ou de outro modo adornados, pagarão um direito de dez por cento ad val. em addição ao imposto nos mesmos lisos ou não adornados.

98 Oculos, lunetas, oculos duplos, binoculos de theatro, e outros instrumentos opticos e suas armações......40 por cento ad val.

99 Contas de vidro, soltas, enfiadas ou em cartões......10 por cento ad val.

100 Lentes de vidro ou crystal, de manufactura parcial ou acabada ......35 por cento ad val.

101 Esmalte fusivel, e chapas de vistas para lanternas magicas...... 25 por cento ad val.

102 Janellas de vidro pintado ou de côres, e suas partes, espelhos de superficie de não mais de cento quarenta e quarto pollegadas quadradas, com ou sem caixilhos ou caixas, e todos os artigos manufacturados de vidro, ou de que este seja a parte componente de mais valor, não especificados nesta tarifa......35 por cento ad val.

Marmore e pedra, e suas Manufacturas:

103 Marmore de toda especie, em bruto, tosco ou esquadrado só......50 centavos por pé cubico.

104 Marmore, serrado, lavrado ou não, inclusive lousas, cubos mosaicos e ladrilhos de marmore, (nenhuma lousa devendo-se computar a menos de uma pollegada de espesso)......85 centavos por pé cubico.

105 Manufacturas de marmore, onix, ou alabastro, não especificadas nesta tarifa......45 por cento ad val.

105½ Pedra lioz, granito, pedra areienta, pedra de cal, e outras pedras proprias para construcção de edificios ou monumentos, com excepção do marmore, não manufacturadas nem lavradas, não especificadas nesta tarifa......7 centavos por pé cubico.

106 Pedra lioz, granito, pedra areienta, pedra de cal, e outras pedras de construcção e de monumento, com excepção do marmore, não especificadas nesta tarifa, desbastadas, lavradas, ou polidas......30 por cento ad val.

107 Rebolos, acabados ou não......10 por cento ad val.

108 Ardosias, pedras de ardosia para chaminé, lousas para mesas, e todas as mais manufacturas de ardosia não especificadas nesta tarifa......20 por cento ad val.

109 Ardosias para telhado......20 por cento ad val.

QUADRO C.—*Metaes e suas Manufacturas.* *Ferro e Aço.*

109½ Minerio de ferro, inclusive o manganifero e escoria ou residuo dos pyrites queimados......40 centavos por tonelada.

110 Ferro em linguado, ferro gusa de lastro, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganez, ferro-silicio, ferro de retalho, seja forjado ou fundido, e aço de retalho, $4.00 por tonelada; mas não considerar-se-ha como ferro ou aço de retalho senão o de refugo, proprio só para nova manufactura.

111 Ferro roliço, em rosca ou verga, de menos de 7-16 pollegada de diametro, e barras e peças de ferro laminado não especificadas nesta tarifa, 8-10 centavo por libra; com tanto que ferro em chapa grossa, lupas e outras formas, de menos trabalho do que ferro em barra, com excepção de fundições, pague um direito de 5-10 centavo por libra; e que todas as barras, lupas, linguados, e peças quaesquer, em cuja manufactura se usa de carvão de lenha como combustivel, paguem um direito de $12.00 por tonelada.

112 Ferro em barra, laminado ou batido, inclusive tiras de não menos de 1 pollegada de largo e ⅜ pollegada de espesso, 6-10 centavo por libra; ferro roliço de não menos de ¾ pollegada de diametro, e o quadrado de não menos de ¾ pollegada de

esquadria, 6-10 centavo por libra; tiras de menos de 1 pollegada de largo e ⅜ pollegada de espesso; ferro roliço de menos de ¾ e não menos de 7-16 pollegada de diametro, e ferro quadrado de não menos de ¾ pollegada de esquadria......6-10 centavo por libra.

113 Ferro em vigas, barrotes, traves, angulos, em carris de calha para trucks de carro, em **T**, em columnas e postes, ou partes e secções destes, váos, e peças formadas de construcção, com as mais formas estructuraes de aço e ferro, sejam punccionados ou não, ou promptos para o uso......6-10 centavo por libra.

114 Chapa para caldeiras ou outro fim, de aço ou ferro, exceptuandose chapas para serras, de espessura não inferior ao numero 10 da bitola de arame, tesourada ou não, e ferro ou aço forjado laminado, tesourado ou laminado em ranhura, de valor de um centavo ou menos por libra, 5-10 centavo por libra; de valor de mais de um centavo até 1½ centavos, 6-10 centavo por libra; de valor de mais de 1½ centavos até 4 centavos, 30 por cento ad val.; de valor de mais de 4 centavos, 25 por cento ad val.; com tanto que ferro e aço em chapa de menos do n.10 da bitola de arame, pague direitos como ferro e aço em folha.

115 Peças forjadas de ferro ou aço, ou de ferro e aço em combinação, de qualquer forma, e de qualquer gráu de manufactura, não especificadas nesta tarifa, 1½ centavos por libra; com tanto que nenhuma dessas, por qualquer processo feita, pague um direito menos de 35 por cento ad val.

116 Ferro e aço para arcos, bandas, e ferro e aço em rolo, com excepção dos especificados de outro modo......30 por cento ad val.

117 Barras-carris, de aço ou ferro, e as feitas em parte de aço, trilhos em **T**, e os chatos de ferro ou aço punccionados.....7-20 centavo por libra.

118 Ferro e aço em folha, commum ou preta, inclusive a usada na manufactura de folha de Flandres, e ferro e aço forjado laminado, de valor de 3 centavos ou menos por libra, de espessura entre 10 e 20 da bitola de arame, 7-10 centavo por libra; de espessura menor que 20 e até 25, 8-10 centavo por libra; de espessura menor que 25, 1 1-10 centavos por libra; ferro e aço enrugado, 1 1-10 centavos por libra; com tanto que todo o ferro e aço em folha commum ou preta, de espessura não inferior ao numero 10 da bitola de arame, pague os mesmos direitos de ferro e aço em chapa.

119 Todo o ferro e aço em folha ou chapa, o para arcos, bandas, ou em rolo, com excepção da conhecida folha para lata, galvanizado ou coberto de zinco ou peltre, ou outro metal ou liga de metaes, pagará ¼ centavo por libra mais do que os direitos

especificados para as formas e medidas correspondentes da folha commum ou preta.

120 Ferro e aço em folha polida, brunida a martello, ou abrilhantada, por qualquer nome conhecida, 1¾ centavos por libra; com tanto que aço e ferro em chapa ou folha para lata, excepto a polida, brunida a martello, ou abrilhantada, tratado ou limpadado por um acido, ou por outra materia ou meio, e o laminado a frio, alisado sem polimento, pague ⅛ centavo mais por libra do que os direitos especificados para a folha commum ou preta das dimensões correspondentes.

121 Ferro e aço em chapa ou folha, inclusive a para lata, coberta de estanho ou chumbo, ou uma mistura destes, por mergulho ou outro processo, as quaes se conhecem no commercio por folha de Flandres, folha de lata, etc., 1 1-5 centavos por libra; com tanto que a reducção realizada nos direitos especificados não tenha effeito até o primeiro de Outubro de mil oitocentos oitenta e quatro. Nenhum artigo não especificado nesta tarifa, fabricado inteiramente ou em parte de folha de Flandres, folha de lata, ou de ferro ou aço em chapa ou folha mencionada no precedente; ou em que tal folha de Flandres, folha de lata, etc., seja a materia componente de mais valor, pagará um direito menor do que o imposto na materia componente.

122 Linguados, linguados dentados, lupas e chapas grossas de aço, por qualquer processo produzidos; peças para cunhos; barras direitas, conicas ou enviezadas; eixos ou arvores para vapores, de manivela, e outros; pinos de biela; varas de connexão e braços de embolo; peças formadas, prensadas ou estampadas; chapas de serra, de manufactura acabada ou parcial; moldes de martello ou aço estampado a cunho; moldes para canos de espingarda que não sejam em barras; ligas usadas em substituição de aço na fabrição de ferramentas; peças de aço de toda a sorte e forma, fundidas em areia secca, marga, ou moldes de ferro; folhas e chapas não especificadas nesta tarifa, todos os mecionados não sendo de valor de mais de um centavo ou menos por libra, 3-10 centavo por libra; de valor de 1 centavo até 1 4-10, 4-10 centavo por libra; de 1 4-10 até 1 8-10, 6-10 centavo por libra; de 1 8-10, até 2 2-10, 7-10 centavo por libra; de 2 2-10 até 3 centavos, 9-10 centavo por libra; de 3 até 4 centavos, 1 2-10 centavos por libra; de 4 até 7 centavos, 1 3-10 centavos por libra; de 7 até 10 centavos, 1 9-10 centavos por libra; de 10 até 13 centavos, 2 4-10 centavos por libra; de 13 até 16 centavos, 2 8-10 centavos por libra; de mais de 16 centavos por libra......4 7-10 centavos por libra.

Arame:

123 Arame de ferro e aço para a fabrição de arrebites ou parafusos, e arame para cercas, seja redondo, oval, chato, quadrado, ou de outra forma qualquer; e verguinha para a manufactura de cravos de ferradura, em rosca ou de outra forma, de valor de 4 centavos ou menos por libra, 4-10 centavo por libra; de valor de mais de 4 centavos, ¾ centavo por libra; com tanto que verguinha roliça de ferro ou aço, de diametro menor que o numero 6 da bitola de arame se considere como arame e sugeito ao mesmo direito deste.

124 Arame roliço de ferro ou aço, de diametro não menor que o numero 13 da bitola de arame, 1¼ centavos por libra; menor que o n. 13 até o n. 16, 1½ centavo por libra; menor que o n. 16, 2 centavos, por libra; todos os outros arames de ferro e aço em arame ou tiras, conhecidos por arame de crinolina, arame para espartilhos, para brocas, agulhas, de piano; para relogios, e todos os arames de aço, polidos ou não, em roscas ou não, em peças cortadas, fiados a frio por cunhos; arame para chapéos, chato de aço, ou tiras cortadas de chapas de aço, cobertos ou não de algodão, seda, metal, ou outra materia, e todas as manufactnras de ferro ou aço acima mencionadas, de qualquer forma, cujo valor seja de mais de 4 centavos por libra, pagarão um direito de 40 por cento ad valorem; com tanto que artigos fabricados de arame de ferro ou aço paguem o direito maximo a que seria sujeito o arame usado na sua manufactura, e um centavo addicional por libra.

Disposições Geraes:

125 Nunca fazer-se-ha abatimento ou reducção alguma de direitos, por motivo de avaria parcial causada por ferrugem ou perda de côr, sobre ferro ou aço de qualquer especie, nem sobre artigo algum fabricado inteiramente ou em parte de ferro ou aço.

Manufacturas de Ferro e Aço;

126 Ancoras e suas partes, de ferro ou aço; ferragens de moinho e manivelas de ferro forjado para construcção de navios; peças forjadas de ferro ou aço ou destes em combinação, para navios, machinas a vapor e locomotivas, e suas partes......1 2-10 centavos por libra.

127 Eixos e suas partes, barras de eixo, barras toscas e outras peças forjadas para eixos, quer de ferro ou de aço, e de qualquer gráu de manufactura, 1 ½ centavos por libra; com tanto que eixos de ferro ou aço que se importarem montados em rodas ou partes de rodas de ferro ou aço, paguem o mesmo direito das rodas em que vierem montados.

128 Bigornas de ferro ou aço, ou destes em combinação, por qualquer processo fabricadas, ou de qualquer gráu de manufactura...... 1¾ centavos por libra.

129 Martellos e malhos de ferreiro, ferramentas para trabalhar trilhos, cunhas, e alavancas, de ferro ou aço......1½ centavos por libra.

130 Canos ou tubos para caldeiras, e outros, estais, de ferro forjado ou aço......25 por cento ad val.

131 Cavilhas, com rosca ou porca, ou sem ellas; cavilhas toscas, e gonzos acabados ou toscos, de ferro ou aço......1½ centavos por libra.

132 Forros de cardas, com bicos de arame de aço temperado, 40 centavos por pé quadrado; com bicos de outro metal......20 centavos por pé quadrado.

133 Tubos e canos de toda a especie, de ferro fundido...... 6-10 centavo por libra.

134 Vasos, chapas de fogão e outras, cães de chaminé, ferros de engommar, ferros de alfaiate e de chapeleiro, de ferro fundido, e fundições de ferro não especificadas nesta tarifa......8-10 centavo por libra.

135 Fundições de ferro malleavel, não especificadas nesta tarifa...... 9-10 centavo por libra.

136 Vasos de ferro fundido, vidrados, estanhados, ou revestidos de outra materia......2 centavos por libra.

137 Cadeias ou correntes de toda a sorte, de ferro ou aço......30 por cento ad val.

Cutelaria :

138 Canivetes, facas de bolso, e riscadores, de todas as especies, de valor de não mais de 30 centavos por duzia, 25 por cento ad val.; de valor de 30 até 50 centavos, 12 centavos por duzia; de 50 até 1 dollar, 25 centavos por duzia; de 1 dollar até 1½ dollars, 40 centavos por duzia; de 1½ dollars até 3 dollars, 75 centavos por duzia; de mais de 3 dollars por duzia, 50 por cento ad val.; e todos os mencionados, de valor de mais de 30 centavos e não mais de 3 dollars por duzia, pagarão um direito addicional de 25 por cento ad val.; com tanto que as folhas, cabos e mais peças dos referidos artigos, quando se importarem separadamente dos mesmos, paguem um direito não menos que o especificado para aquelles artigos de valor superior a 30 centavos por duzia.

139 Espadas, suas folhas, e outras armas brancas......30 por cento ad val.

140 Facas e garfos de mesa e de trinchar, de valor de mais de 4 dollars por duzia de peças; navalhas e suas folhas, de manufactura acabada ou parcial, e tesouras, 45 por cento ad val.;

todas as mais facas, garfos, e afiadores de mesa, todas as facas de caçador, de cozinha, para pão, manteiga, frutas ou queijo, de chumbeiro, pintor, de palheta, de artista; e facas, garfos e afiadores de cozinheiro ou carniceiro......35 por cento ad val.

141 Limas de qualquer especie, laminas para ellas, e grozas, de quatro pollegadas ou menos de comprimento, 35 centavos por duzia; de mais de 4 e menos de 9 pollegadas, 60 centavos por duzia; de 9 pollegadas ou mais......1 dollar por duzia.

Armas de Fogo:

142 Espingardas de exercito ou de caça, de carregar pela bocca, clavinas de caça, e partes dellas......25 por cento ad val.

143 Espingardas de caça de carregar pela culatra, clavinas e espingardas de caça em combinação, pistolas, e partes das mencionadas......30 por cento ad val.

144 Folhas, chapas, obras, ou artigos de ferro, aço ou outro metal, esmaltados ou cobertos de substancias vitreas......35 por cento ad val.

Pregos, Pregões, Tachas, e Agulhas:

145 Pregos e pregões cortados, de ferro ou aço......22½ por cento ad val.

146 Cravos de ferradura, tachões, e todos os pregos de ferro forjado ou aço não especificados nesta tarifa......30 por cento ad val.

147 Pregos de arame ou pontas de Pariz, de ferro forjado ou aço...... 25 por cento ad val.

148 Pregões, porcas, arruelas, ferraduras e cannelos, de ferro forjado ou aço......25 por cento ad val.

149 Tachas, arestas e preguinhos cortados de toda a especie......25 por cento ad val.

150 Agulhas para machinas de costura ou de fazer meia, de crochet, para fitas; de meia, e todas as maís não especificadas nesta tarifa, e abre-ilhozes de metal......25 por cento ad val.

151 Chapas gravadas, de estereotypia, electrotypia, de aço, e chapas de outras materias, gravadas ou lithographadas, para impressão......25 por cento ad val.

152 Chapas de connexão para trilhos de estrada de ferra, e barras de ligação ou talas, de ferro ou aço......25 por cento ad val.

153 Arrebites de ferro ou aço......25 por cento ad val.

154 Serras braçaes, 6 centavos por pé linear; serras mechanicas, 10 centavos por pé linear; serras verticaes e de puxar, 8 centavos por pé linear; serras circulares, 25 por cento ad val.; serrotes, serras de costado, e todas as mais não especificadas nesta tarifa ......25 por cento ad val.

155 Parafusos, os chamados para madeira, de mais de 2 pollegadas de comprido, 3 centavos por libra; de mais de 1 e não mais de

2 pollegadas, 5 centavos por libra; de mais de ½ pollegada e não mais de 1 pollegada, 7 centavos por libra; de ½ pollegada ou menos......10 centavos por libra.

155½ Varetas para armações, ponteiras, corrediças, punhos, e as mais partes de guarda-chuvas ou chapéos de sol, inteiramente ou em maior parte de ferro, aço, ou outro metal qualquer......50 por cento ad val.

156 Rodas para estradas de ferro, ou partes dellas, de ferro ou aço; rodas com camba de aço para estradas de ferro, sejam de manufactura completa ou parcial; cambas ou aros e suas partes de ferro ou aço, para locomotivas, carros, wagões e outros vehiculos de estrada de ferro, e de manufactura acabada ou parcial; e linguados, linguados dentados, lupas ou peças toscas para a fabrição das mesmas rodas, cambas ou aros, sem attenção ao gráu de manufactura, ¼ centavo por libra; com tanto que as rodas, ou suas partes, de ferro ou aço, que se importarem montadas em eixos de ferro ou aço, as rodas e os eixos paguem conjuntamente o mesmo direito das rodas importadas separadamente.

Varios Metaes e suas Manufacturas;

157 Aluminio, em bruto, e ligas em que este seja o metal componente de mais valor......10 centavos por libra.

158 Argentina, albata, ou prata allemã, não manufacturadas......15 per cento ad val.

159 Latão em barras ou linguados, latão velho, retalhos de latão ou ouro hollandez; forro velho, ou metal amarello, proprio só para nova manufactura......10 por cento ad val.

160 Pó, lentejoulas ou grãos finos, de bronze; folha de bronze ou ouro hollandez, e de aluminio......40 por cento ad val.

Cobre;

161 Cobre em chapa laminada, conhecido por cobre de latoeiro; folha, verga, e fundos de cobre; forro de cobre, ou de metal amarello, de que cobre seja o metal componente de mais valor, e que não contenha ferro não galvanizado......20 por cento ad val.

Ouro e Prata:

162 Ouro, prata, e outros metaes não especificados nesta tarifa, em barra o fio......25 por cento ad val.

163 Folha de ouro......30 por cento ad val.

164 Folha e pó de prata......30 por cento ad val.

Chumbo:

165 Minerio e escoria de chumbo, ¾ centavo por libra; com tanto que o minerio de prata e todos os mais que contenham chumbo,

paguem, ¾ centavo por libra do chumbo, determinado por amostra e ensaio no porto de entrada; usando-se dos meios de obter amostras e fazer ensaio que se empregam nas officinas de ensaio publico nos Estados Unidos.

166 Chumbo em linguados e barras; chumbo fundido e ou de refugo; em peças e barras fundidas, e retalhos proprios unicamente para nova manufactura, 1 centavo por libra; com tanto que, si algum paiz estrangeiro impôr direitos de exportação no minerio ou escoria de chumbo, ou no minerio de prata que contenha este, que se exportem aos Estados Unidos, os ditos linguados, barras, peças, e retalhos, vindos de tal paiz estrangeiro, continuem a pagar os direitos estabelecidos pela lei de tarifa que estava em vigor até a ratificação da presente.

167 Chumbo em folha, tubos ou canos, munição, de vidraceiro, e em fio......1¼ centavos por libra.

167½ Nickel, oxydo de nickel, ou liga em que este seja o metal componente de mais valor......6 centavos por libra.

167¾ Mica......20 por cento ad val.

168 Pennas de qualquer metal que não seja ouro......8 centavos por grossa.

169 Ponteiras para canetas, porta-pennas e suas partes, e pennas de ouro......25 por cento ad val.

170 Alfinetes de metal, inclusive os de cabeça massiça ou de vidro; Alfinetes para o cabello, de segurança, para chapéo, chale ou cinta, os que não se cõnheçam no commercio por bijouteria...... 25 por cento ad val.

170½ Azougue......7 centavos por libra.

171 Metal de typos, ¾ centavo por libra do chumbo que contenham; typos novos......15 por cento ad val.

Relogios:

172 Chronometros de navio, e partes dos mesmos......10 por cento ad val.

173 Relogios de parede e de algibeira, e partes dos mesmos que vierem juntas ou separadamente......25 por cento ad val.

Zinco:

174 Zinco em pedaços ou linguados......1 centavo por libra.

175 Zinco em chapa, não polido, e cuja manufactura não passe da laminação......1¼ centavos por libra.

176 Zinco velho e usado, proprio unicamente para nova manufactura......¾ centavo por libra.

177 Artigos e obras manufacturadas, não especificados nesta tarifa, inteiramente ou em parte de qualquer metal, e de manufactura acabada ou parcial......25 por cento ad val.

QUADRO D.—*Madeira e suas Manufacturas.*

179 Vime preparado para obra de cesteiro, 20 por cento ad val.; obras de vime, 25 por cento ad val.; palhinha ou junco para cadeiras......10 por cento ad val.

180 Pipas, barricas e barris, vazios; abatidas para assucar, e caixas montadas ou abatidas para mercadorias, de madeira, e não especificadas nesta tarifa......20 por cento ad val.

180½ Palitos de materia vegetal......35 por cento ad val.

181 Mobilia de casa ou gabinete, de madeira, de manufactura acabada ou parcial; obras de madeira, ou de que esta seja a materia componente de mais valor, não especificadas nesta tarifa ......25 por cento ad val.

QUADRO E.—*Assucar.*

182 Fica abrogada a lei entitulada "Uma lei para reduzir as rendas publicas, regular os direitos, e outros fins," approvada no dia primeiro de Outubro de mil oitocentos e noventa, em tanto quanto a mesma autoriza o conceder licenças de produzir assucar e pagar premios aos productores de assucar de beterravas, sorgho, canna, ou bordo, nos Estados Unidos, e d'aqui em diante não será licito conceder licença de produzir assucar, nem pagar premios pela produção de assucar de especie alguma, sob as disposições da citada lei.

182½ Todos os assucares, residuos de tacho ou tanque, xaropes de sumo de canna ou de beterrava, melada, melaço concentrado, pagarão um direito de 40 por cento ad val.; e todos os assucares de côr superior ao n. 16 do padrão hollandez, e todos os descorados, pagarão, em addição ao dito direito de 40 por cento, ⅛ centavo por libra.

Todos os assucares, residuos de tacho ou tanque, xaropes de sumo de canna ou beterrava, melada, melaço concentrado, productos ou vindos de um paiz que ao tempo de sua exportação pague directa ou indirectamente um premio á dita exportação, pagarão, em addição aos direitos acima especificados, 1-10 centavo por libra; com tanto que ao importador de assucar producto de paiz estrangeiro, cujo geverno paga taes premios, possa ser relevado este imposto addicional sob o regulamento que establecer o Secretario do Thesouro, ao apresentar o dito importador uma certidão do governo do referido paiz estrangeiro de se não ter pago premio indirecto em excesso do imposto a que sejam sugeitas as beterravas ou cannas de que se fabrica o dito assucar; e com tanto que não se deva entender que por disposição alguma da presente se abrogue ou prejudique o tratado de reciprocidade commercial concluido entre os Estados Unidos e o rei das Ilhas Hawaii a 30 de Janeiro de 1875, ou que se annullem as disposições de qualquer lei do Congresso decretada para levar a effeito o dito tratado.

Melaço de mais de quarenta e não mais de cincoenta e seis gráus de prova polariscopica, 2 centavos por gallão; de mais de cincoenta e seis gráus......4 centavos por gallão.

183 Candi e todos os doces, inteiramente ou em parte de assucar, e assucares tingidos, coloridos, ou adulterados de modo qualquer, 35 por cento ad val.; glucosa ou assucar de uva, 15 por cento ad val.; saccharina......25 por cento ad val.

QUADRO F.—*Tabaco e suas Manufacturas.*

184 Tabaco para involucro, de charutos, não desfibrado, a condicionado em fardo, bala, caixa, pacote, ou em granel, $1.50 por libra; o mesmo desfibrado......$2.25 por libra.

185 Tabaco para enchimento de charutos, não desfibrado, acondicionado em fardo, bala, caixa, pacote, ou em granel, 35 centavos por libra; desfibrado, 50 centavos por libra. Pelo termo "tabaco para involucros," deve-se entender o assim denominado no commercio, e tobaco em folha importado em fardo, bala, pacote, ou em granel, sendo producto de paizes differentes ou de qualidade e valor differentes, pagará o mesmo direito de tabaco para involucros de charutos. Si do conteudo de qualquer fardo, bala, caixa, pacote, ou porção de tobaco em folha de qualidade egual, mais de quinze por cento seja folhas de côr, fineza e tamanho que as tornem proprias para involucros de charutos, o conteudo inteiro ficará sujeito ao mesmo direito de tabaco para involucros. Os Inspectores das Alfandegas não deixarão fazer-se entrada alguma, senão de conformidade com o regulamento que establecer o Secretario do Thesouro, de tabaco em folha acondicionado em fardo, bala, caixa, pacote, ou em granel, a menos que as facturas respectivas não especifiquem detalhadamente a classe ou qualidade do mesmo tabaco, quer para involucros ou enchimentos, quer "Quebrado" ou fardos automaticos, conforme o caso. Na inspecção feita para determinar a classificação de tobaco importado em folha, deve-se examinar um volume pelo menos de cada factura de menos de dez volumes, e um volume por cada dez volumes ou mais, si julgar necessario o official avaliador; sendo o exame feito pelo dito official ou outra pessoa competente; e para determinar a classificação e a quantia dos direitos, considerar-se-ha exame legal o feito com dez punhados tirados de cada um dos volumes examinados.

186 Tabaco, manufacturado ou em rama, de toda a especie, não especificado nesta tarifa......40 centavos por libra.

187 Rapé e pó para rapé, de tobaco, moido a secco ou humedo, e adubado, perfumado, ou não, de toda a especie......50 centavos por libra.

188 Charutos e cigarros de toda a sorte, $4.00 por libra e 25 por cento ad val.; charutos e cigarros com involucro de papel, inclusive os involucros, pagarão os mesmos direitos especificados para charutos.

QUADRO G.—*Productos Agricolas e Viveres.*

Animaes vivos:

189 Todos os animaes vivos não especificados de outro modo nesta tarifa......20 por cento ad val.

Cereaes:

190 Trigo mourisco, maiz, fubá, aveia centeio e farinha de centeio, trigo, e farinha de trigo, 20 por cento ad val.; farinha de aveia......15 por cento ad val.

191 Cevada, cevada pelada, de patente ou descascada, 30 por cento ad val.; malt ou cevada germinada.........40 por cento ad val.

192 Macarrão, aletria, e todas as massas similhantes......20 por cento ad val.

193 Arroz limpado, 1½ centavos por libra; não limpado, ou o que tenha só a casca interior ou pergaminho, 8-10 centavo por libra; farinha fina ou grossa de arroz, e arroz quebrado de modo de poder passar por um crivo de arame n. 12, ¼ centavo por libra; arroz com a casca exterior......¾ centavo por libra.

194 Manteiga, e substancias á imitação della......4 centavos por libra.

195 Queijo......4 centavos por libra.

196 Leite conservado ou condensado, 2 centavos por libra, inclusive o peso da lata ou outro vaso em que se importar.

Assucar de leite ou lactose......5 centavos por libra.

Productos Agricolas:

197 Feijão......20 por cento ad val.

198 Feijão, ervilhas, cogumelos, e outros legumes, preparados ou conservados em latas, potes, garrafas, ou outro vaso; conservas de vinagre e molhos de todas as sortes......30 por cento ad val.

198½ Ovos......3 centavos por duzia.

199 Feno......$2.00 por tonelada.

200 Mel......10 centavos por gallão.

201 Lupulo......8 centavos por libra.

202 Cebolas......25 centavos por alqueire.

203 Ervilhas seccas, 25 centavos por alqueire; ervilhas divididas,

1 1-5 centavos por libra; em cartões, papeis e outros pacotes pequenos......1 centavo por libra.

204 Batatas......¼ centavo por libra.

Sementes:

205 Sementes de ricino......½ centavo por libra.

206 Linhaça, sementes de dormideira, e outras oleiferas não especificadas nesta tarifa......25 centavos por alqueire.

206½ Sementes de hortaliça, de agricultura em geral, e todas as mais não especificadas nesta tarifa......10 por cento ad val.

207 Legumes em seu estado natural, não especificados nesta tarifa ......10 por cento ad val.

207½ Palha......15 por cento ad val.

207¾ Cardos penteadores......15 por cento ad val.

Peixe:

208 Anchovas e sardinhas, acondicionadas em azeite ou de outro modo, em latas ou caixas de lata de não mais de 5 pollegadas de comprido, 4 pollegadas de largo e 3½ pollegadas de fundo, 10 centavos por caixa; em meias caixas de não mais de 5 pollegadas de comprido, 4 pollegadas de largo e 1⅝ pollegadas de fundo, 5 centavos cada meia caixa; em quartas caixas de não mais de 4¾ pollegadas de comprido, 3½ pollegadas de largo e 1¼ pollegadas de fundo, 2½ centavos cada uma; acondicionadas de outra forma 40 por cento ad val.

209 Peixe, fumado, seccado, salgado, em salmoura, ou de outro modo conservado......¾ centavo por libra.

210 Arenques, em salmoura, gelados, ou salgados, e peixe do mar, gelado ou acondicionado em gelo......½ centavo por libra.

211 Peixe em latas ou outro vaso de lata ou outra materia, com exçepção de anchovas e sardinhas, e peixe acondicionado de qualquer outro modo, não especificado nesta tarifa......20 por cento ad val.

Frutas e Nozes:

213 Maçãs, verdes ou maduras, seccas, deseccadas, evaporadas, ou preparadas de forma qualquer......20 por cento ad val.

213½ Tamaras e abacaxis ou ananaz......20 por cento ad val.

214 Uvas......20 por cento ad val.

215 Azeitonas, verdes ou preparadas......20 por cento ad val.

216 Laranjas, limões e limas, em volumes, 8 centavos por pé cubico do volume; soltos, $1.50 por mil, e mais um imposto de 30 por cento ad val. nas caixas ou barricas em que vierem as ditas laranjas, limões ou limas; com tanto que a madeira em chapa ou taboinhas de que se fazem os topos e fundos das caixas de laranjas e limões, sendo de producção nacional, possam tornar-

se a importar com as ditas frutas, pagando a metade do direito imposto em caixas identicas de producção ou fabricação inteiramente estrangeira.

217 Ameixas, verdes ou passadas, figos, passas e outras uvas seccas, inclusive as de Corintho......1½ centavos por libra.

218 Confeitos, doces, e frutas conservadas em assucar, xarope ou melaço, não especificados nesta tarifa; coco deseccado, e gelêas de toda a especie......30 por cento ad val.

219 Frutas conservadas no seu proprio sumo......20 por cento ad val.

220 Casca de laranja ou limão, em conserva ou confeitada......30 por cento ad val.

221 Amendoas com casca, 3 centavos por libra; descascadas......5 centavos por libra.

222 Avellãs e nozes (de nogueira), com casca, 2 centavos por libra; descascadas......4 centavos por libra.

223 Amendoim ou mandubi......20 por cento ad val.

224 Cocos com casca, e outras nozes com casca ou descascadas, não especificadas nesta tarifa......20 por cento ad val.

Carnes:

224½ Carne fresca ou verde, de vacca, carneiro, e porco......20 por cento ad val.

225 Extracto de carne......15 por cento ad val.

225½ Banha......1 centavo por libra.

225¾ Carnes de toda a especie, preparadas ou conservadas, não especificadas nesta tarifa......20 por cento ad val.

226 Aves domesticas, 2 centavos por libra; depennadas e estripadas ......3 centavos por libra.

Varios productos:

227 Raiz de chicoria, torrada ou assada, moida, granulada, em rolos ou preparada de outra forma, e não especificada de outro modo nesta tarifa......2 centavos por libra.

229 Cacao, preparado ou manufacturado, não especificado nesta tarifa, 2 centavos por libra, chocolate, assucarado, aromatisado, ou preparado de outro modo, de valor de não mais de 35 centavos por libra; 2 centavos por libra; de mais valor, e doces de chocolate......35 por cento ad val.

230 Manteiga de cacao ou sua imitação......3½ centavos por libra.

231 Raiz de taraxaco, bolotas preparadas, e outras substancias para a adulteração ou substituição do café, não especificadas nesta tarifa......1½ centavos por libra.

232 Amido e todas as preparações ordinariamente usadas como esse, de qualquer substancia obtidas......1½ centavos por libra.

233 Dextrina, amido torrado, gomma falsa ou ingleza......1½ centavos por libra.

234 Mostarda, moida, em conserva, ou preparada, em garrafas ou de outra forma acondicionada......25 por cento ad val.

234½ Orchideas, lyrios dos valles, azaleas, palmeiras, e outras plantas de estufa, destinadas para usos ornamentaes......10 por cento ad val.

235 Especiaria, moida ou pulverizada, não especificada nesta tarifa, 3 centavos por libra; pimenta de Guiné, não moida, 2½ centavos por libra; salvia......1 centavo por libra.

236 Vinagre, 7½ centavos por gallão. O vinagre de prova ou padrão será aquelle de que uma onça fica neutralizada por 35 grãos de bicarbonato de potassa.

QUADRO H.—*Espiritos Alcoholicos, Vinhos, etc.*

237 Aguardente e outros espiritos alcoholicos fabricados ou destillados de ceraes ou outras substancias, e não especificados nesta tarifa......$1.80 por gallão normal.

238 Cada medida de gallão deve-se contar como um gallão de prova, ao menos, e a medida normal para determinar a prova ou força alcoholica de cognac e outros espiritos alcoholicos de qualquer especie que se importarem, deve ser a indicada peas leis relativas á renda interior. Serão confiscados o cognac e outros espiritos alcoholicos que se importarem em barris de menos de 14 gallões de capacidade.

O Secretario do Thesouro fica autorizado, quando houver por bem, para mandar averiguar a prova dos vinhos, cordiaes, e outros licores, por meio de destillação ou de outro modo, nos casos de ser impossivel determinal—a pelos meios indicados nas leis em vigor.

239 Todos os compostos, misturas, ou preparações (com excepção dos especificados no quadro em que se trata de preparações medicinaes) de que alcohol seja uma parte componente, ou em que espiritos alcoholicos constituam o componente de mais valor, não especificados nesta tarifa, pagarão um direito não inferior ao imposto em espiritos destillados.

240 Cordiaes, licores, aguardente arroz, absinthio, kirschenwasser, ratafia, e outras bebìdas alcoholicas ou amargos de todas as especies, não especificados nesta tarifa......$1.80 por gallão normal.

241 Agnardente, espiritos e todas as bebidas alcoholicas devem sempre pagar os direitos indicados para os da primeira prova; mas para os de prova mais alta os direitos devem-se augmentar proporcionalmente, e todas as imitações de aguardente, espiritos alcoholicos, ou vinhos, por qualquer nome que se im-

portem, devem pagar o maximo dos direitos indicados para os verdadeiros artigos que simulem, não devendo esse direito ser em caso algum menos de $1.00 por gallão.

242 Bay rum (licor destillado do loureiro), agua de loureiro, sejam destillados ou compostos, de primeira prova, $1.00 por gallão, augmentadose o direito proporcionalmente para os mesmos de prova mais alta.

243 Vinho de Champanha e outros espumosos em garrafas de mais de meio litro e não mais de um litro, $8.00 por duzia de garrafas; de mais de quarto litro e não mais de meio litro, $4.00 por duzia; de um quarto de litro ou menos, $2.00 por duzia; em garrafas ou outros vasos de mais de um litro, $8.00 por duzia e mais $2.50 por gallão do excesso.

244 Vinhos não espumosos ou de fermentação acabada, inclusive o vinho ou cordial de gengibre, e vermuth, in barris ou pipas, ou vaso qualquer que não seja botija nem garrafa, os quaes contenham quatorze por cento ou menos de alcohol absoluto, 30 centavos por gallão; com mais de quatorze por cento de alcohol absoluto, 50 centavos por gallão. Em garrafas ou botijas, por caixa de doze garrafas ou botijas de não mais de um litro e mais de meio litro, ou de vinte e quatro garrafas ou botijas de não mais de meio litro, $1.60 por caixa; e por qualquer quantidade em excesso das indicadas, deve-se pagar em direito de 5 centavos por meio litro ou porção menor; as garrafas ou botijas, porem, serão izentas de direitos addicionaes. Vinhos, cordial de gengibre, ou vermuth, que tenham mais de 24 por cento de alcohol, devem-se considerar espiritos alcoholicos e sujeitos aos direitos indicados para estes. Não de deve fazer abatimento algum nos direitos por motivo de quebra, ou avaria. Vinhos, cordiaes, aguardente, e outros licores alcoholicos, devem-se acondicionar em valumes de não menos de uma duzia de garrafas ou botijas, e os importados em volumes de menos de uma duzia, pagarão os mesmos direitos dos que vierem em volumes de uma duzia. A percentagem de alcohol nos vinhos e sumos de frutas determinar-se-ha pelo meio regulamentar que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro.

245 Cerveja de toda a sorte, em garrafas ou botijas, 30 centavos por gallão; mas as garrafas e botijas serão izentas de direitos; cerveja em outro vaso qualquer......15 centavos por gallão.

246 Extracto de malt, e todas as preparações conhecidas por tal, fluidos e em barris ou pipas, 15 centavos por gallão; em garrafas ou botijas, 30 centavos por gallão; solidos ou condensados ......30 por cento ad val.

247 Sumo de cerejas ou ameixas, e vinho destas, e sumo de outras frutas, não especificado nesta tarifa, os quaes contenham de-

zoito por cento ou menos de alcohol, 50 centavos por gallão; com mais de dezoito por cento de alcohol......$1.80 por gallão normal deste.

248 Cerveja de gengibre, 20 por cento ad val., sendo izentas de direitos as garrafas em que vier.

249 Aguas á imitação das mineraes naturaes, e todas as aguas mineraes artificiaes......20 por cento ad val.

QUADRO I.—*Manufacturas de Algodão:*

250 Fios e filaça cardada, urdiduras e fios de urdidura, simples, seja em orgãos ou maços, meadas ou canilhas, ou de qualquer outra forma, com excepção de fios de costura em carreteis, não corados, branqueados, nem tingidos, feitos de não mais de dous fios simples torcidos, 3 centavos por libra por todos os numeros até 15; pelos numeros de 15 até 30, 1-5 centavo mais por numero; pelos numeros maiores ainda, ¼ centavo mais por numero; Corados, branqueados, tingidos, penteados, ou feitos por juntar ou torcer dous ou mais fios simples, seja em orgãos, maços, meadas, ou canilhas, ou de qualquer outra forma, com excepção de fio de costura em carreteis, 6 centavos por libra pelos numeros até 20; e pelos numeros maiores, 3-10 centavo mais por numero; com tanto que em caso algum devam os direitos exceder 8 centavos por libra para fios ou filaças, cujo valor não seja de mais de 25 centavos por libra; nem 15 centavos para os de valor de mais de 25 centavos e não mais de 40 centavos por libra; e que todos os fios e filaças cujo valor seja de mais de 40 centavos devam pagar um direito de 45 por cento ad val.

251 Fio de algodão (fio de costura) em carreteis com cem jardas ou menos cada um, 5½ centavos por duzia; com mais de cem jardas cada um, 5½ centavos por cada cem jardas ou parte em excesso desta quantidade.

252 Panno de algodão, não branqueado, tingido, colorido, pintado, nem estampado com não mais de cincoenta fios de urdume e trama por pollegada cuadrada, 1 centavo por jarda quadrada; branqueado, 1¼ centavos por jarda quadrada; tingido, colorido, pintado ou estampado......2 centavos por jarda quadrada.

253 Panno de algodão, não branqueado, tingido, corado, colorido, pintado, nem estampado, com mais de cincoenta e não mais de cem fios de urdume e trama por pollegada quadrada, de não mais de seis jardas quadradas por libra, 1¼ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de seis e não mais de nove jardas quadradas por libra, 1½ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de nove

jardas quadradas por libra, 1¾ centavos por jarda quadrada; branqueado, de não mais de seis jardas quadradas por libra, 1½ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de seis e não mais de nove jardas quadradas por libra, 1¾ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de nove jardas quadradas por libra, 2¼ centavos por jarda quadrada; tingido, corado, colorido, pintado ou estampado, de não mais de seis jardas quadradas por libra, 2¾ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de seis e não mais de nove jardas quadradas por libra, 3¼ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de nove jardas quadradas por libra, 3½ centavos por jarda quadrada; com tanto que todos os pannos de algodão com não mais de cem fios de urdume e trama por pollegada quadrada, e não branqueados, tingidos, corados, coloridos, pintados, nem estampados, cujo valor seja de mais de sete centavos por jarda quadrada, paguem um direito de 25 por cento ad val.; que os branqueados, de valor de mais de nove centavos por jarda quadrada, paguem 25 por cento ad val.; e que os tingidos, corados, coloridos, pintados, e estampados, cujo valor seja de mais de doze centavos por jarda quadrada, paguem 30 por cento ad val.

254 Panno de algodão, não branqueado, corado, tingido, colorido, pintado, nem estampado, com mais de cem e não mais de cento e cincoenta fios de urdume e trama por pollegada quadrada, e de não mais de quatro jardas quadradas á libra, 1½ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de quatro e não mais de seis jardas quadradas á libra, 2 centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de seis e não mais de oito jardas quadradas á libra, 2½ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de oito jardas quadradas á libra, 2¾ centavos por jarda quadrada; branqueado, e de não mais de 4 jardas quadradas á libra, 2½ centavos; branqueado, de não mais de 4 jardas quadradas á libra, 2½ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 4 e não de 6 jardas quadradas á libra, 3 centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 6 e não mais de 8 jardas quadradas á libra, 3½ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 8 jardas quadradas á libra, 3¾ centavos por jarda quadrada; tingido, corado, colorido, pintado, ou estampado, de não mais de 4 jardas quadradas á libra, 3½ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 4 e não mais de 6 jardas quadradas á libra, 3¾ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 6 e não mais de 8 jardas quadradas á libra, 4¼ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 8 jardas quadradas á libra, 4½ centavos por jarda quadrada; com tanto que todos os pannos de algodão com mais de 100 e não mais de 15 0 fios de urdume e trama á pollegada quadra, da não branqueados, tingidos, corados, coloridos, pintados nem estam-

pados, e cujo valor seja de mais de 9 centavos por jarda quadrada, paguem 30 por cento ad val. de direitos; branqueados de mais de 11 centavos por jarda quadrada, 35 por cento ad val.; os tingidos, corados, coloridos, pintados, ou estampados, cujo valor seja de mais de 12½ centavos por jarda quadrada......35 por cento ad val.

255 Panno de algodão, não branqueado, tingido, corado, colorido, pintado, nem estampado, com mais de 150 e não mais de 200 fios de urdume e trama á pollegada quadrada, e de não mais 3½ jardas á libra, 2 centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 3½ e não mais de 4½ jardas quadradas á libra, 2¾ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 4½ e não mais de 6 jardas quadradas á libra, 3 centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 6 jardas quadradas á libra, 3½ centavos por jarda quadrada; branqueado, e de náo mais de 3½ jardas quadradas á libra, 2¾ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 3½ e não mais de 4½ jardas quadradas á libra, 3½ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 4½ e não mais de 6 jardas quadradas á libra, 4 centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 6 jardas quadradas á libra, 4¼ centavos por jarda quadrada; tingido, corado, colorido, pintado, ou estampado, de não mais de 3½ jardas quadradas á libra, 4¼ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 3½ e não mais de 4½ jardas quadradas, 4½ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 4½ e não mais de 6 jardas á libra, 4¾ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 6 jardas quadradas á libra, 5 centavos por jarda quadrada; com tanto que todos os pannos de algodão, com mais de 150 e não mais de 200 fios de urdume e trama á pollegada quadrada, e não branqueados, tingidos, corados, coloridos, pintados, nem estampados, cujo valor seja de mais de 10 centavos por jarda quadrada, paguem 35 por cento ad val.; os branqueados, de valor de mais de 12 centavos por jarda quadrada, 35 por cento ad val.; e os tingidos, corados, coloridos, pintados, ou estampados, de valor de mais de 12½ centavos por jarda quadrada......40 por cento ad val.

256 Panno de algodão, não branqueado, tingido, corado, colorido, pintado, nem estampado, com mais de 200 fios de urdume e trama á pollegada quadrada, e de não mais de 2½ jardas quadradas á libra, 3 centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 2½ e não mais de 3½ jardas quadradas á libra, 3½ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 3½ e não mais de 5 jardas quadradas á libra, 4 centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 5 jardas quadradas á libra, 4½ centavos por jarda quadrada; branqueado, de não mais de 2½ jardas quadradas á libra, 4 centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 2½ e não mais de 3½ jardas quadradas á libra, 4½ centavos; de mais de 3½ e não mais de

5 jardas quadradas á libra, 5 centavos; de mais de 5 jardas quadradas á libra, 5½ centavos por jarda quadrada; o branqueado, de não mais de 2½ jardas quadradas á libra, 4 centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 2½ e não mais de 3½ jardas quadradas á libra, 4½ centavos; de mais de 3½ e não mais de 5 jardas quadradas á libra, 5 centavos; de mais de 5 jardas quadradas á libra, 5½ centavos por jarda quadrada; o tingido, corado, colorido, pintado, ou estampado, de não mais de 3½ jardas quadradas á libra, 5¾ centavos por jarda quadrada; de mais de 3½ jardas quadradas á libra, 6½ centavos por jarda quadrada; com tanto que todos os pannos não branqueados, tingidos, corados, coloridos, pintados, nem estampados, cujo valor seja de mais de 12 centavos; os branqueados de mais de 14 centavos, e os tingidos, corados, coloridos, pintados, e estampados de mais 16 centavos por jarda quadrada, paguem um direito de 35 por cento ad val.

257 Pelo termo "Panno de algodão," como se emprega nos paragraphos precedentes, deve-se entender todo o tecido de algodão em peça, seja lavrado, de phantasia ou liso, que não se ache especificado nesta tarifa, e cujos fios de urdume e trama se podem contar por desfiar o tecido ou por outro meio practiavel.

258 Roupa feita de toda a especie, lenços e gravatas, de algodão ou outra fibra vegetal, ou de que estes formem o componente de maior valor, de manufactura acabada ou parcial, sendo obra de alfaiate, costureira, ou fabricante, os não especificados nesta tarifa......40 por cento ad val.

259 Pellucias, velludos, belbutinas, velludilhos, e todas as fazendas de pello, sejam de algodão ou de outra fibra vegetal, não branqueados, tingidos, corados, coloridos, pintados, nem estampados, 40 por cento ad val.; os mesmos branqueados, tingidos, corados, coloridos, pintados, ou estampados......47½ por cento ad val.

260 Cortinas, coberturas de mesa, e todos os artigos de chenille de algodão, ou de que este seja o componente de mais valor, 40 por cento ad val.; forros de manga e outros tecidos de algodão e seda, conhecidos como forros listrados de seda, ou por outro nome......45 por cento ad val.

261 Meias, compridas ou curtas, fabricadas á machina, de algodão ou outra fibra vegetal, e não especificadas de outro modo nesta tarifa......30 por cento ad val.

262 Meias, compridas ou curtas, orladas, formadas, adelgaçadas, ou conformadas, inteiramente ou em parte, á machina, ou feitas á mão, inclusive as conhecidas por "sem costura," e camisas e ceroulas de meia, todos os mencionados de algodão ou outra fibra vegetal, de manufactura acabada ou parcial......50 por cento ad val.

263 Cordões, tranças ou cardarços, atacadores para sapatos ou espartilhos, fitas, galões, tecidos abertos, elasticos, suspensorios ou alças; pavios e mechas torcidos ou trançados; forros para aros de velocipede ou para fusos, todos os mencionados de algodão ou outra fibra vegetal, que se componham em parte de borracha ou não......45 por cento ad val.

264 Todas as manufacturas de algodão, inclusive brim e damascos, em peça ou não, não especificadas nesta tarifa, inclusive tambem panno com borracha como componente......30 por cento ad val.

QUADRO J.—*Canhamo, Linho, e Juta e suas Manafacturas.*

265 Linho, espadelado......1½ centavos por libra.

266 Canhamo, espadelado......1 centavo por libra.

267 Filaça de Juta......30 por cento ad val.

268 Cabos, cordoalha, e barbante (com excepção do para engavelar) inteiramente ou em parte de canhamo de Nova Zelandia, istie ou fibra Tampico, manilha, pita, ou canhamo sunn......10 por cento ad val.

269 Alcatifas completas ou em peça, de canhamo ou juta......20 por cento ad val.

272 Redes de pesca de linho, de toda a especie......40 por cento ad val.

273 Oleado para solhos, estampado, pintado ou imprimido, inclusive linoleo, corticene, tapetes de cortiça, lavrados ou lisos, e todos os oleados (com excepção dos de seda), e panno impermeavel, não especificados nesta tarifa, e de valor de 25 centavos ou menos por jarda quadrada, 25 por cento ad val.; de valor superior a 25 centavos......40 por cento ad val.

273½ Mangueiras hydraulicas de linho, feitas inteiramente ou em parte de linho, canhamo ou juta......40 por cento ad val.

274 Filaça ou fios de linho ou canhamo, ou de outra materia misturada com qualquer destes......30 por cento ad val.

275 Collarinhos e punhos de camisa, inteiramente ou em parte de linho, 30 centavos por duzia, e mais 30 por cento ad val.; camisas e todos os outros artigos de roupa não especificados nesta tarifa, inteiramente ou em parte de linho......50 por cento ad val.

275½ Fitas de linho, com fios de metal ou sem estes, em canilhas ou carreteis, e destinadas para uso na manufactura de fitas de medir......25 por cento ad val.

276 Rendas, orlas, redes, fazendas para veos, bordados, entremeios, filó, garça e tecidos similhantes; folhos, guarnições ou enfeites, cortinas de renda para janellas, artigos bordados a

tambor, á mão ou á machina; lenços bordados, e artigos inteiramente ou em parte de rendas, ou folhos, todos os mencionados feitos de linho, canhamo, juta, algodão, ou outra fibra vegetal, ou de que qualquer destes ou mistura destes constitua a materia componente de mais valor, e não especificados nesta tarifa......50 por cento ad val.

277 Todas as manufacturas de linho, canhamo, juta, ou de qualquer outra fibra vegetal menos o algodão, ou de que qualquer destes seja o componente de mais valor, não especificadas nesta tarifa......35 por cento ad val.

QUADRO K.—*Lã e Manufacturas de Lã.*

279 Borras de lã, lã de borra, desperdicios lavrados ou cardados, cardaduras carbonizadas ou lã carbonizada, 15 por cento, ad val. Lã de carneiro, pello do camelo, da cabra, da alpaca e outros animaes similhantes, de primeira torção, ou em cordoalha ou "tops"......20 por cento ad val.

280 Filaça de lã ou de estambre, inteiramente ou em parte de lã; de estambre, pello do camelo, cabra, alpaca e outros animaes, cujo valor não seja mais de 40 centavos por libra, 30 por cento ad val. Quando o valor fôr de mais de 40 centavos por libra ......40 por cento ad val.

281 Tecidos de meia, e todos os tecidos de meia feitas á machina ou bastidor de meia, (com excepção de roupa); chales, inteiramente ou em parte de lã, de estambre, do pello do camelo, cabra, alpaca e outros animaes, cujo valor não seja mais de 40 centavos por libra, 35 por cento ad val. Quando o valor fôr de mais de 40 centavos por libra......40 por cento ad val.

282 Cobertores, chapéos de lã; flanelas para roupa de meia, e feltros para prelos, inteiramente ou em parte de lã, do pello do camelo, cabra, alpaca e outros animaes, cujo valor não seja de mais de 30 centavos por libra......25 por cento ad val.

Quando o valor fôr de mais de trinta e não mais de 40 centavos por libra, 30 por cento ad val. Quando o valor fôr de mais de 40 centavos por libra......35 por cento ad val.

Mas cobertores de mais de 3 jardas de comprido pagarão os mesmos direitos a que são sujeitas as fazendas de lã e de estambre; e flanellas de mais de quatro onças de peso por jarda quadrada pagarão como fazendas para vestidos.

283 Fazendas para roupa de mulher e creança, forros para casacos, o panno chamado italiano, estamenha, e outros tecidos de classe similhante, e todas as outras estofas inteiramente ou em parte de lã, de estambre, do pello do camelo, cabra, alpaca e outros animaes, inclusive as de que a borracha forma uma

parte componente e que não se acham especificados nesta tarifa, cujo valor não seja mais de 50 centavos por libra......40 por cento ad val.

Quando o valor fôr de mais de 50 centavos por libra......50 por cento ad val.

284 Roupa feita e roupa de toda a especie, de manufactura acabada ou parcial, não especificada nesta tarifa, e feltros não especificados, sendo todos inteiramente ou em parte de lã, de estambre, de pello do camelo, alpaca, e outros animaes, inclusive os de que a borracha forma uma parte constituinte, cujo valor não seja de mais de um $1.50 por libra......50 por cento ad val.

Quando o valor fôr de menos de um $1.50 por libra......45 por cento ad val.

285 Mantos, capas, jaquetes, talmas, sobretudos (ulsters) e outros trajos similhantes para mulheres e creanças; roupa de meia inteiramente ou em parte de lã, de estambre, de pello do camelo, cabra, alpaca e outros animaes, completa ou parcialmente manufacturados......50 por cento ad val.

286 Tecidos abertos, nesgas elasticas, suspensorios, alças, tecidos para cintos, debruns, tranças, galões, franjas, cordões e borlas, enfeites ou guarnições para vestidos, rendas, bordados, redes para o cabello, malha e tecidos finos para veos, botões para borlas ou adornos, sejam todos ou qualquer dos mencionados elasticos ou não, feitos de lã, estambre, pello do camelo, cabra, alpaca e outros animaes, ou de materia de que uma parte componente seja a lã, estambre, pello do camelo, da cabra, da alpaca ou de outros animaes......50 por cento ad val.

287 Alcatifas Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette e Chenille, lavradas ou lisas; alcatifas tecidas de uma peça para quartos, e todas as mais alcatifas e fazendas para ellas de classe similhante, inclusive tapetes orientaes, de Berlim e outros similhantes...... 40 por cento ad val.

288 Alcatifas de Saxonia, Wilton e de velludo de Tornay, lavradas ou lisas, e todas as mais alcatificas ou fazendas para ellas, de classe similhante......40 por cento ad val.

289 Alcatifas de Bruxellas, lavradas ou lisas, e todas as mais alcatifas ou fazendas para ellas, de classe similhante......40 por cento ad val.

290 Alcatifas de velludo e de tapeçaria de velludo, lavrados ou lisas, estampadas na urdidura ou de outro modo, e todas as mais alcatifas ou fazendas para ellas, de classe similhante.......40 por cento ad val.

291 Alcatifas de tapeçaria de Bruxellas, lavradas ou lisas, e todas as mais alcatifas ou fazendas para ellas de classe similhante,

estampadas na urdidura ou de outro modo......42½ por cento ad val.

292 Alcatifas tingidas em rama, de tecedura tripla, e todas as alcatifas venezianas de cadeia......32½ por cento ad val.

293 Alcatifas hollandezas de lã, e as tingidas em rama, de tecedura dupla......30 por cento ad val.

294 Droguetes e baietões, estampados, tingidos, ou não; feltro para tapetes lavrado ou liso...... 30 por cento ad val.

295 Alcatifas e fazendas para ellas, de lã, linho ou algodão, ou em que entre um ou outro destes, não especificadas nesta tarifa......30 por cento ad val.

296 Esteiras, capachos, tapetes para solhos, biombos, capas, cobertas, genuflexorios, tapetes para lado de cama, tapetes para centro de sala, e as mais peças de tapetes ou de fazendas para estes; feitos todos os mencionados inteiramente ou em parte de lã, e não especificados nesta tarifa, pagarão os mesmos direitos das alcatifas e fazendas para ellas acima especificados.

297 Os direitos especificados neste quadro para manufacturas de lã entrarão em vigor ao primeiro dia de Janeiro de mil oitocentos noventa e cinco.

QUADRO L.—*Sedas e Manufacturas de Seda.*

298 Seda parcialmente manufacturada de cazulos ou de borra de seda, com tanto que a manufactura não passe de cardar ou pentear......20 por cento ad val.

Sedas torcidas que não passem de fios simples, fios de trama, torçal ou organzino, retroz, torcido frouxo, e outros fios ou filaça de seda de toda a especie; e seda fiada em meadas, novelos, tramas, ou enrolada em orgãos de tear......30 por cento ad val.

299 Velludos, chenilles e outras estofas de felpa, de seda, ou de que esta seja a materia componente de mais valor......$1.50 por libra.

Pellucias de seda, ou de que esta seja a materia componente de mais valor......$1.00 por libra.

Em caso algum, porem, os direitos pagos pelas fazendas mencionadas neste artigo não serão menos de 50 por cento ad val.

300 Tecidos abertos, nesgas, suspensorios, alças, tecidos para cintos, debruns, tranças, galões, franjas, cordões e borlas, seja qualquer dos mencionados elastico ou não, botões e enfeites ou adornos de seda, ou de que esta seja a materia componente de mais valor......45 por cento ad val.

301 Rendas e artigos inteiramente ou em parte de renda, e bordados, inclusive artigos ou fazendas bordados á mão ou á machina; lenços, folhos e garça, fumo e escomilha, tecidos de malha,

roupa feita, e artigos de trajo de toda a sorte, inclusive os de meia feitos inteiramente ou em parte por alfaiate, costureira ou fabricante, que sejam de seda, ou de que esta seja a materia componente de mais valor; e manufacturas de seda guarnecidas de contas, não especificados nesta tarifa......50 por cento ad val.

302 Todas as manufacturas de seda, ou de que esta seja a materia componente de mais valor, inclusive as compostas em parte de borracha, não especificadas nesta tarifa......45 por cento ad val.

QUADRO M.—*Polme, Papel e Livros.*

303 Polme ou massa de madeira, moida á machina, e polme ou massa de madeira preparada chimicamente, seja branqueada ou não......10 por cento ad val.

304 Papel de forrar e feltro de papel para telhados......10 por cento ad val.

306 Papel de impressão, com ou sem colla, adaptado só para livros e jornaes......15 por cento ad val.

307 Os papeis conhecidos no commercio como papel de copiar, de filtrar, prateado, e de seda, sejam brancos, impressos ou de côres, em cadernos de copiar, resmas ou qualquer outra forma......35 por cento ad val.

Papel albuminado ou sensitivo, e papel de escrever e envellopes, estampados em relevo, com gravuras, impressos ou com adornos......30 por cento ad val.

308 Papel perganinho e o de superficie preparada, e manufacturas delles; cartões e albuns de photographias, de autographos e outros, de manufactura completa ou parcial......30 por cento ad val.

Impressos lithographicos ou zincographicos, encadernados ou não, (com excepção de rotolos e cintas para charutos, com letreiro ou em branco; musica, e illustrações que formam parte de periodico ou journal e que accompanham estes, ou formando parte de um livro e encadernado nelle), sendo o papel ou outro material dos ditos impressos de não mais de oito-millesimos de pollegada de espessura......20 centavos por libra.

Impressos em papel ou outro material, cuja espessura passe de oito millesimos e não exceda viute millesimos de pollegada, e cujas dimensões depois de cortados excedam trinta e cinco pollegadas quadradas......8 centavos por libra.

Os que tenham mais de oito millesimos de pollegada de epessura, e cujas dimensões depois de cortados não passem de trinta e cinco pollegadas quadradas......5 centavos por libra.

Impressos lithographicos e zincographicos, em cartão ou outro material, cuja espessura passe de vinte millesimos de pollegada......6 centavos por libra.

Rotulos e cintas lithographicos ou zincographicos para charutos, impressos em menos de dez côres, mas não com bronze ou folha de metal......20 centavos por libra.

Impressos em dez ou mais côres, ou em bronze, mas sem folha de metal......30 centavos por libra

Impressos por inteiro ou em parte em folha de metal......40 centavos por libra.

Manufacturas de Papel:

309 Envellopes (capas) de papel......20 por cento ad val.

310 Papel de forrar salas ou para biombos, papel de ecrever, papel de desenho, e todas as especies de papel não especificadas nesta tarifa......20 por cento ad val.

311 Livros em branco......20 por cento ad val

Livros, inclusive folhetos e gravuras, encadernados ou não; photographias, gravuras á agua forte, mappas, musica, cartas maritimas, e todas os impressos não especificados nesta tarifa......25 por cento ad val.

312 Cartas de jogar em baralhos de não mais de cincoenta e quatro cartas, dez centavos por baralho e cincoenta por cento ad val.; si o numero de cartas no baralho passar de cincoenta e quatro, haverá augmento no direito na razão do excedente.

313 Manufacturas de papel e aquellas de que este seja a materia componente de mais valor, não especificadas nesta tarifa...... 20 por cento ad val.

QUADRO N.—*Varios Artigos*

314 Lapis de pello, escovas e espennejadores......35 per cento ad val.

Vassouras......20 por cento ad val.

Cerdas, escolhidas, atadas, ou preparadas de qualquer maneira ......7½ centavos por libra.

Botões e Marcas para Botões:

315 Marcas: Duraque, pello de cabra, panno, sedas e outras manufacturas texteis, sejam tecidos ou formados em padrões ou cortados de tal tamanho, modo ou forma que se possam usar somente como botões......10 por cento ad val.

316 Botões conhecidos no commercio como de agata......25 por cento ad val.

Botões de madreperola e concha, completa ou parcialmente manufacturados, um centavo á linha (medida de botões, de um quadragesimo de pollegada) por grossa, e......15 por cento ad val.

317 Botões de marfim, de marfim vegetal, de vidro, osso ou chifre, cuja manufactura seja completa ou parcial......35 por cento ad val.

318 Botões para sapatos, de papel, carton, papier mâché, massa, ou outra materia similhante, não especificados nesta tarifa......25 por cento ad val.

318½ Carvão de pedra, bituminoso ou de schisto......40 centavos por tonelada.

Cisco de fineza de poder passar por um crivo de meia pollegada de malha......15 centavos por tonelada.

318¾ Coke......15 por cento ad val.

319 Rolhas de cortiça, de manufactura acabada ou parcial......10 centavos por libra.

320 Dados, damas, peças de xadrez; bolas de bilhar e de bagatela, de marfim, osso ou outro material......50 por cento ad val.

321 Bonecas, cabeças de boneca, bolhinhas de jogar, de qualquer material, e todos os outros brinquedos que não sejam de borracha, louça, porcelana, marmore de Paros, biscuit, louça de barro ou pedra, e não especificados nesta tarifa......25 por cento ad val.

Este artigo não entrará em vigor até o primeiro dia de Janeiro de mil oitocentos noventa e cinco.

322 Esmeril em grão, e esmeril manufacturado, moido, pulverizado ou refinado......8-10 centavo por libra.

Materias Explosivas:

323 Fogos da China de toda a especie, (sem abatimento por tara ou avaria)......50 por cento ad val.

324 Polvoras fulminantes, e substancias fulminantes em geral, não especificadas nesta tarifa......30 por cento ad val.

325 Polvora e todas as materias explosivas para a mineração, fazer saltar rocha, artilheria, ou para a caça, com o valor de vinte centavos ou menos por libra......5 centavos por libra.

Quando o valor fôr de mais de vinte centavos por libra......8 centavos por libra.

326 Phosphoros de todas as especies......20 por cento ad val.

326½ Instrumentos de musica ou peças delles (com excepção de machinismos de piano e partes dos mesmos), cordas para instrumentos de musica não especificadas de outro modo, caixas e estojos para esses, diapasões, martellos de afinar e metronomos......25 por cento ad val.

327 Capsulas ou espoletas......30 por cento ad val.

Espoletas de mineiro......$2.07 por mil espoletas.

328 Pennas e pennugens de todas as sortes, sejam preparadas, tingidas ou manufacturadas, inclusive colchas de pennugem e mais manufacturas desta, e todas as pennas, frutas, grãos, folhas, flores e talos, artificiaes ou de adorno, e partes dos mesmos, de qualquer material, adaptados para obras de modista, e não especificados nesta tarifa......35 por cento ad val.

329 Pelles, curtidas, mas não manufacturadas em artigos......20 por cento ad val.

Pello tirado da pelle, e preparado para obras de chapeleiro...... 20 por cento ad val.

330 Leques de toda a especie, com excepção dos communs de palma ......40 por cento ad val.

331 Buxas de espingarda de toda a especie......10 por cento ad val.

332 Cabello humano, limpado ou tirado, mas não manufacturado...... 20 por cento ad val.

332½ Pello riçado para colchões e enxergões......10 por cento ad val.

333 Panno de crina, o conhecido por "crinolina,"......6 centavos por jarda quadrada.

334 Panno de crino, o conhecido por "assento de crina,"......20 centavos por jarda quadrada.

335 Chapéos de homem, mulher e creança, de pello do coelho, castor ou outro animal, ou de que tal pello seja o materia component de mais valor, de manufactura acabada ou parcial, inclusive corpos de chapeo de pello......40 por cento ad val.

Bijouteria, Joias e Pedras Preciosas:

336 Joias: Todos os artigos não especificados nesta tarita, conhecidos no commercio como bijouteria, e camaféos com engaste...... 35 por cento ad val.

337 Perolas, inclusive as enfiadas, mas sem engaste....10 por cento ad val.

338 Pedras preciosas de todas as qualidades e especies, lapidadas mas sem engaste, 25 por cento ad val; engastadas e não especificadas nesta tarifa, inclusive perolas engastadas......30 por cento ad val.

Pedras falsas, sem engaste, e que não tenham mais de uma pollegada de dimensão......10 por cento ad val.

Pedras preciosas não lapidadas, de todas as qualidades......10 por cento ad val.

Couro e Manufacturas de Couro:

339 Sola......10 por cento ad val.

340 Sola fina ou couro para correias, e qualquer outro couro não especificado nesta tarifa......10 por cento ad val.

341 Couros de bezerro, cortidos, ou cortidos e surrados, couro surrado para gaspeas e palas; inclusive o envernizado, esmal-

tado ou acharoado, surrado, ou não, e acabado; camurça e outras pelles não especificadas nesta tarifa...20 por cento ad val.

Bezerro de encadernação, couros de Kangarú, carneira, e pelles de cabra, inclusive as de cordeiro e pellica, surrados e acabados......20 por cento ad val.

Couros para marroquim, cortidos mais não acabados......10 por cento ad val.

Couro para manufactura de pianos e machinismos destes......20 por cento ad val.

Calçado de couro......20 por cento ad val.

342 Cortes de couro para palas e gaspeas, ou de outra forma que os torne adaptados para serem manufacturados em artigos...... 20 por cento ad val.

343 Luvas inteiramente ou em parte de couro, de manufactura acabada ou parcial, pagarão os direitos seguintes, (os comprimentos especificados sendo sempre os das luvas completamente estiradas:

344 Luvas de senhora ou criança, superficie *glacé;* de Schmaschen (sorte de carneira) de não mais de 14 pollegadas de comprido, $1.00 por duzia de pares; de mais de 14 e não mais de 17 pollegadas, $1.50 por duzia de pares; de mais de 17 pollegadas ......$2.00 por duzia de pares.

Luvas de homem, superficie *glacé* de Schmaschen......$3.00 por duzia de pares.

345 Luvas de senhora ou criança, superficie *glacé*, de pelle de carneiro ou cordeiro, de não mais de 14 pollegadas de comprimento, $1.75 por duzia de pares; de mais de 14 e não mais de 17 pollegadas, $2.75 por duzia de pares; de mais de 17 pollegadas, $3.75 por duzia de apres.

Luvas de homem, superficie *glacé*, de pelle de carneiro ou cordeiro...... $4.00 por duzia de pares.

346 Luvas de senhora ou criança, superficie *glacé*, de pelle de cabra, de pellica, ou de pelle que não seja de carneiro, de não mais de 14 pollegadas de comprido, $2,25 por duzia de pares: de mais de 14 e não mais de 17 pollegadas, $3.00 por duzia de pares; de mais de 17 pollegadas......$4.00 por duzia de pares.

Luvas de homem, superficie *glacé*, de pellica, pelle de cabra, ou de outra pelle que não seja de carneiro......$4.00 por duzia de pares.

347 Luvas de senhora ou criança, de pelle de carneiro, cuja superficie exterior seja acamurçada, por qualquer nome conhecidos no commercio, de não mais de 17 pollegadas de comprido, $1.75 por duzia de pares; de mais de 17 pollegadas...$2,75 por duzia de pares.

Luvas de homem, de pelle de carneiro, cuja superficie exterior seja acamurçada, por qualquer nome que se conheçem no commercio......$4.00 per duzia de pares.

348 Luvas de senhora ou criança, de pellica, pelle de cabra, ou de outra pelle que não seja de carneiro, com a superficie exterior acamurçada, por qualquer nome que se conhecem no commercio e de não mais de 14 pollegadas de comprido, $2.25 por duzia de pares; de mais de 14 e não mais de 17 pollegadas, $3.00 por duzia de pares; de mais de 17 pollegadas......$4.00 por duzia de pares.

Luvas de homem, de pellica, pelle de cabra ou outra que não seja de carneiro, de superficie exterior acamurçada, por qualquer nome que se conhecem no commercio......$4.00 per duzia de pares.

349 Todas as luvas de couro ou pelle que sejam forradas pagarão, alem dos direitos acima especificados, um dollar por duzia de pares.

350 Cortes ("tranks") para luvas, com ou sem as peças que ordinariamente os accompanham, pagarão 75 por cento dos direitos das luvas a cuja fabricação se destinem.

Varias Manufacturas:

351 Manufacturas de ambar, asbesto, bexigas, coral, cortiça, corda de tripa, corda de chicote, tripa de bombyx, azeviche, massa, espatho, cera, e as de que estas ou qualquer destas materias seja o componente de mais valor, e que não sejam especificadas nesta tarifa......25 por cento ad val.

352 Manufacturas de osso, de lascas, erva, chifre, borracha, palma, palha ou barbas de baleia, e as de que estas ou qualquer destas materias seja o material componente de mais valor, e que não sejam especificadas nesta tarifa, 25 por cento ad val. Por "erva" e "palma" entende-se que as ditas materias estejam na sua forma e estructura natural, e não a fibra tirada dellas.

353 Manufacturas de couro, pelles, gutta-percha, borracha vulcanizada, conhecida por borracha dura; cabello humano, papier mâché, gesso, fibra endurecida, e as mais manufacturas de massa de madeira ou de outra materia; e as de que estas ou qualquer destas materias seja o componente de mais valor, das quaes nenhuma seja especificada nesta tarifa......30 por cento ad val.

354 Manufacturas de marfim, marfim vegetal, madreperola, gelatina, ou concha; e as de que estas ou qualquer destas materias seja o componente de mais valor, e não especificadas nesta tarifa, e todas as conhecidas no commercio como guarnicões ou adornos de contas ou de azeviche......35 por cento ad val.

355 Mascaras de papel ou de polme......25 por cento ad val.

356 Esteiras inteiras ou em peça, de coco ou palhinha......20 por cento ad val.

357 Lapis de plombagina ou outra materia e pennas de pedra, em canudos de madeira......50 por cento ad val.

Todas as mais pennas de pedra......30 por cento ad val.

358 Minas de plombagina, não cobertas de madeira......10 por cento ad val.

358½ Chapas (placas) seccas ou pelliculas phographicas......25 por cento ad val.

359 Cachimbos, fornos para os mesmos, de qualquer materia, e todos os artigos de fumador, não especificados nesta tarifa, inclusive mortalhas para cigarros e capas para as mesmas; bolsas para fumo ou tabaco de mascar, e papel de toda a forma para cigarros......50 por cento ad val.

Todos os cachimbos e seus fornos, fabricados inteiramente de barro, cujo valor não seja de mais de cincoenta centavos por grossa......10 por cento ad val.

360 Guarda-chuvas, guarda-sóes ou chapéos de sol, com cobertura inteiramente ou em parte de seda, lã, estambre, pello do camelo, da cabra, alpaca ou outro animal, ou de qualquer material que não seja papel......45 por cento ad val.

361 Páus ou cabos para guarda-chuvas, guarda-sóes, e chapéos de sol, talhados ou lisos, acabados ou não......30 por cento ad val.

362 Borra ou desperdicios, não especificados nesta tarifa......10 por cento ad val.

Artigos izentos de dereitos:

Sec. 2. Começando com o primeiro dia de Agosto de mil oitocentos noventa e quatro, serão izentos de direitos de importação os seguintes artigos, a menos que não se especifique ao contrario nesta tarifa.

363 Acidos para usos medicinaes, chimicos, ou industriaes, não especificados nesta tarifa.

364 Aconito.

365 Bolotas, seccas ou não, mas não torradas nem moidas.

366 Agatas, não lavradas.

367 Albumen.

368 Alizarina, e cores ou tintas de alizarina, naturaes ou artificiaes.

369 Ambar, e ambaroidenão manufacturado, ou gomma crua.

370 Ambar gris.

372 Saes de anilina.

373 Todos os animaes importados para a criação gosarão de izenção de dereitos, com tanto que sejam de sangue puro de uma raça conhecida melhorada, e registrado no livro de registro estabelecido para a mesma raça; e o Secretario do Thesouro

fica autorizado para estabelecer o regulamento addicional que fôr necessario para a devida execução das disposições deste artigo.

Gado vaccum, cavallar, lanigero, e mais animaes domesticos desgarrados, que tenham passado a fronteira de qualquer paiz estrangeiro limitrophe dos Estados Unidos, ou que tenham sido conduzido para alli por seu proprietario para pastarem, poderão com sua cria ser reconduzidos aos Estados Unidos sem pagamento de direitos, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro.

374 Animaes importados aos Estados Unidos para exposição ou concurrencia por premios em qualquer comicio agricultural ou sociedade de corridas, e que não ficarem no paiz mais de seis mezes; dar-se-ha, porem, uma obrigação de conformidade com o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro. Parelhas de animaes com seus arreios respectivos e as carroças ou outros vehiculos pertencentes a immigrantes vindos do estrangeiro aos Estados Unidos com suas familias, e impregados para os fins de tal immigração, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro; e animaes salvagens destinados a exposição em collecções para fins scientificos e de instrucção, mas não para venda ou lucro.

375 Urucú, Roucu, rocoa e todos os seus extractos.

376 Minerio de antimonio, sulphito crú de antimonio e antimonio metallico ou em regulo.

377 Apatite.

380 Sarro de vinho ou tartaro crú.

381 Araruta em bruto.

382 Arsenico e sulphureto ou ouropimente.

383 Arseniato de anilina.

384 Paletas para ensino artistico, de vidro e metal, cujo valor não seja de mais de 6 centavos por grossa.

385 Artigos importados pelo governo dos Estados Unidos.

386 Artigos usados na tinturaria e na cortidura, em bruto, não especificados nesta tarifa.

387 Artigos produzidos ou fabricados nos Estados Unidos, que depois de exportados, se tornarem a importar cujo valor não estiver augmentado ou sua condição melhorada por manufactura ou outro meio; pipas, barricas, barris, garrafões, saccas e outros receptaculos de manufactura americana, que exportados com productos americanos ou vazios se tornarem a importar com productos extrangeiros, inclusive abatidas reimportadas montadas em barricas ou caixas; frascos ou garrafas para azougue, quer de fabrico demestico ou estrangeiro, previamente exportados dos Estados Unidos; com tanto que a

prova da identidade de taes artigos se faça sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro; mas desta izenção de direitos gozarão só as saccas de manufactura domestica que tornar a importar o exportador das mesmas; e no caso de qualquer dos artigos mencionados ser sujeito a imposto interno á epoca da exportação, será preciso provar o pagamento de tal imposto sem reembolso ao exportador:

388 Abesto não manufacturado.

389 Cinzas de madeira e lixivia das mesmas, e cinzas de beterrava.

390 Asphalto e betume, crús o seccos, mas não manufacturados de modo algum.

391 Asafetida.

392½ Grossaria, aniagem e outro material similhante para enfardar algodão, feitos inteiramente ou em parte de canhamo, linho, ou juta.

393 Balsamo de Mecca.

394 Cascas de cinchona e outras, de que se pode extrahir quinina.

395 Carbonato e sulphato de baryta, e barytas em bruto, inclusive barytas terreas.

396 Bauxite.

397 Cera de abelha.

398 Sinos e campainhas rotos, e campanil roto e adaptado só para nova manufactura.

399 Barbante de engavelar de canhamo de Nova Zelandia, inteiramente ou em parte, de pita, sisal ou canhamo sunn, de um fio só e de comprimento de não mais de 600 pés por libra, e barbante de manilha que não passar de 650 pés por libra.

400 Pelles de aves preparadas para conservação, mas não manufacturadas.

401 Passaros e aves terrestres e aquaticas.

402 Bismutho.

403 Bexigas e todas os tegumentos animaes, bexigas de peixe, cruas ou salgadas e não manufacturadas, que não sejam expecificados nesta tarifa.

404 Sangue secco.

405 Vitriolo azul ou sulphato de cobre.

406 Salchichões de Bolonha.

407 Pannos de peneirar para moinhos de farinha, mas não adaptados para a manufactura de roupa.

408 Ossos em bruto e não queimados, calcinados, moidos ou preparados de outro modo, e ossos em pó ou carvão animal, e cinzas de osso, adaptados somente para adubos de terra.

410 Livros, gravuras, photographias, encadernados ou não, desenhos á agua forte, musica, mappas e cartas maritimas, que sejam impressos mais de vinte annos antes da data da importação;

todas as cartas hydrographicas e livros scientificos e periodicos dedicados a investigaçães scientificas; publiçãoes de sociedades literrarias ou instituiçães academicas para seus assignantes, e publicaçoes de individuos particulares para circulação gratuita, e documentos publicos de governos extrangeiros.

411 Livros e folhetos impressos exclusivamente em cualquer lingua que não seja a ingleza; livros e musica impressos em relevo, destinados exclusivamente para os cegos.

412 Livros, gravuras, photographias, desenhos á agua forte, encadernados ou não, mappas e cartas maritimas importados com autorização ou para uso do Governo dos Estados Unidos, ou da bibliotheca do Congresso.

413 Livros, mappas, musica, impressos lithographicos e cartas de importação especial, não havendo mais de dous exemplares em uma factura, para uso de qualquer sociedade incorporada ou estabelecida para os fins de ensino, philosophicos, literarios, religiosos, ou para o ensino das bellas artes, ou por ordem ou para uso de qualquer universidade, academia, escola, ou seminario de ensino, ou para qualquer Estado ou bibliotheca publica, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro.

414 Livros, bibliothecas, mobilia de uso commum, e outros artigos semelhantes de uso domestico, pertencentes a pessoas ou familias vindas do estranjeiro, com tanto que os mesmos tenham sido usados pelas ditas pessoas ou familias no extranjeiro por não menos de um anno, e não sejam importados para outra pessoa ou pessoas nem para venda.

416 Pasta do Brazil.

417 Tranças e outras manufacturas semelhantes, de palha, lascas, erva, palma, vime ou rotim, para a manufactura ou adorno de chapéos e coifas.

418 Crystaes, do Brazil em bruto.

419 Breccia em pedaços ou loisas.

420 Cerdas, em bruto, não escolhidas; em lios ou preparados.

421 Bromo.

422 Painço ou esparto de vassouras.

423 Ouro e prata em barra.

424 Pez de Borgonha.

424½ Canhamaço e saccas do mesmo para grãos.

425 Couves ou repolhos.

426 Moedas e medalhas antigas, e outras antigalhas; mas no termo "antigalhas" se comprehenderão só artigos proprios para lembranças ou collecções, que tenham sido produzidos antes do anno mil setecentos.

427 Cadmio.

428 Calamina.

429 Camphora, em bruto.

430 Castor ou castoreo.

431 Corda de tripa, de chicote ou de bombyx, ou as materias em bruto para a manufactura das mesmas.

432 Cerio.

433 Giz ou greda em bruto.

434 Carvão de lenha.

435 Raiz de chicoria, crua, secca. ou não, mas não moida.

436 Cidra.

437 Almiscar crú.

438 Chromato de ferro, ou minerio de chromo.

439 Argilla, azul commum em barricas, para a manufactura de cadinhos.

441 Carvão de pedra, anthracite, e provisões de carvão a bordo de embarcações nacionaes, com tanto que não se descarreguem.

443 Coaltar, crú, e todas as preparações do mesmo, com excepção das medicinaes e dos productos que não sejam cores ou tintas; os quaes não sejam especificados nesta tarifa.

444 Cobalto e minerio delle.

445 Coculo indico.

446 Cochonilha.

447 Cacao em bruto e folhas e cascas do mesmo.

448 Café.

449 Moedas de ouro, prata e cobre.

450 Cairo (fibras de coco) e filaça delle.

451 Minerio de cobre.

452 Cobre usado, adaptado só para a manufactura, retalhos de cobre, e qualquer metal composto de que este constitua a parte componente de mais valor e que não seja especificado nesta tarifa.

453 Regulo de cobre, cobre preto ou grosso, e cimento de cobre.

454 Cobre em chapas, barras, linguados e em outras formas não manufacturadas, e que não sejam especificadas nesta tarifa.

455 Caparrosa ou sulphato de cobre.

456 Coral marinho, não lavrado nem manufacturado.

457 Madeira de sobreiro e cortiça, não manufacturadas.

458 Algodão e borra ou desperdicios do mesmo.

459 Tiras de ferro ou aço para enfardar algodão, cortadas, punccionadas ou não, e com ou sem fechos.

460 Cryolite.

461 Urzella.

462 Malhas de chinquilho e cabos para ellas.

463 Curri e pó de curri.

464 Cato ou cachú.

465 Osso de sepia.

466 Raiz de taraxaco, em bruto, secca ou não, mas não moida.

467 Diamantes, diamantes de mineiro, vidraceiro e gravador, sem engaste, pó e pedacinhos de diamantes, e pedras para a manufactura de relogios.

468 Divi-divi.

469 Sangue de dragão.

470 Drogas: como cascas, favas, bayas, balsamos, gommos, bolbos, raizes bulbosas, excrescencias vegetaes, frutas, flores, fibras seccas, insectos seccos, grãos, gommas e gommas-resinas, ervas, folhas, lichens, musgos, nozes, raizes, talos, especiarias, legumes, sementes aromaticas, sementes de crescimento morbido, páus de tinturaria; com tanto que as drogas mencionadas não sejam comestiveis, não tenham seu valor augmentado por refinação, moajem ou manufactura qualquer e que não sejam especificadas nesta tarifa.

471 Ovos de aves, de peixe e de insectos, com excepção dos ovos de aves de caça, cuja importação é prohibida, menos amostras para collecéões scientificas.

472 Minerio de esmeril.

473 Cravagem de centeio.

474 Leques de palma ordinarios e folha de palmeira não manufacturada.

475 Fecula.

476 Gravuras de modas em aço, cobre ou madeira, coloridas ou não.

477 Pennas e pennugens para colchões, e pennas e pennugens de toda a especie, em bruto ou não preparadas, tingidas, nem manufacturadas, que não sejam especificadas nesta tarifa.

478 Feldspatho.

478 Feltro adhesivo, para forrar navios.

480 Fibrina de todas as formas.

481 Peixe gelado ou acondicionado em gelo.

482 Peixe para isca de pescador.

483 Tegumentos de peixe.

484 Pederneira, pederneiras e pedras siliceas lapidadas.

485 Esteiras de palha inteira ou dividida, para solhos, inclusive a denominada chineza.

486 Fosseis.

487 Plantas fructiferas, dos climas quentes, importadas para a propagação ou cultivo.

Frutas e nozes:

489 Frutas verdes, maduras, e seccas, não especificadas nesta tarifa.

490 Tamarindos.

491 Nozes do Pará, amendoas de palmeira e caroços destas, não especificados de outro modo.

492 Pelles não preparadas; pedaços de pelles preparadas adaptados só para a manufactura de pello de chapeleiro.

493 Pelles de todas as sortes não preparadas de maneira alguma.

494 Terra japonica.

495 Vidro roto, e vidro usado, proprio só para nova manufactura.

496 Chapas, laminas ou discos de vidro, lavrado em bruto ou não lavrado, para a manufactura de instrumentos opticos, oculos, ou lunetas, e adaptado só para tal uso; com tanto que os ditos discos que tenham mais de oito pollegadas de diametro possam ter polimento sufficiente para mostrar a qualidade do vidro.

Gramas, e fibras:

497 Fibra de pita, juta, pés de juta, manilha, pita em rama, canhamo sunn, palha de linho, linho não espadelado, estopas de linho ou canhamo, canhamo não espadelado, refugos de canhamo, linho, juta e estopa, e todas as outras grammas texteis, ou materias fibrosas vegetaes, em bruto ou em rama, que não sejam especficadas nesta tarifa.

498 Moldes e membranas de bate-folha de ouro.

499 Gordura e oleos, inclusive o de bacalháu, das qualidades commummente empregadas na fabricação de sabão, na fiação de arame, ou para adubar couro, e que não sejam adaptados a outros usos e não especifidos nesta tarifa.

500 Guano, estrumes e todas as outras substancias empregadas como adubos para a terra.

501 Gune e saccos delle, velhos ou de refugo, proprios só para nova manufactura.

503 Gutta-percha, em bruto.

504 Pello ou crina de cavallo, vacca e outros animaes, limpado ou não, estirado ou não, não especificado nesta tarifa, e cabello humano, em bruto, não limpado nem estirado.

505 Couros e pelles, crús ou não preparados, sejam seccos, salgados, ou em salmoura.

506 Retalhos de couros, crús, com ou sem pello, e todas as outras materias para grude ou colla forte.

507 Cordas de couro.

508 Pedras de afiar.

509 Cascos e unhas de gado, não manufacturados.

510 Raizes de lupulo para cultivo.

511 Chifres e partes delles, não manufacturados, inclusive tiras e pontas.

512 Gelo.

513 Borracha crua, e leite da mesma, ou borracha velha de retalho ou refugo, usada até não servir senão para nova manufactura.

514 Anil, seus extractos ou massas, e os carmins.

515 Iodo, seja em bruto ou de segunda sublimação.
516 Ipecacuanha.
517 Iridio.
519 Marfim, serrado ou cortado em cepos, mas não de outro modo preparado, e marfim vegetal.
520 Jalapa.
521 Azeviche não manufacturado.
522 Páus e luzes chinezes "Joss."
523 Refugos de enxarcia.
524 Salsola ou soda.
525 Kieserite.
526 Cyanite e kainite.
527 Laca das Indias ou de pintor, em bruto, em grão, botão, canudo, ou folha.
528 Espiritos de laca.
529 Lactarina.
531 Lava, não manufacturada.
532 Sanguesugas.
533 Sumo de lima, limão e laranja azeda.
534 Raiz de alcaçuz, não moida.
535 Barcos salva-vidas e outros apparelhos de salvação, importados especialmente por sociedades incorporadas ou estabelecidas para facilitar a salvação da vida humana.
536 Citrato de Cal.
537 Chlorureto de cal ou pó de branquear.
538 Pedras lithographicas, não gravadas.
539 Tornasol, preparado ou não.
540 Pedras-imans.
541 Garança ou ruiva da India, moida ou preparada, e todos os seus extractos.
542 Sulphato de magnesia ou sal de Epsom.
543 Magnesite ou carbonato de magnesia mineral nativo.
544 Magnesio.
545 Magnetes ou imans.
546 Oxydo de manganez e minerio deste.
547 Manná.
548 Manuscriptos.
549 Tutano crú.
550 Malvas brancas.
552 Medalhas de ouro, prata, ou cobre, e outros artigos de metal, fabricados para servir de tropheos ou premios, e effectivamente dados ou recibidos por distincção honorifica.
553 Escuma do mar, em bruto ou não manufacturado.
554 Leite fresco ou doce.
555 Aguas mineraes naturaes e saes mineraes, residuos da evapo-

ração das mesmas, quando vierem accompanhados de um certificado devidamente legalizado, para provar que sua preparação não foi de modo algum artificial, e que são o producto de um poço ou fonte de agua mineral particularmente designado; limonada, soda-water, e as mais aguas similhantes.

556 Mineraes em bruto, ou cujo valor não tenha sido augmentado ou seu estado melhorado por refinação, moagem ou outra forma de manufactura, e não especificados nesta tarifa.

557 Modelos de invenções ou de aperfeiçoamentos nas artes, inclusive padrões para machinas; mas não se deve considerar como modelo ou padrão artigo algum que possa servir para outro fim.

557½ Melaço cuja prova pelo polariscopio não mostre mais de quarenta gráus, e que contenha vinte por cento ou menos de agua.

558 Musgos, alga marinha, e materias vegetaes, em bruto ou não manufacturados, não especificados nesta tarifa.

559 Almiscar, crú, em bolsos naturaes.

560 Myrobolano.

561 Agulhas para a costura de mão e de serzir.

562 Jornaes e outros periodicos, mas por "periodicos" deve-se entender só publicações não encadernadas ou brochadas em papel, da literatura da epoca, e de emissão periodica, seja semanal, mensal, ou trimensal.

564 Noz vomica.

565 Estopa.

566 Ocres e terra de ocre, terra de sienna, terra de sombra, seccos, não especificados nesta tarifa.

567 Massa de linhaça ou colza.

568 Oleos: de amendoas, ambar, ambar gris, crú ou rectificado, anis ou sementes de anis, anilina, nardo, bergamota, cajeput, alcaravia, cassia, canela, cidra, cammonila, citronella, almiscar, caroço de algodão, croton tiglio, funcho, jasmin, juglandium, zimbro ou junipero, alfazema, limão, lima, macis, neroli ou flôr de laranja, unto *enfleurage*, oleos de nozes não especficados nesta tarifa; oleo de laranja, azeite doce para usos manufactureiros ou mechanicos, não proprio para a mesa, e não especificado nesta tarifa; essencia de rosas, oleo de palma e coco, rosmaninho, sesamo ou gergelim, tomilho, oregano vermelho ou branco, valeriana; oleo de espermaceti, baleia e outros oleos de peixe, productos da pescaria nacional e todos os peixes e mais productos da mesma; petroleo crú ou refinado: com tanto que o petroleo crú ou seus productos importados aos Estados Unidos de um paiz que imponha uma taxa no petroleo ou seus productos exportados dos Estados Unidos, fiquem sujeitos a um imposto de 40 por cento ad valorem.

569 Opio, em bruto, ou não preparado, nem adulterado, que contenha nove por cento e mais de morphina.

570 Casca de laranja e limão, não confeitada, assucarada nem preparada de outra forma.

571 Urzella ou liquido della.

573 Minerios de ouro, prata e niquel, e niquel em bruto.

574 Osmio.

575 Pinturas a oleo, aguarellas; desenhos e esboços originaes e provas originaes de gravuras á agua forte e outras; estatuaria, não especficados nesta tarifa; mas pelo termo "estatuaria" deve-se entender só as obras de artista profissional, quer redondas ou em relevo, em marmore, pedra, alabastro, madeira ou metal; e pelo termo "pinturas" não se deve entender as feitas inteiramente ou em parte por qualquer meio mechanico.

576 Palladio.

577 Materia para a fabricação de papel, em bruto, de todas as sortes, inclusive todas as ervas e grammas, fibras, trapos, borra ou desperdicios, aparas, retalhos, papel velho, pedaços de corda, cordoalha usada, grosseria ou canhamaço, gune e saccos de gune velhos ou de refugo, madeira de choupo e outras adaptadas só á fabricação de papel.

578 Paraffina.

379 Pergaminho grosso ou fino.

580 Madreperola, não cortada, serrada, nem de outro modo manufacturada.

581 Ervilhas verdes, em granel ou em barricas, saccas, e receptaculos semelhantes.

582 Pelleteria e outros objectos e artigos communs dos Indios que atravessarem a fronteira dos Estados Unidos, sob o regulamento e que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro: com tanto que não gozem desta izenção fazendas enfardadas e outros volumes que não sejam de uso commum pelos Indios.

583 Artigos domesticos e de uso pessoal, não sendo mercadoria, propriedade de cidadãos dos Estados Unidos mortos no estrangeiro.

584 Peltre e metal britannico, velho, e adaptado só para nova manufactura.

585 Apparelhos, utensilios, instrumentos e preparações philosophicos e scientificos, inclusive as garrafas e caixas em que vierem acondicionados; estatuas e estatuetas de marmore, bronze, alabastro, ou gesso; pinturas, desenhos, quer a lapis, quer á agua forte, importados de boa fé, para uma sociedade ou instituição incorporada ou estabelecida para fins religiosos, philosophicos, de ensino, scientificos ou literarios, ou para a promoção das bellas artes, e não para venda.

586 Phosphatos, em bruto ou nativos.

587 Plantas, arvores, arbustos e vides, todas as especies conhecidas como plantas de viveiro; não especificadas nesta tarifa.

588 Gesso ou sulphato de cal, não moido.

489 Platina em linguados, barras, folha e arame ou fio.

590 Platina, não manufacturada, e vasos, retortas e outros apparelhos, e suas partes, de platina, para usos chimicos.

591 Arados ou charruas, grades de dentes ou de discos, ceifeiras, semeadores, machinas segadoras, ancinhos á força animal para feno, cultivadores, debulhadores, e descaroçadores de algodão; com tanto que todos os antigos mencionados neste paragrapho, quando vierem de um paiz que imponha uma taxa na importação dos mesmos artigos vindos dos Estados Unidos, fiquem sujeitos aos direitos de importação existentes antes da ratificação desta tarifa.

592 Plombagina.

593 Pellucia preta, conhecida no commercio, por "pellucia de chapeleiro," de seda ou de seda e algodão, e empregada unicamente na fabricação de chapéos de homem.

594 Pedras de polir e de brunir.

595 Potassa crua, e carbonato da mesma ou "Sal preto." Potassa caustica ou hydrato de potassa, inclusive a refinada em páus ou canudos. Nitrato de potassa ou salitre, em bruto. Sulphato de potassa, em bruto ou refinado. Chlorato e muriato (chlorhydrato) de potassa.

596 Livros, utensilios e instrumentos para ensino ou exercicio profissional, e ferramentas de artesanos importadas pelas pessoas a que pertençam, ao chegarem estas aos Estados Unidos; nesta izenção porem, não se comprehendem machinas e outros artigos importados para uso em qualquer fabrica ou officina, ou para o uso de outras pessoas, ou para venda; nem scenario, accessorios e roupa de theatro; mas taes artigos importados por emprezarios ou proprietarios de espectaculos, para uso temporario nestes, depois de usados no extrangeiro para similhante fim, podem entrar livres de direitos, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario de Thesouro, prestando-se obrigação de pagar aos Estados Unidos os direitos devidos no caso de não se exportarem dentro em seis mezes depois da sua importação; com tanto que o Secretario do Thesouro possa, se houver por bem, extender o dito prazo por seis mezes mais, no caso de selhe pedir.

597 Pulu.

598 Pedra pomes.

600 Pennas de aves para escrever, preparadas ou não, mas não manufacturadas em artigos completos.

601 Sulphato de quinina, e todos os mais saes e alcaloides de casca peruviana.

602 Trapos não especificados de outro modo nesta tarifa.

603 Insignias e joias, estatuas e estatuetas, e exemplares ou moldes

de esculptura, importados de boa fé para uso especial de qualquer sociedade incorporada ou estabelecida para fins de ensino, philosophicos, literarios ou religiosos, ou para a promoção das bellas artes; ou pela ordem e para o uso de qualquer universidade, academia, collegio ou seminario de ensino, ou bibliotheca publica nos Estados Unidos. No termo "insignias," porem, se deve comprehender unicamente as de dignidade ou officio, os emblemas que se podem trazer na mão ou outra parte do corpo nos exercicios da sociedade ou instituição, e não artigos de mobilia, roupa de uso regular, nem bens pessoaes de individuos particulares.

604 Coalhos, crús ou preparados.

605 Açafrão e açafroa, os extractos destes, e massa de açafrão.

606 Sagú crú e farinha de sagú.

607 Salacina.

608 Sal em granel, em saccas, saccos, barricas e outros volumes; os receptaculos, porem, em que se importe, pagarão os direitos a que seriam sujeitos si se importassem vazios. Nesta izenção não se comprehende o sal vindo de um paiz ou dependencia de paiz que imponha direitos no sal exportado dos Estados Unidos; ficando o sal de tal procedencia sujeito aos direitos em vigor até a ratificação desta tarifa.

609 Sauer-kraut.

610 Tripas para chouriços.

611 Sementes: de anis, alpiste, alcaravia, cardamomo, coentro; carooç de algodão; sementes de croton tiglio, cominho, funcho, fenogrego, canhamo, marroio, mostarda, colza, sesamo, betarraba, sorgho ou canna de assucar para semear, e flores de toda a especie, gramma, bolbos e raizes não comestiveis, com tanto que nenhum dos mencionados seja especificado de outro modo nesta tarifa.

612 Salepo.

613 Conchas de todas as especies, não cortadas, moidas, nem de outro modo manufacturadas.

614 Canos para espingardas de caça, forjados e de alma tosca.

615 Camarões e outros molluscos, em latas ou não.

616 Seda crua, desenrolada do cazulo, mas não dobrada, fiada, nem de manufactura mais adiantada.

617 Cazulos e borra de seda.

618 Ovos do bicho de seda (bombyx-mora).

619 Esqueletos e outros objectos preparados para o estudo de anatomia.

620 Caracoes.

621 Nitrato e chlorato de soda.

622 Sulphato de soda do commerico, em bruto.

623 Sodio.
624 Esparteria (esparto fino) para a fabricação ou adorno de chapéos.
625 Amostras illustrativas de historia natural, botanica e mineralogia, importadas para gabinetes ou como objectos scientificos, e não para venda.
626 Cassia, cassia-vera, e botões de cassia, não moidos.
627 Cannella e pedaços da mesma, não moidos.
628 Cravos da India e talos dos mesmos, não moidos.
629 Raiz de gingibre, não moida, confeitada, nem assucarada.
630 Macis.
631 Noz moscada.
632 Pimenta, negra ou branca, não moida.
633 Pimenta da Jamaica, não moida.
635 Agarico.
636 Assentos refractarios para uso na manufactura de obras de barro, porcelana e pó de pedra.
636½ Sellos estrangeiros de correio ou imposto interno, inutilisados ou não.
638 Pedra e areia: pedra buhr em bruto ou em mós, pedra-greta, pedra-pomes, pedra-tripe, e areia, em bruto ou manufacturadas.
639 Estoraque.
640 Oxydo de estroncio, protoxydo de estronciana, e estroncianite ou carbonato mineral de estroncio.
642 Enxofre, precipatado, crú ou em granel; enxofre em minerio, como pyrites ou sulphureto de enxofre nativo, que contenha mais de vinte e cinco por cento de enxofre, e enxofre de outras formas não especificadas nesta tarifa.
643 Acido sulphurico, com tanto que, quando vier de paiz ou dependencia de paiz que imponha uma taxa sobre a importação desse acido vindo dos Estados Unidos, pague o direito em vigor até a ratificação desta tarifa.
644 Escovilhas de prata e ouro.
645 Sebo e unto de lã, inclusive o conhecido no commercio por "degras," seja unto pardo de lã.
646 Tapioca, ou cassava.
647 Alcatrão e breu de madeira, e breu de coaltar.
648 Chá, (plantas ou folhas).
650 Dentes naturaes, ou não manufacturados.
651 Terra alba.
652 Cato indico ou cachú.
653 Minerio de estanho, oxydo de estanho, estanho em barras, pedaços, linguados, ou granulado.
654 Arame (fio) de ouropel ou lhama.
655 Pedunculos de tabaco.
656 Favas de Tonka.

657 Pedra de Tripoli.
658 Curcuma.
659 Terebenthina de Veneza.
660 Agua raz.
661 Tartarugas.
662 Typos de imprensa, velhos e proprios só para nova manufactura.
663 Uranio, seus saes e oxydos.
664 Vaccina.
665 Valonia.
666 Verdete ou azebre.
667 Obreias sem propriedades medicinaes, e que não sejam comestiveis.
668 Cera, vegetal ou mineral.
669 Roupa e outros artigos de uso pessoal (não mercadoria) de pessoas vindas aos Estados Unidos; mas não se pode incluir nesta izenção artigos que não estejam effectivamente em uso e necessarios ou proprios ao bem-estar das mesmas pessoas, nem os destinados para outras pessoas, nem para a venda.
671 Barbas de baleia, não manufacturadas.
672 Tóros, e páos toscos, não especificados nesta tarifa.
673 Lenha, madeira tosca para a manufactura de cabos, fundos de barricas, aduelas e ripas; estacas ou páos para lupulo, postes de cercas, dormentes de E. de F., madeiras, e pranchões, para construcção de navios, não especificados nesta tarifa.
674 Madeiras, desbastadas ou serradas, páos para mastaréos, e madeiras para a construcção de trapiches.
675 Madeiras falqueadas ou esquadrejadas.
676 Taboado, pranchas, e outras madeiras serradas, toscas ou desbastadas, com excepção de taboas, pranchas, etc. de cedro, páo santo, páo de lança, ebano, buxo, granadilho, mogno, páo rosa, páo setim e outras madeiras de marcenaria.
677 Taboinhas de pinho.
678 Taboinhas de abeto.
679 Cubos de roda, postes, formas toscas, madeira tosca para a fabricação de carroças, remos e coronhas, fundos de tanoaria, e todos os mais cepos ou páos sómente debastados ou serrados.
680 Sarrafos.
681 Estacas e estacadas para cercas.
682 Ripas ou telhas de madeira.
683 Aduelas de toda a especie de madeira não manufacturada; comtanto que todos os artigos especificados nos paragraphos 672 a 683, vindos de um paiz que imponha uma taxa na exportação dos mesmos, ou outra taxa excepcional sobre qualquer delles paguem os direitos em vigor até a ratificação desta tarifa.
684 Cedro, páo santo, páo de lança, ebano, buxo, granadilho, mog-

no, páo rosa, páo setim, e todas as outras madeira de marcenaria, em tóros, toscas ou desbastadas; bambú e rotim, não manufacturados; páo de roseira brava, e outros similhantes, não manufacturados, ou de manufactura sufficiente unicamente para preparal-os toscamente para a fabrição de artigos; bambú, juncos e vergas de páo de olho de perdriz, páo de pello, pimenteira, laranja, myrto, e outras madeiras não especificadas nesta tarifa, todas em tosco ou em páos de comprimento conveniente para cabos de guarda-chuvas, chapéos de sol, chicotes ou bengalas; juncos de Malacca, de manufactura sufficiente unicamente para tornal-os proprios para a fabricação de artigos.

685 Todas as lãs, pello do camelo, da cabra, alpaca e outros animaes similhantes; todas as lãs e pello na pelle, cardaduras, borra de lã ou lã de refugo, refugos de penteadura, primeira torção ou fiação, e todos os mais refugos e trapos inteiramente ou em parte de lã; com tanto que nenhum dos mencionados seja especificado de outra modo nesta tarifa.

686 Obras de arte, productos de artistas nacionaes residentes temporariamente no estrangeiro, e outras, inclusive pinturas em vidro, importadas especialmente para serem offerecidas a uma instituição nacional, corporação estadoal ou municipal, sociedade religiosa incorporada, universidade ou outro estabelecimento publico; inclusive vidro pintado ou de côres e vidraças do mesmo; mas esta izenção deve-se execer sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro.

687 Obras de arte, desenhos, gravuras, photographias, e apparelhos philosophicos e scientificos importados por artistas, prelectores, ou professores das sciencias, para uso temporario em exhibiçoes, ou em illustração ou promoção das artes, sciencias e industrias nos Estados Unidos, e não para a venda; photopraphias importadas para exhibição por qualquer sociedade organizada, de boa fé e devidamente autorizada pelas leis dos Estados Unidos ou de qualquer dos mesmos Estados, especial e unicamente para a promoção das sciencias, artes e industrias, e não para venda; todos os artigos mencionados gozarão de izenção de direitos, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro, prestando-se obrigação de pagar ao Thesouro os direitos devidos por todos e qualquer de taes artigos que não se exportarem dentro em seis meis depois da sua importação. O Secretario do Thesouro, porem, poderá, si houver por bem, extender o dito prazo por seis mezes mais, si assim se lhe pedir.

688 Obras de arte, colleções illustrativas do progresso das artes, sciencias ou industrias; photographias, obras de terra cotta

marmore de Paros, olaria ou porcelana, e copias artisticas de antigalhas em metal ou outra substancia, importadas de boa fé para exhibição permanente em lugar fixo, por qualquer sociedade ou instituição estabelecida para a promoção das artes ou sciencias, e todos os artigos similhantes importados de boa fé por qualquer sociedade estabelecida para a erecção de um monumento publico, e não para a venda, nem para outro fim senão o expressado; prestando-se, porem, obrigação, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro, de pagar ao Thesouro os direitos competentes, no caso de se vender, traspassar ou empregar contrariamente ás disposições deste paragrapho, qualquer dos artigos especificados; e estes ficarão sugeitos, a qualquer hora, a exame e inspecção pelos officiaes da Alfandega: com tanto que nenhma sociedade ou corporação de caracter particular ou commercial goze da izenção autorgada por esta e a antecedente secçoes.

689 Inhames.

690 Saffre.

Sec. 3.—Que todos os artigos importados não especificados nesta tarifa, em bruto ou não manufacturados, pagarão um direito de 10 por cento ad valorem; e todos os de manufactura acabada ou parcial, não especificados nesta tarifa pagarão 20 por cento ad valorem.

Sec. 4.—Que todo e qualquer artigo não especificado nesta tarifa, que seja de material, qualidade, tecedura ou uso, similhantes a qualquer dos mencionados nesta tarifa como sujeitos a direito, pagará o de aquelle a que se mais pareça em qualquer dos pontos mencionados.

No caso de algum dos artigos não especificados ter similhança egual com dous ou mais dos enumerados sugeitos a direitos differentes, pagará o direito do mais gravado.

Artigos não especificados, fabricados de duas ou mais materias, pagarão o direito do mesmo artigo feito da materia componente de mais valor; e pela phrase "materia componente de mais valor" deve se entender a que tenha valor superior á de qualquer das outras que componham o artigo, e o valor de cada uma das materias componentes deve-se determinar por sua condição no artigo. No caso de algum artigo importado ser sugeito a dous ou mais direitos differentes, pagará o maior.

Sec. 5.—Que todos os artigos de manufactura estrangeira, que de costume se importam com marca ou rotulo, e todos os volumes com estes ou outros artigos importados, devem ter as marcas ou rotulos em palavras inglezas distinctamente legiveis, de modo de indicar o paiz de procedencia e a quantidade do conteudo, e a menos de ter as marcas ou rotulos da forma indicada nenhum artigo pode ser entregue ao importador. No caso de algum artigo importado ter marca ou rotulo que indique uma quantidade, numero ou dimensões em excesso do conteudo verdadeiro, não pode ser entregue ao importador até se reformarem os mesmos rotulos ou marcas, de conformidade com os factos do caso.

SEC. 6.—Não se pode dar entrada na alfandega a artigo algum que tenha o nome ou marca de fabrica á imitação de uma manufactura ou fabricante nacional: e a fim de facilitar a execução desta disposição, qualquer fabricante nacional pode mandar registrar nos livros competentes, na Repartição do Thesouro e sob o regulamento que o Secretario do Thesouro estabelecer, seu nome e residencia, com uma descripção de sua marca de fabrica, e fornecer ao mesmo Secretario fac-similes das ditas marcas, dos quaes o Secretario deve mandar um exemplar a cada Inspector ou outro official competente da Alfandega.

SEC. 7.—Todos os materiaes de procedencia estrangeira, necessarios para a construcção nos Estados Unidos de embarcações construidas por conta de estrangeiros, ou propriedade dos mesmos, ou para serem empregadas no commercio entre os portos atlanticos e pacificos dos Estados Unidos, ou no commercio estrangeiro; e todos os materiaes necessarios para a construcção de suas machinas e todos os artigos precisos para seu armamento ou equipamento, depois da ratifição desta tarifa, podem-se importar, prestando-se obrigação pecuniara, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro, e, dando-se prova de que os mesmos artigos tem sido empregados para os fins declarados, não pagarão direitos de importação. Os navios, porem, gozando desta izenção não podem ser empregados na cabotagem nacional por mais de dous mezes do anno sem pagarem aos Estados Unidos os direitos de que de outro modo ficariam izentos; com tanto que nenhum navio construido nos Estados Unidos por conta ou propriedade de estrangeiros possa ser empregads na cabotagem nacional.

SEC. 8.—Todos os artigos de procedencia estrangeira, necessarios para concertos de navios nacionaes, empregados no commercio entre os portos atlanticos e pacificos dos Estados Unidos, podem ser retirados dos depositos aduaneiros sem pagamento de direitos, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro.

SEC. 9.—Todos os artigos fabricados inteiramente ou em parte de materias importadas, ou das sujeitas a imposto interno, e destinados para exportação sem pagarem direitos de importação e sem ter o sello do imposto interno, devem, para se poderem assim manufacturar e exportar, ser fabricados em armazens aduaneiros similhantes aos designados depositos aduaneiros de classe VI no Regulamento do Thesouro, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro; com tanto que o fabricante dos referidos artigos preste obrigação pecuniaria pelo cumprimento fiel de todas as disposições da lei e do Regulamento estabelecido pelo Secretario do Thesouro; e que nos mencionados armazens ou depositos não seja permittida a manufactura de espiritos alcoholicos destillados de cereaes, de amido, melaço ou assucar, inclusive todas as diluições e misturas dos mesmos.

Quando se exportarem directamente de um deposito aduaneiro, estabelecido de conformidade com as disposições do paragrapho antecedente, artigos fabricados nelle, ou se carregarem para transporte e exportação immediata, sob a superintendencia do official competente, devidamente designado para esse fim, os mesmos artigos serão izentos de direitos e das disposições relativas aos sellos do imposto interno.

Quaesquer materiaes ou materias empregadaos na manufactura dos artigos acima referidos, e todos involucros, capas, coberturas, vasilhame, marcas e rotulos, podem entrar, sem pagamento do imposto interno, nos depositos aduaneiros manufactureiros, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro; e artigos importados podem, sob o mesmo regulamento, ser transportados, sem pagamento de direitos de importação, de qualquer deposito aduaneiro a um outro manufactureiro; esta izenção, porem, não inclue instrumentos, machinas e apparelhos empregados na construcção ou concertos de qualquer deposito aduaneiro manufactureiro, ou nos negocios feitos no mesmo.

Não se pode retirar artigo ou material algum recebido em um deposito aduaneiro manufactureiro, senão para embarque e exportação immediata, sob obrigação pecuniaria e superintendencia do official devidamente designado pelo Inspector da Alfandega; devendo este passar certidão de tal embarque e exportação, ou do carregamento para transporte, segundo o caso, designado os artigos por suas marcas, ou de outra maneira, e especificando a quantidade, a data da exportação e o nome do navio. Todos os trabalhos e serviços exigidos no cumprimento destas disposições se devem fazer sob a superintendencia de um official da alfandega devidamente designado para este fim, e á custa do fabricante.

O Inspector deve guardar uma conta fiel de todas as mercadorias entregues por elle ao deposito aduaneiro manufactureiro; e os fabricantes devem fazer uma relação mensal, attestada sob juramento, e verificada pelos competentes officiaes da alfandega, de todas as mercadorias usadas por elles na manufactura de artigos exportados.

O dono de qualquer deposito manufactureiro, antes de este entrar em operação, deve fornecer ao Secretario do Thesouro uma lista de todos os artigos que se proponha fabricar em tal deposito, com a formula da manufactura, e os nomes e quantidades das materias.

Os artigos que se fabricarem de conformidade com estas disposições podem ser retirados, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro, para transporte e entregue a qualquer deposito aduaneiro n'um porto costeiro, mas unicamente para serem immediamente exportados deste.

Todos os armazens ou depositos aduaneiros estabelecidos para a manufactura de conformidade com as disposiçoes desta tarifa, tanto como as mercadorias entregues nos mesmos, ficam sujeitos, em quanto fôr possivel, ás da Lei Federal (Revised Statutes) numerc 3433.

SEC. 10.—A todas as pessoas fica prohibida a importação aos Estados Unidos de paiz estrangeiro, de qualquer libro, folheto, papel, obra, annuncio, circular, estampa, quadro, desenho, de caracter obsceno, ou outra representação, figura ou imagem, em papel ou outro material; de qualquer modelo, instrumento ou outro artigo de caracter immoral; de qualquer droga, medicamento, ou outro artigo, destinado a impedir a concepção ou produzir abortos, e de qualquer bilhete ou annuncio de loteria. A nenhum dos artigos especificados, quer importado separadamente, ou em volumes com outras mercadorias de entrada legal, pode-se dar entrada na alfandega; devendo-se proceder, de conformidade com as disposições da lei, ao sequestro ou confiscação de todos os artigos similhantes.

Todos artigos prohibidos desta clase, com o volume em que se importarem, devem ficar na custodia de um official da alfandega; procedendo-se em seguida ao inquerito legal conforme ao regulamento indicado mais adiante, a menos que o Inspector da Alfandega não esteja convencido de que os artigos obscenos se achavam no volume sem conhecimento ou consentimento do importador, proprietario, agente, ou consignatario; com tanto que as drogas acima referidas, quando se importarem em granel e não preparadas para um dos fins acima mencionados, não fiquem sujeitas ás disposições desta secção.

SEC. 11.—Qualquer official, agente, ou empregado do Governo dos Estados Unidos que scientemente ajudar outra passoa ou pessoas na violação das disposições de lei que prohibem a importação, annuncios, compra ou venda, exhibição, expedição e recepção pelo correio, de publicações e representações obscenas ou indecentes, de meios de impedir concepção ou produzir aborto, ou de artigos de uso indecente ou tendencia immoral, deve, por cada delicto, pagar uma multa de não mais de cinco mil dollars, ou soffrer prisão com trabalho penoso por não mais de dez annos, ou pode ser condemnado a soffrer uma e outra pena.

SEC. 12.—Qualquer juiz de districto ou circuito, no districto conveniente, a quem se fizer denuncia por escripto de alguma violação das disposições das duas secções antecedentes, baseando-se a denuncia no conhecimento ou crença do denunciador, e si nesta, dando-se as razões sob juramento, pode dirigir, na forma legal, ao official federal competente, um mandado de procurar, embargar e tomar posse do artigo dos mencionados nas duas secções antecedentes, dando o official conta immediata do procedimento, a fim de se poder proceder á condemnação e destruição do artigo ou artigos; o que se deve fazer de conformidade com as disposições de lei que governam os casos de embargo municipal, sugeito ao mesmo direito de appellação ou recurso de cassação.

SEC. 13.—Machinas importadas aos Estados Unidos para se concertarem podem entrar livres de direitos, prestando-se obrigação pecuniaria pelo dobro da avaliação das mesmas, e devendo-se exportar depois dos concertos acabados.

O Secretario do Thesouro, que pela presente lei fica autorizado para isto, deve estabelecer o regulamento necessario para a protecção das rendas publicas contra importações fraudulentas, e verificar a identidade e caracter particular de todas as importações da classe referida na occasião de se exportarem as machinas, exigindo que a exportação se faça do mesmo porto da importação, limitando-se tambem o prazo da obrigação garantidora, que não deve passar de seis mezes contados da data da importação.

SEC. 14.—Todos os artigos, generos, e mercadorias, importados aos Estados Unidos em embarcações estrangeiras, pagarão, alem dos direitos exigidos pela lei, um imposto excepcional de dez por cento ad valorem; a este imposto, porem, não serão sugeitos artigos,, generos e mercadoria, importados em navios estrangeiros, que sejam, por tratado ou lei do Congresso, autorizados a entrar nos portos dos Estados Unidos, pagando os direitos a que sejam sugeitos artigos, generos, e mercadorias importados em navios nacionaes.

SEC. 15.—Salvo os casos de disposições contrarias de tratado, a importação aos Estados Unidos de generos, artigos ou mercadorias de procedencia estrangeira é prohibida, senão em embarcações real e inteiramente a propriedade de cida dãos ou sugeitos do paiz estramgeiro de que os referidos generos e mercadorias sejam o producto natural ou industrial, ou de que primeramente se embarquen unica ou ordinariamente para transporte.

Todos os artigos, generos, ou mercadorias que se importarem em contravenção das disposições desta secção, com o navio em que vierem, a carga, apparelhos, enxarcia e moveis, serão confiscados a favor dos Estados Unidos, ficando os referidos artigos, generos, ou mercadorias, e navio e carga, sugeitos a embargo, acção legal e condemnação, do modo, e de conformidade com o regulamento, restricções e disposições, estabelecidos pelas differentes leis aduaneiras, para a adjudição, arrecadação, distribuição e remissão de confiscações a favor dos Estados Unidos.

SEC. 16.—São izentos das penas da secção antecedente os navios, marcadorias, artigos, e generos importados em navios de paizes estrangeiros em que não vigore um regulamento similhante a respeito dos navios dos Estados Unidos.

SEC. 17.—A importação de gado vaccum e seus couros de qualquer paiz estrangeiro é prohibida, com tanto que se deva suspender a operação desta secção no que diz respeito a qualquer paiz ou paizes estrangeiros, quando o Secretario do Thesouro officialmente verificar e annunciar publicamente, que importações de sua procedencia não facilitarão a introducção ou extensão de doenças contagiosas ao gado dos Estados Unidos, e o Secretario do Thesouro, autorizado a este effeito pela presente, deve dar as ordens e estabelecer o regulamento necessarios para levar a effeito esta secção, ou suspendel-a, segundo as disposições da mesma, e mandar exemplares della aos officiaes federaes competentes e agentes dos Estados Unidos em paizes estrangeires, quando houver por bem.

SEC. 18.—Todas as pessoas convictas de violação premeditada de qualquer das disposições da secção precedente, serão multadas em não mais de quinhentos dollars, ou encarceradas por não mais de um anno, ou podem encorrer em uma e outra pena, á discreção do juiz.

SEC. 19.—Artigos exportados, sendo o producto natural ou industrial dos Estados Unidos, que se tornarem a importar, não tendo pago antes de se exportarem um imposto interno, nem recibido reembolsamento de tal imposto, devem pagar uma taxa egual ao referido imposto interno, á excepção dos artigos fabricados em depositos aduaneiros manufactureiros, de conformidade com a lei; ficando estes sugeitos aos mesmos direitos dos artigos de importação original.

SEC. 20.—Quando um navio com carga de mercadorias sugeitas inteiramente ou em parte a direitos de importação fôr a pique n' um rio, bahia, porto ou aguas na jurisdicção dos Estados Unidos, e ficar mergulhado pelo prazo de dous annos, sendo abandonado por seu proprietario, a pessoa que levantar tal navio poderá levar as ditas mercadorias ao porto mais proximo, sem pagar direitos sobre ellas, mas sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario de Thesouro.

SEC. 21.—As officinas ou estabelecimentos para a fundição ou refinação de metaes nos Estados Unidos, podem ser designados depositos aduaneiros manufactureiros, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro, dando os proprietarios fiança sufficiente ao Secretario do Thesouro. Minerio ou metaes em bruto precisando de fundição ou refinação para poderem ser empregados nas artes, os quaes se importarem aos Estados Unidos para fundição ou refinação, e para depois se exportarem refinados mas não manufacturados, devem, sob o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro e superintendencia do official competente, ser transportados, nos volumes originaes ou em granel, do navio ou outro vehiculo em que se tiverem importado, ou do deposito aduaneiro em que se encontrarem, ao deposito aduaneiro manufactureiro onde se propoe effectuar a dita fundição ou refinação, e neste podem ser fundidos ou refinados com outros metaes de procedencia nacional ou estrangeira; com tanto que todos os dias se ponha de parte uma quantidade de metal refinado egual á do metal importado que se fundir ou refinar no mesmo dia; e o metal assim posto de parte não se poderá retirar da officina ou estabelecimento, senão para ser transportado a outro deposito aduaneiro ou para exportação, sob a direcção do official competente, cujo certificado designando os artigos por suas marcas ou de outro modo, a quantidade, a data da importação, e o nome do navio ou outro vehiculo em que se tiverem importado, com os outros detalhes que se exigirem de tempos a tempos, deve ser recebido pelo Inspector da alfandega como prova sufficiente da exportação do dito metal; ou este pode-se retirar de conformidade com o regulamento que estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro, com pagamento, depois de entrada na alfandega, dos direitos de importação.

Todos os trabalhos e serviços necessarios no cumprimento deste regulamento devem-se fazer sob a superitendencia de um official da alfandega nomeado pelo Secretario de Thesouro, e á custa do fabricante.

SEC. 22.—Aos materiaes importados com pagamento de direitos e depois empregados na manufactura de artigos fabricados nos Estados Unidos, ao se exportarem, será feita restituição da quantia desses direites, menos um por cento, com a condição de que, nos artigos compostos em parte de materias nacionaes, seja practicavel determinar a quantidade ou medida das materias importadas que formem parte dos mesmos, e que as restituições autorizadas pelas leis actualmente em vigor devem continuar na razão estabelecida pela presente.

Materias e materiaes importados, que se usarem na manufactura ou producção de artigos gozando, ao se exportarem, de direito de restituição, devem em todos os casos de se reclamar tal restituição, ser identificados, verificada a quantidade das materias usadas e a quantia dos direitos de importação pagos por estas, e determinados os factos da fabricação ou producção nos Estados Unidos dos ditos artigos e de sua exportação; e o reembolsamento ou restituição dos referidos direitos deve-se fazer ao fabricante, exportador, ao agente de um ou outro destes, ou á pessoa autorizada por escrito delles, de conformidade com o regulamento que o estabelecer o Secretario do Thesouro.

SEC. 24.—Nenhum artigo, genero, obra ou mercadoria, fabricada em paiz entrangeiro, inteiramente ou em parte por encarcerados ou condemnados, pode entrar em porto algum dos Estados Unidos, e sua importação fica prohibida pela presente; e ao Secretario do Thesouro outorga-se a autorização de estabelecer o regulamento necessario para levar a effeito as disposições desta secção.

SEC. 26.—A secção 2804 das Leis Federaes, reformadas pela presente, fica de theor seguinte.

SEC. 2804.—É prohibida a importação de charutos que não venham acondicionados em caixas com não mais de quinhentos charutos cada uma, é prohibida tambem a entrada de charutos importados em quantidade menos de tres mil n' um volume só. Todos os charutos, ao se importarem, devem ser postos n' um armazem ou deposito aduaneiro, de onde não se devem retirar até inspectados, um sello collado a cada caixa em prova de tal inspecção, e um numero serial registrado na alfandega. Ao Secretario do Thesouro outorga-se pela presente a autorização de fornecer os sellos necessarios e estabelecer o regulamento preciso para levar a effeito as disposições de lei que precedem.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed will be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

- Argentine Republic—
    - Buenos Aires.
    - Cordoba.
    - Rosario.
- Bolivia—
    - La Paz.
- Brazil—
    - Bahia.
    - Para.
    - Pernambuco.
    - Rio Grande do Sul.
    - Rio de Janeiro.
    - Santos.
- Chile—
    - Antofagasta.
    - Arica.
    - Coquimbo.
    - Iquique.
    - Talcahuano.
    - Valparaiso.
- Colombia—
    - Barranquilla.
    - Bogota.
    - Cartagena.
    - Colon (Aspinwall).
    - Medillin.
    - Panama.
- Costa Rica—
    - San José.
- Dominican Republic—
    - Puerto Plata.
    - Samana.
    - Santo Domingo.
- Ecuador—
    - Guayaquil.
- Guatemala—
    - Guatemala.
- Haiti—
    - Cape Haitien.
    - Port au Prince.

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

FEBRUARY, 1895.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

CHAPTER VII.

SHEEP.

[Continued.]

HORNED DORSETS.

As far back as we have any record, this breed of sheep has existed in the shire of Dorset, England. From the fact that the old Dorset resembled the old Spanish Merino, it has been thought that the former may have descended from the latter. The resemblance, however, was only in form and external appearance—the properties of the two breeds being entirely different. In this connection we quote Professor Low:

"While the Merinos are bad nurses, the Dorsets are the most productive of milk of any of our races of sheep. In the broad loins of this race we have the same external character which in the case of the cow indicates the faculty of yielding abundant milk. The remarkable fecundity of these sheep has given rise to the supposition that they are derived from some warmer country where the females bring forth twice in the year. We have, however, no evidence of this fact, and may accordingly believe that the property is one which is due to situation, although the peculiar circumstances, whether of climate or food, which gave rise to it may escape our observation."

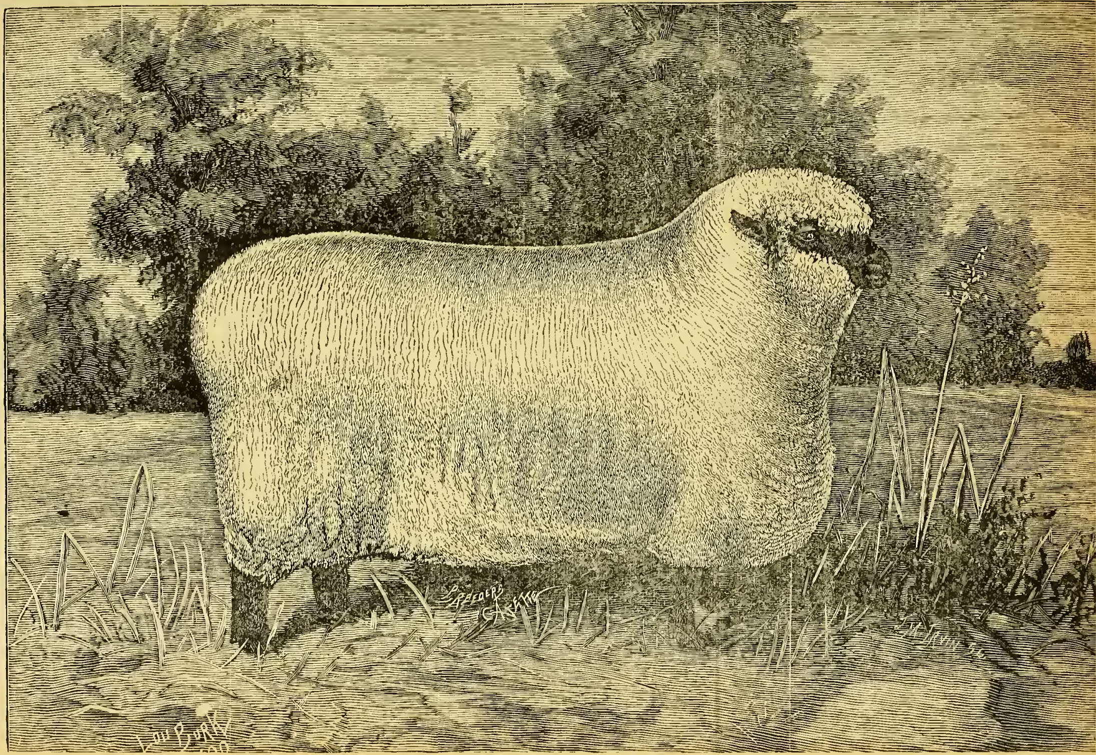
DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Color of face and legs white; head fine, rather long, and supplied with horns in both male and female; nose and lips black. The shoulders are low but broad; chest deep, with low brisket; back straight and loins unusually broad and strong. The bone is light, and the legs rather long, but the general make-up indicates good breeding and hardiness. In size they are above medium—fat two-year old wethers reaching as high as 230 to 250 pounds, and mature breeding rams weighing 175 to 200 pounds. The fleece is short, of above medium fineness, and high-class flocks yield an average clip of six to eight pounds. The peculiar characteristics which distinguish the Dorsets from all other sheep are their early and prolific breeding, rapidity of fattening, and early maturity. They surpass all other breeds in general fecundity—as a rule breeding twice a year, and frequently bearing twins and triplets. For the production of early market lambs no sheep can rival them, unless it be the cross-bred produce of Southdown rams on Dorset ewes, which have been most popular with English breeders.

SHROPSHIRES.

This breed—long and favorably known in England—is, in America, comparatively new. The origin of the breed may be traced almost directly to the polled sheep of Cannock Heath, and [illegible] the old black, or spotted faced, breed of Morfe Common.

The sheep of Cannock [illegible] Heath were hornless, with grayish faces and legs, and are described by Youatt as attaining great weight. From these two hardy native breeds the Shropshire has been gradually improved—whether within itself or by further out-crossing with other breeds is difficult


BREEDERS GAZETTE

SHROPSHIRE RAM.

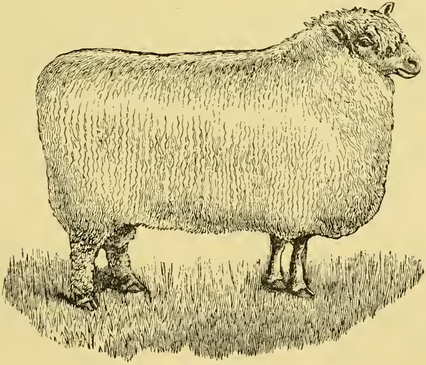
to determine—until it stands at least the acknowledged rival of any of our modern middle wool breeds.

DESCRIPTION.

The face is dark grayish or brown, wool coming down to the eyes, and with no trace of horns. The legs are darker than face—almost black; head longer than than the Southdown and ears larger, while the wool is close set, finer and longer in staple.

The Shropshires are especially fitted, by conditions under which they have been reared, for moist or even wet localities. That they will do remarkably well on a dry range we are constrained to doubt, but Shropshire rams for use in grading up the middle wools already on the range are giving satisfaction.

COTSWOLDS.



COTSWOLD SHEEP.

The Cotswold breed is very old and firmly fixed in its characteristics. It is said to have been introduced into England from Spain in the twelfth century. In America, the breed has become widely known, and is in great favor as a combined wool and mutton sheep.

DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Color of face and legs white or grayish; fleece (combing) eight to ten inches long, pure white, and weighing from ten to sixteen pounds for an average clip. In size, the Cotswold ranks among the large breeds, ranging from 250 to 275 pounds, and occasionally a specimen dressing over 300 pounds. The head is strong and large, with a somewhat "Roman" nose, no horns, and a characteristic forelock of long curling wool hanging over the forehead; the back is broad and flat, and the wool falls away, naturally parted, from the centre; the legs are of medium length, with rather heavy bone, but clean and trim withal, and the feet are sound and said to be not subject to foot diseases. The Cotswolds are large, handsome, long-wooled sheep—prime for mutton and furnishing an excellent quality of combing wool. They have been extensively used in crosses, and have already figured in the origin of several well-known breeds. They are not so prolific as some other varieties, but the ewes are good mothers, and the flock will thrive with ordinary management.

(To be continued.)

GANADO AMERICANO.

CAPITULO VII.

LOS CARNEROS.

(Continúa.)

LOS "HORNED DORSETS."

(CARNEROS "DORSETS" CON CUERNOS.)

Lo único que puede decirse de estos animales, remontándose en tiempo hasta donde ya no se encuentre testimonio de su existencia, es que se hallaron originalmente en el condado de Dorsèt en Inglaterra, y que por virtud de su semejanza primitiva con los merinos españoles antiguos, se ha considerado que estos últimos fueron sus progenitores. Esta semejanza sin embargo no era más que exterior, pues que las propiedades características de las dos razas son enteramente distintas. Hablando sobre esto el Professor Low dice: "Mientras que los merinos son muy malos para producir leche se observa que los 'Dorsets' son entre todos los carneros los que la producen en mayor cantidad. La amplitud de los cuartos traseros en los 'Dorsets' es una indicación segura, lo mismo que en algunas vacas, de la facultad de rendir leche con notable abundancia. Estos carneros son también notables por su gran fecundidad, de donde se originó la idea de que proceden originalmente de algún país cálido, donde las ovejas paren dos veces al año. Pero nosotros no tenemos prueba de semejante cosa, y creemos más bién que esta propiedad se debe á la situación en que se encuentre el animal, aunque conferamos que pueden escaparse de nuestra vista las peculiares circunstancias de clima ó de alimento que influyan en ella."

DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

La cara y las patas de estos carneros son de color blanco, su cabeza es fina más bien larga que corta, y con cuernos, lo mismo en el carnero que en la oveja. La nariz y los labios son negros. Sus hombros son bajos pero anchos, su pecho bien desarrollado, su lomo recto, y su parte posterior sumamente ancha y robusta. Sus huesos son lijeros y sus patas más bien largas que cortas. Por su aspecto general se conoce que son de buena raza y de gran resistencia. En tamaño exceden un poco elor dinario. Los carneros castrados, de dos años de edad, cuando están gordos, pesan generalmente de 230 á 250 libras; y los carneros padres, en perfecto desarrollo, pesan de 175 á 200 libras. Su lana es corta, de finura superior á la ordinaria, y en cantidad tan abundante que en los rebaños superiores sube por término medio en cada esquilamiento á seis ú ocho libras.

Las cualidades características que distinguen á los carneros "Dorset" de todos los demás son su temprana y abundante fecundidad, así como también la rapidez con que engordan y con que adquiren perfecto desarrollo. Por regla general las hembras paren dos veces ál año y frecuentemente se ven nacer dos y hasta tres corderos en un solo parto. Para la producción de corderos para el mercado esta raza no encuentra rival, como no sea la producida por la mezcla de sus ovejas con los carneros de "Southdown." Las ovejas "Dorset" son las más populares entre los criadores ingleses.

LOS CARNEROS "SHROPSHIRES."

Esta raza conocida de antiguo muy favorablemente en Inglaterra es comparativamente nueva en América. El origen de la raza hay que ir á buscarlo, siguiendo una ascendencia casi directa, en el carnero sin cuernos de "Cannock Heath" y en la raza antigua de los de cara negra, ó manchada de negro, de "Morfe Common."

Los carneros de "Cannock Heath" carecían de cuernos y tenían la cara y las patas de color gris. Según los describe

Youatt eran capaces de alcanzar un grande peso. De ellos y de la otra familia antes nombrada han venido formándose poco á poco, bien por las mezclas de los unos con los otros, bien por cruzamientos con otras razas dintintas, lo que no es fácil determinar, la actual familia de los "Shropshire." Esta es hoy la reconocida rival de cualquiera de nuestras razas modernas de carneros de lana mediana.

DESCRIPCIÓN.

La cara de los "Shropshires" es de un color grís ó moreno oscuro, con la lana cayendo sobre los ojos y sin señal de cuernos. Sus patas son más oscuras todavía que la cara y á veces casi negras. Su cabeza es más larga que la de los "Southdown," y sus orejas son también más largas. La lana es espesa y de hebras largas y finas.

Los carneros de esta familia son especialmente adecuados, á causa de las condiciones en que han sido criados, para vivir en lugares húmedos y poder mojarse sin gran perjuicio. Puede hasta dudarse que vivan bien en un prado seco, sin embargo de que los carneros de esta familia, que se usan para mejorar razas de otra clase, también de lanas medianas, y que pastan en prados de este género, han dado satisfacción.

LOS "COTSWOLDS."

La raza de los carneros llamados "Cotswolds" existe de muy antiguo y tiene caracteres sumamente marcados. Se dice quefue introducida en Inglaterra viniendo de España en el siglo XII. En América es hoy universalmente conocida y disfruta de un gran favor como productora así de buena lana como de buena carne.

DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

El color de la cara y de las patas de estos carneros es blanco ó gris. Su lana es capaz de peinarse, de ocho á diez pulgadas de largo, de color blanco puro y de peso de diez á diez y seis libras por término medio en cada esquilamiento. Por lo que hace al tamaño, el "Cotswold" figura entre los mayores, variando en peso de 250 á 275 libras, aunque de vez en cuando se encuentra alguno que pesa 300 libras. La cabeza es fuerte y grande, sin cuernos y con una nariz algo á la romana. Sobre la frente cuelga como señal característica un largo rizo de lana. El lomo es ancho y aplanado y la lana cae colgando á un lado y á otro, separada naturalmente en el centro. Las patas son de mediana longitud con huesos algo pesados aunque limpios y bien formados. Lapezuña es sólida y se dice que libre de enfermedades.

Este grande y hermoso carnero, que suministra una excelente calidad de lana larga que puede peinarse, es también de primera clase por lo que hace á su carne. Se le usa con gran frecuencia para efectuar cruzamientos, y ha figurado ya mucho en cuanto á dar origen á razas ó familias bien conocidas. Las ovejas no son tan prolíficas como las de las otras clases, pero son buenas madres, y los rebaños prosperan sin necesidad de otro manejo y tratamiento que el ordinario.

(Continuará.)

AWARD OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN THE MISIONES QUESTION.

Award of the President of the United States of America, under the treaty of arbitration concluded September 7, 1889, between the Argentine Republic and the Empire (now United States) of Brazil:

The treaty concluded September 7, 1889, between the Argentine Republic and Brazil for the settlement of a disputed boundary question provides, among other things, as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The contention about the right that each one of the high contracting parties judges to have to the territory in dispute between them, shall be closed within the term of ninety days, to be counted from the ending of the survey of the land in which the headwaters of the rivers Chapeco or Pepiriguazu and Jangada, or San Antonio-guazu, are found. The said survey is understood to end the day on which the commissions appointed by virtue of the treaty of September 28, 1885, shall present to their governments their reports and plans referred to in Article 4 of the same treaty.

ARTICLE II.

Should the time specified in the preceding article expire without an amicable solution being reached, the question shall be submitted to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America, to whom the high contracting parties shall address themselves within the next sixty days, requesting him to accept that commission.

ARTICLE V.

The boundaries shall be established by the rivers that either Brazil or the Argentine Republic has designated, and the arbitrator shall be invited to decide in favor of one of the parties, as he may deem just, and in view of the reasons and the documents they may produce.

ARTICLE VI.

The decision shall be pronounced within the term of twelve months, counting from the date of the presentation of the expositions, or from the latest one, if the presentation be not made at the same time by both parties. It shall be final and obligatory, and no reason shall be alleged to obstruct its enactment.

The high contracting parties having failed to arrive at an amicable solution within the time stipulated as aforesaid, have, in accordance with the alternative provisions of the treaty, submitted the controverted question to me, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, for arbitration and award under the conditions in said treaty prescribed.

Each party has presented to me within the time and in the manner specified in Article IV of the treaty, an argument, with evidence, documents and titles in support of its asserted right.

The question submitted to me for decision under the treaty aforesaid is: Which of two certain systems of rivers constitutes the boundary of Brazil and the Argentine Republic in that part of their adjoining territory which lies between the Uruguay and Yguazu rivers? Each of the designated boundary systems is composed of two rivers having their sources near together and flowing in opposite directions, one into the Uruguay and the other into the Yguazu.

The two rivers designated by Brazil as constituting the boundary in question (which may be denominated the Westerly system) are a tributary of the Uruguay and a tributary of the Yguazu, which were marked, recognized and declared as boundary rivers in 1759 and 1760 by the joint commission appointed under the treaty of January 13, 1750, between Spain and Portugal, to locate the boundary between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in South America. The affluent of the Uruguay is designated in the report of those commissioners as the Pepiri river (sometimes spelled Pepiry). In certain later documents put in evidence it is called the Pepiri-guazu. The opposite river flowing into the Yguazu was named the San Antonio by the said commissioners, and it retains that name.

The two rivers claimed by the Argentine Republic as forming the boundary (which may be denominated the Easterly system) lie more to the east and are by that Republic called the Pequiri-guazu (flowing into the Uruguay), and the San Antonio-guazu (flowing into the Yguazu). Of these two rivers last aforesaid, the first is by Brazil called the Chapeco, and the second the Jangada.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, upon whom the functions of arbitrator have been conferred in the premises, having duly examined and considered the arguments, documents, and evidence to me submitted by the respective parties pursuant to the provisions of said treaty, do hereby make the following decision and award:

That the boundary line between the Argentine Republic and the United States of Brazil, in that part submitted to me for arbitration and decision, is constituted and shall be established by and upon the rivers Pepiri (also called Pepiri-guazu) and San Antonio, to wit, the rivers which Brazil has designated in the argument and documents submitted to me as constituting the boundary, and hereinbefore denominated the Westerly system.

For convenience of identification these rivers may be further described as those recognized, designated, marked and declared as the Pepiri and San Antonio, respectively, and as the boundary rivers, in the years 1759 and 1760, by the Spanish and Portuguese Commissioners in that behalf, appointed pursuant to the treaty of limits concluded January 13, 1750, between Spain and Portugal, as is recorded in the official report of the said commissioners. The mouth of the affluent of the Uruguay last aforesaid, to-wit, the Pepiri (also called Pepiri-guazu) which, with the San Antonio, is hereby determined to be the boundary in question, was reckoned and reported by the said commissioners who surveyed it in 1759 to be one and one-third leagues up stream from the Great Falls (Salto Grande) of the Uruguay, and two-thirds of a league above a smaller affluent on the same side called by the said commissioners the Ytayoa. According to the map and report of the survey made in 1887 by the Brazilian-Argentine Joint Commission, in pursuance of the treaty concluded September 28, 1885, between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, the distance from the Great Falls of the Uruguay to the mouth of the aforesaid Pepiri (also called Pepiri-guazu) was ascertained and shown to be four and one-half miles as the river flows. The mouth of the affluent of the Yguazu last aforesaid, to-wit, the San Antonio, was reckoned and reported by the said commissioners of 1759 and 1760 to be nineteen leagues up stream from the Great Falls (Salto Grande) of the Yguazu, and twenty-three leagues from the mouth of the latter river. It was also by them reported as the second important river that empties itself on the south bank of the Yguazu above its Salto Grande; the San Francisco, about seventeen and one-fourth leagues above the Great Falls, being the first, in the report of the Joint Survey made in 1788 under the treaty of October 1, 1777, between Spain and Portugal, the location of the San Antonio with reference to the mouth and the Great Falls of the Yguazu agrees with that above stated.

The testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in triplicate at the city of Washington on the fifth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

[SEAL.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President.

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

LAUDO DEL PRESIDENTE CLEVELAND EN LA CUESTIÓN DE MISIONES.

Laudo dictado por el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, á virtud de la convención de arbitraje celebrada en 7 de Setiembre de 1889, entre la República Argentina y el Imperio (hoy Estados Unidos) del Brasil.

La convención celebrada el 7 de Setiembre de 1889 entre la República Argentina y el Brasil para ajustar las diferencias suscitadas entre ambas naciones con motivo de sus respectivos límites proveyó entre otras cosas lo que sigue:

ARTÍCULO 1°.

La discusión del derecho que cada una de las altas Partes contratantes juzga tener al territorio en litigio entre ellas quedará terminada en el plazo de noventa dias contados desde la conclusión del reconocimiento del terreno en que se hallan las fuentes de los ríos Chapezo, ó Pequiri-guazú, y Jangada ó San Antonio-guazú.

Ha de entenderse concluído el dicho reconocimiento desde el momento en que las comisiones nombradas en virtud del Tratado de 28 de Setiembre de 1885 presenten á sus gobiernos los informes y planos á que se refiere el artículo 4° del Tratado.

ARTÍCULO 2°.

Terminado el plazo del artículo antecedente sin solución amigable la cuestión será sometida al arbitramento del Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, á quién, dentro de los siguientes sesenta días, se dirigirán las altas Partes contratantes pidiéndole que acepte ese encargo.

ARTÍCULO 5°.

La frontera ha de ser constituida por los ríos que el Brasil ó la República Argentina tienen designados, y el Arbitro será invitado á pronunciarse por una de las Partes, según juzgare justo, en vista de las razones y documentos que produjeren.

Artículo 6°.

El laudo será dado en el plazo de doce meses á contar de la fecha en que se presentaren los alegatos, ó desde la de la presentación del último, en caso de que los dos no se presentaren al mismo tiempo por ambas partes, será definitivo y obligatorio, y ninguna razón podrá alegarse para dificultar su cumplimiento.

Habiendo resultado imposible para las altas Partes contratantes llegar á una solución amigable del punto en cuestión dentro del plazo estipulado, la tarea de examinar el caso y de pronunciar el fallo dentro de las condiciones que la convención prescribe, vino, en virtud de la alternativa establecida en la misma, á recaer sobre mí, Grover Cleveland, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América.

Cada una de las Partes me ha presentado dentro del plazo y en la manera especificada en el artículo IV de la convención de arbitraje un alegato en defensa de su derecho, y las pruebas, documentos y títulos, en que respectivamente descansan sus pretensiones.

La cuestión que ha sido sometida á mi fallo, según los términos de la convención, consiste en determinar, entre dos sistemas determinados de ríos, cual de ellos es el que constituye la frontera entre el Brasil y la República Argentina, en aquella porción del territorio adyacente á los mismos que se extiende entre el llamado Uruguay y el denominado Yguazú. Cada uno de esos dos determinados sistemas consta de dos ríos, que nacen á muy corta distancia uno de otro, pero que corren en dirección contraria, para ir á desaguar respectivamente el primero en el Uruguay, y el segundo en el Yguazú.

Los dos ríos que según la pretensión del Brasil contituyen la frontera en disputa, y que forman lo que pueda llamarse el sistema occidental, son tributarios respectivamente, el uno del

Uruguay y el otro del Yguazú, y fueron los dos marcados, reconocidos y declarados, como ríos fronterizos, en 1759 y 1760, por la comisión mixta que se nombró en cumplimiento del Tratado de 13 de Enero de 1750, entre España y Portugal con el objeto de determinar la línea divisioria entre las posesiones españolas y portuguesas de la América del Sud. El afluente del Uruguay es designado en el informe de dicha comisión con el nombre de Pepiri,—algunas veces escrito Pepiry,—y en algunos documentos de fecha mas reciente se le llama también Pepiri-guazú. El río opuesto que afluye en el Yguazú fue denominado San Antonio por la expresada comisión mixta, y ese nombre ha sido retenido.

Los dos ríos que según la pretensión de la República Argentina constituyen la frontera, y á cuyo sistema puede darse el nombre de oriental, se encuentran más hacia el Este, y son llamados por la expresada República, Pequiri-guazú, el que afluya en el Uruguay, y San Antonio-guazú, el que afluye en el Yguazú. Estos dos ríos son designados por el Brasil, respectivamente con los nombres, el primero de Chapeco, y el segundo de Jangada.

Sépase, por lo tanto, que yo, Grover Cleveland, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, en ejercicio de las funciones de árbitro que se me han conferido, después de haber examinado y considerado debidamente los alegatos, documentos y pruebas que me han sido presentados por las respectivas Partes, de conformidad con lo que previene la convención, he pronunciado y pronuncio el siguiente laudo:

Que la línea fronteriza entre la República Argentina y los Estados Unidos del Brasil, en la parte que ha sido sonetida á mi decisión, está constituida, y deberá ser marcada y establecida, por los ríos Pepiri (llamado también Pepiri-guazú) y San Antonio, ó sean los mismos que el Brasil ha designado en su alegato y en sus documentos como constitutivos de la frontera, y á que mas arriba se aludió como formando el sistema occidental.

Para facilitar la identificación de ambos ríos, puede añadirse que son los mismos reconocidos, designados, marcados y declarados como fronterizos, con los nombres de Pepiri y San

Antonio, respectivamente, en los años de 1759 y 1760, por los comissionados españoles y portugueses, nombrados á ese efecto, en cumplimiento del Tratado de límites de 13 de Enero de 1750, entre España y Portugal, según consta del informe oficial rendido por aquellos. La boca del afluente del Uruguay ó sea el Pepiri (también llamado Pepiri-guazú), que junto con el San Antonio se declaran aquí formar el límite en cuestión, se calculó por los antedichos comisionados, en los reconocimientos de 1759, que estaba á distancia de una legua y un tercio, río arriba, del Salto Grande del Uruguay, y de dos tercios de legua, también hacia arriba, de un pequeño río que los comisionados designaron con el nombre de Ytayoa. Según el mapa y el Informe de los reconocimientos hechos en 1887 por la Comisión mixta brasilero-argentina, en cumplimiento del tratado de 28 de Setiembre de 1883, entre la República Argentina y el Brasil, la distancia que media entre el gran Salto del Uruguay y la boca del Pepiri (también llamado Pepiri-guazú), fue medida exactamente y resultó ser cuatro y media millas, siguiendo la línea de la corriente. La boca del afluente del Yguazú, ó sea el San Antonio, se calculó por los antedichos comisionados de 1759 y 1760, que estada situada á diez y seis leguas, río arriba, del Salto Grande del Yguazú, y á veinte y tres leguas de la boca de este último. Los comisionades dijeron también que dicho afluente es el segundo en importancia de los ríos que descargan sus aguas en la margen del sud del Yguazú, de su Salto Grande para arriba,—siendo el primero el San Francisco, que está á cosa de diez y siete leguas y un cuarto del citado Salto Grande, yendo también hacia arriba. En el Informe sobre el reconocimiento de 1788, hecho en virtud del Tratado de Octubre 1° de 1777, ente España y Portugal, y dado por ingenieros de ambas naciones, aparece que la localización del San Antonio, con referencia á la boca del Yguazú y á su Gran Salto, concuerda enteramente con la que se ha expueto.

En cuyo testimonio, así lo digo y firmo, autorizándolo con el sello de los Estados Unidos.

Hecho por triplicado en la ciudad de Washington á cinco

de Febrero de 1895, el 109 de la independencia de los Estados Unidos.

[Firmado] GROVER CLEVELAND.

Por el Presidente:
El Secretario de Estado,
W. Q. GRESHAM.

SENTENÇA ARBITRAL DO PRESIDENTE CLEVELAND NA QUESTÃO DAS MISSÕES.

Sentença Arbitral do Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America, dada de conformidade com os termos do Tratado de Arbitramento, concluido, a 7 de Setembro de 1889, entre a Republica Argentina e o Imperio (hoje Estados Unidos) do Brazil:

O tratado celebrado a 7 de Setembro de 1889 entre a Republica Argentina e o Brazil para o ajuste das differenças provenientes de uma questão de limites, contem, entre outras, as disposiçoes seguintes:

ARTIGO 1°.

A discussão do direito que cada uma das Altas Partes Contractantes julga ter ao territorio em litigio entre ellas, ficará encerrada no prazo de noventa dias contados da conclusão do reconhecimento do terreno en que se acham as cabeçeiras dos rios Chapecó ou Pequiri-Guassu, e Jangada ou Santo Antonio-Guassu.

Entender-se-ha concluido aquelle reconhecimento no dia e momento em que as comissões nomeadas, em virtude do tratado de 28 de Setembro de 1885, apresentarem aos seus Governos os Relatorios e as Plantas a que se refere o Artigo 40 do Tratado.

ARTIGO 2°.

Terminado o prazo do Artigo antecedente sem solução amigavel, será a questão submettida ao Arbitramento do Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America, a quem, dentro dos sessenta dias seguintes, se dirigirão as Altas Partes Contractantes pedindo que aceite esse encargo.

Artigo 5°.

A fronteira ha de ser constituida pelos rios que o Brazil ou a Republica Argentina teem designado e o Arbitro será convidado a pronunciar-se por uma das Partes, como julgar justo, á vista das razões e documentos que produzirem.

Artico 6°.

O laudo será dado no prazo de doze mezes contados da data em que forem apresentadas as exposições, ou da mais recente, si a presentação fôr feita ao mesmo tempo por ambas as Partes. Será definitivo e obrigatorio e nenhuma razão poderá ser allegada para difficultar o seu comprimento.

Não tendo as Altas Partes Contractantes chegado a uma solução amigavel, dentro do prazo estipulado, a decisão da questão, de conformidade com os termos do dito tratado, foi-me incumbida a mim, Grover Cleveland, Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America.

Cada uma das Partes submetteu—me dentro do prazo e na forma especificada no Artigo IV do Tratado de Arbitramento um argumento em defesa de seu pretendido direito, com as provas, documentos é titulos em que baseam suas respectivas pretenções.

A questão submittida a meu arbitrio, sob as disposições do referido tratado, é determinar qual de dous systemas fluviaes é o que constitue a fronteira entre o Brazil e a Republica Argentina na parte de seu territorio limitrophe incluida entre o Rio Uruguay e o denominado Iguassú. Cada um dos ditos systemas consta de dous rios, cujas nascentes se acham a pouca distancia uma de outra, e correm em sentido contrario para desemboccar, o primeiro no Uruguay e o segundo no Iguassú.

Os dous rios que, segundo as pretenções do Brazil, constituem a fronteira contestada, formando o que se pode chamar o Systema Occidental, são affluentes respectivamente, um do Uruguay e outro do Iguassú, e foram os dous marcados, reconhecidos e declarados rios confinantes, em 1759 e 1760, pela Commissão Mixta nomeada em virtude do Tratado de 13 de Janeiro de 1750 entre a Hespanha e Portugal, a fim de determinar a linha divisoria entre as possessões hespanholas e portuguezas na America do Sul. O affluente do Uruguay é designado no Relatorio da referida Comissão com o nome de Pepiri (ou Pepiry). Em alguns documentos de data posterior é chamado Pepiri-guassú. O Rio opposto que afflue no Iguassú foi denominado Santo Antonio pela Commissão mixta, nome que até hogi conserva.

Os dous rios que, como pretende a Republica Argentina, devem formar a fronteira, e constituem o systema a que se pode dar o nome de Oriental, encontram-se mais para o leste e são designados pela mesma Republica: Peqiri-guassú, o que afflue no Uruguay, e San Antonio-guassú, aquelle que disembocca no Iguassú.

Ao primeiro destes, os Brazileiros chamam Chapecó e o segundo Jangada.

Saiba-se, portanto, que eu, Grover Cleveland, Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America, no exercicio das funcções de Arbitro que me foram incumbidas, tendo devidamente examinado e considerado os argumentos, documentos e provas submettidos pelas respectivas partes de conformidade com as disposições do referido tratado, pronuncio, pelo presente, a sentença seguinte:

Que a linha divisoria entre a Republica Argentina e os Estados Unidos do Brazil, na parte submettida a minha decisão, é constituida e no futuro deve ser constituida pelos rios Pepiri, aliás Pepiri-guassú, e Santo Antonio, os quaes são os designados no argumento e documentos que me foram submettidos pelo Brazil como os que deviam constituir a fronteira, e a que se referiu acima como formando o systema occidental.

Para facilitar a identificação destes dous rios, pode-se accrescentar á descripção já feita, que são os mesmos reconhecidos, designados, marcados e declarados como divisorios com os nomes respectivamente de Pepiri e Santo Antonio, nos annos de 1759 e 1760, pelos commissarios hespanhoes e portuguezes nomeados para esse fim, em cumprimento do tratado de limites celebrado, a 13 de Janeiro de 1750, entre a Hespanha e Portugal, como consta do relatorio official dos mesmos commissarios. A emboccadura do affluente do Uruguay, o denominado Pepiri, aliás Pepiri-guassú, o qual e o Santo Antonio se designam aqui para constituir a fronteira em questão, foi calculada e declarada estar á distancia de uma legua e um terço, rio acima, do Salto Grande do Uruguay, e dous terços de legua no mesmo sentido de um affluente menor, no mesmo lado do Uruguay, o qual foi chamado Itaioa pelos commissarios.

Segundo o mappa e o relatorio dos reconhecimentos feitos em 1887 pela Commissã mixta Brazileiro-Argentina, em cumprimento do Tratado de 28 de Setembro de 1885, entre a Republica Argentina e o Brazil, a distancia do Salto Grande do Uruguay á emboccadura do dito Pepiri, aliás Pepiri-guassú, foi medida com o resultado de reconhecel-a de quatro e meia milhas, seguindo a linha da corrente. A emboccadura do affluente designado com o nome de Santo Antonio foi calculada e declarada pelos referidos commissarios de 1759 e 1760, estar á distancia de dezenove leguas, rio acima, do Salto Grande, do Iguassú, e vinte e tres da emboccadura deste. As mesmos commissarios informaram que o dito affluente é o segundo em importancia dos que desembocam na margem meridional do Iguassú, do Salto Grande acima; o primeiro sendo o São Francisco que está á distancia de dezesete leguas e um quarto do mesmo Salto, tambem para cima.

Do relatorio do reconhecimento feito em 1788 por uma Commissão mixta, em virtude do tratado do primeiro de Outubro de 1777 entre a Hespanha e Portugal, consta que o local do Santo Antonio, em relação á emboccadura e o Salto Grande do Iguassú, é coincidente com o declarado acima.

De que dou fé e assigno e mando sellar com o Sello dos Estados Unidos da America.

Feito em triplicado na cidade de Washington no dia cinco de Fevereiro do anno mil oitocentos noventa e cinco, e cento e dezenove da Independencia dos Estados Unidos da America.

[L. S.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

(Assignado:)

Pelo Secretario de Estado.

W. Q. GRESHAM.

MEXICO.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The following changes in the Mexican customs tariff will go into effect on April 1, 1895:

Section 128 A.—Jute in leaf or hackled, per 100 kilograms, gross weight 80 cents.

Sec. 233.—Sacks made with jute, pita, ixtle, henequen, burlap, to which section 508 refers, per kilogram, gross weight, 6 cents.

Sec. 336.—Tinware and manufactures of iron, tinned or nickeled, in part or altogether, whatever its weight may be, per kilogram, legal weight, 20 cents.

Sec. 336 A.—Manufactures of iron and steel, enameled in part or altogether, whatever its weight may be, per kilogram, legal weight, 25 cents.

Sec. 336 B.—Manufactures of iron and steel not otherwise specified when the weight of each article exceeds 10 kilograms, per kilogram, legal weight, 15 cents.

Sec. 508.—Common textiles made of jute, pita, ixtle, henequen, hemp, bleached or unbleached, not exceeding 32 threads, woof and warp, to two square centimeters, per kilogram, gross weight, 6 cents.

Sec. 508 A.—Textiles made of jute, pita, ixtle, henequen, or hemp, bleached, unbleached, or colored, loose woven (not specified in section 508) to 12 threads, woof and warp, in square of 5 milimeters, per square m., 13 cents.

Sec. 508 B.—Textiles of linen, or of any other similar fiber not specified in sections 508 and 508 A, bleached, unbleached or colored, loose woven to 12 threads, warp and woof, in square of 5 milimeters, per square meter, $0.13.

Article 2.—To the explanatory notes of the tariff relating to section 508, the provisions hereinafter specified, are added:

Note No. 310.—The textiles to which section 508 refers will pay the duty therein marked, even should they have some cotton threads forming borders. Any other textiles of those fibers not clearly designated by said section, or by this note, will pay according to sections 508 A, 508 B and 509 to 515 of the tariff, as the case may be.

Art. 3.—The order contained in the explanatory note No. 294, modified by decree of February 22, 1893, providing that when toilet or other set cases contain manufactures of gold, silver or platinum, they will pay separately the duties charged on cases, is hereby extended so as to include like cases containing sets manufactured from all materials whatsoever.

Art. 4.—The duties to be collected on jute in leaf or hackled, according to this decree, will be collectible from next July 1; the existing duties only being collectible on goods to be imported from date until June 30 next.

Art. 5.—This decree will go into effect April 1, with the exception referred to in Article 4; and all goods arriving in vessels at Mexican ports from midnight on March 31, as well as goods coming in trains over the borders after said hour, and at such times, will be taxed according to this order.

THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF THE VALLEY OF MEXICO.

Señor Don Matias Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, has recently contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* a very interesting and comprehensive article on the above subject.

It appears that the great work now nearing completion was first undertaken in the year 1607, while Mexico was under the sway of the followers of Cortez.

The Valley of Mexico, as is well known, is an immense basin containing an area of, approximately, 2,200 square miles with a mean altitude above the sea level of 7,413 feet. Originally it was an inland salt sea. The processes of nature, seepage, evaporation, etc., left a series of lakes which have been a constant source of danger to life and property and a menace to the health of the residents of the City of Mexico and of the villages and hamlets surrounding.

The valley is so hemmed in by mountain ranges that the escape of floods resulting from the heavy rainfalls of the wet season is impossible by natural means, and it is to meet this condition that this great work was begun nearly three hundred years ago, and which with slight and occasional interruptions, has never been lost sight of or abandoned to this day.

When completed, the entire work, including canal and tunnel, will be 40 miles long and will have cost $20,000,000. Minister Romero says:

"Sixteen months will see the opening of the great waterway for the escape of the imprisoned floods of the valley, which in centuries past have been a constant menace to the safety of the city.

"The present work when completed will take rank with the great achievements of modern times, just as the immense "cut" of Nochixtongo, the unsuccessful predecessor, was the leader among the ancient earthworks in all the world.

"When the existing danger of floods is removed, and the sanitary evils are remedied by a proper system of drainage, the increased security that will be enjoyed by life and property will certainly have its effect on the prosperity of the city. Property will rise in value, the population will grow rapidly, not to mention the tide of tourists that will set in from the United States, and this will mean larger revenues for the municipality."

AGRICULTURAL A D COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

With the view to opening up a market for Mexican products, especially fruit and vegetables, the Department of Fomento has authorized Mr. Rafael P. Serrano to establish at Kansas City, Mo., an agricultural and commercial agency.

Mr. Serrano is to open a store in which shall be kept at all times a large assortment of Mexican products of the kind mentioned, and impart such information as will place American dealers everywhere in communication with the growers in Mexico.

He is to negotiate with railway and steamship lines the lowest rates obtainable on fruits and vegetables, and is required to render periodically to the Department of Fomento a report as to the condition of the various American markets.

This enterprise, to which the Mexican Government contributes $1,500 in gold per annum, is to remain in force for one year; and may be renewed if the experiment proves useful in stimulating the exportation of Mexican fruits to the United States.

FISCAL ESTIMATES.

On the 14th of December Señor Limantour, Minister of Finance, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies his estimates of revenue and disbursements for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1896.

In this estimate the total yield of revenue from all sources, except that of import duties, is placed at $26,747,000, and the total expenditures are reckoned at $44,077,522.

Balancing these estimates with each other it appears that in order to avoid a deficit in the National Treasury it will be necessary to raise from the customs duties the sum of $17,330,522. On this point Minister Limantour's report says:

"I sincerely believe that there are solid reasons for anticipating a favorable reaction in the customs receipts during the fiscal year 1895-96, and that if not sufficing altogether to make good the difference between the receipts from other sources and the total disbursements as above stated, they will at any rate not fall far short, leaving in consequence a deficit of insignificant amount. Should such a deficit occur it can, without great difficulty, be made good by new measures tending to reduce expenditure in certain lines, or in some other way, and such measures are already being studied by the Executive."

PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1895–96.

The President of the Republic, in compliance with the terms of Article 12 of the law of March 26 of last year, has seen fit to decree the following tariff of prices for public lands in the twenty-seven States, two Territories and Federal District for the fiscal year of 1895-96.

	Per hectare.
Aguascallentes	$2 25
Campeche	1 80
Coahuila	1 00
Colima	2 25
Chiapas	2 00
Chihuahua	1 00
Durango	1 00
Guanajuato	3 25
Guerrero	1 10
Hidalgo	2 25
Jalisco	2 25
Mexico	3 25
Michoacan	2 25
Morelos	4 50
Neuvo Leon	1 00
Oaxaca	1 10
Puebla	3 35
Queretaro	3 35
San Luis Potosi	2 25
Sinaloa	1 10
Sonora	1 00
Tabasco	2 50
Tamaulipas	1 00
Tlaxcala	2 25
Vera Cruz	2 75
Yucatan	1 80
Zacatecas	2 25
Federal District	5 60

	Per hectare.
Tepic	2 00
Lower California	0 65

A hectare is about two and a quarter English acres.

MODIFICATION IN THE SANITARY CHARGES OF VESSELS TOUCHING MEXICAN PORTS.

The Committee on Legal Matters of the Supreme Board of Health proposes a modification in the law of sanitary charges on vessels entering Mexican ports. It proposes that this tax shall be laid on the number of passengers carried instead of on the tonnage of the vessel, as follows:

1. Passenger vessels shall pay for each ticket issued, going or coming, $3 for first-class, $2 second-class and $1 third-class. This applies only to those going, or coming from, abroad.

2. Passenger vessels shall pay for each ticket issued between ports of the Republic $1.50 first-class, $1 second-class, and 50 cents third-class.

3. Freight vessels from abroad shall pay 2 cents per ton (tonnage burden) at the first Mexican port at which they touch, and 1 cent on the others; but the minimum total of any such vessel shall be $10 in the first port and $5 in the others.

4. Freight vessels which solely traffic between Mexican ports shall pay 1 cent per ton (tonnage burden) but never less than $10.

STEAMSHIP CONCESSIONS AND CONTRACTS.

Mr. Luis A. Martinez has obtained a concession for the establishment of a steamship service between Guaymas and La Paz. A round trip must be made once every ten days, calls being made at the ports of Santa Rosalía and Mulegé. The service is to be started before July 1, next. The steamers are to carry the mails and are to enjoy all the privileges of mail steamers together with a subsidy of $200 per round trip.

The Government has entered into a contract with Messrs. James E. Ward & Co., representing the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship line, for the carriage of the mails in their weekly steamers between New York, Havana and Mexican Gulf ports. The company agrees to carry free ten tons of Government cargo on each trip between foreign or home ports. The steamers are to enjoy freedom from lighthouse dues in all Mexican ports and from pilotage dues at Túxpan, Campeche and Progreso, together with all the other privileges usually accorded to mail steamers. The company is considering the advisability of putting on direct steamers between New York and Coatzacoalcos, the Gulf terminus of the Tehuantepec railway, and of concluding through shipping arrangements to Pacific points in connection with that line and Pacific steamship companies.

The Government has also entered into a mail contract with the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, whose steamers make monthly trips between Liverpool and Vera Cruz, touching at the Barbados, St. Thomas, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Santa Marta, Savanilla, Cartagena, Port au Prince, Kingston, Colon, Tampico, and New Orleans. The company agrees to carry free ten tons of cargo for the Government on each trip, and its steamers are to be entitled to all the privileges and exemptions usually accorded in Mexican ports to mail steamers.

The Government has made a mail contract with the Johnston line of steamers. The steamers are to make at least two trips monthly between between New York, or Baltimore, and Tampico. The company is to deliver on the wharves at Tampico all the coal that the Government may need at a price not to exceed $5 per metric ton, in United States currency. Exemption from lighthouse dues and other privileges are accorded to the steamers. The contract is made for five years.

BRAZIL.

The Budget of Brazil for 1895 fixes the general estimated receipts of the year at 270,198 * contos of reis, and the general expenses at 275,692 contos. The Government has been authorized to issue up to 25,000 contos in treasury bills in anticipation of revenue receipts, on condition that any such emission shall be retired before the end of the fiscal period. It is also authorized to revise the customs tariffs and to consolidate import dues as well as all other customs imposts. The Government is to consider the question of making a general tariff and a minimum tariff for application, according to the circumstances, to foreign products.

With a view to meeting the deficit caused by insufficiency of revenue, and as a consequence of the expenditure produced by the revolt of September 6, 1893; also to provide for the extraordinary and supplementary credits approved by Congress, as well as for the withdrawal of paper currency, the Government is empowered:

(1) To reduce, as may be deemed expedient, the expenses of the various ministries, by the suppression of dispensable services and by diminishing the employes where possible.

(2) To effect abroad operations of credit up to £6,000,000, and in the country itself up to 100,000 contos in the form of apolicies. The Government is further authorized to mint, at home and abroad, 10,000 contos in nickel coins of 100 and 200 reis.

Plans for a new lazaretto at Tamandaré, Pernambuco, has been approved.

The city of Pará has authorized various important public works, including surveys for a system of drainage.

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* NOTE.—A conto of reis is in value equal to five hundred and forty-six dollars in gold.

The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation celebrated in 1891 between the Representatives of Brazil and Peru, in Rio de Janeiro, is reported to have been formally ratified by the Peruvian Congress on October 27. The ratifications are to be exchanged in Lima.

According to the new army bill, voted just before Congress adjourned, the total effective land force will consist of the officers of different classes and grades; the students of the military schools, consisting of 1,200 men, for the regular schools, 400 men for the schools for non-commissioned officers, and 28,120 privates in the several branches of the service.

The Minister of Industry has published an edict calling for tenders for the steamship service of the Amazon and its tributaries. There are nine separate lines to be covered. The ships must be under the national flag, and subject to disappropriation by the Government.

THE ARGENTINE CUSTOM-HOUSE LAW FOR 1895.

The following is a translation of the Argentine Custom-house law for 1895:

Art. 1. Foreign goods, and the products of the nation the export of which is not free, shall pay import and export duties which are hereby established as follows:

(1) Twenty-five per cent ad valorem: All goods which do not come under a special duty, and those not free from duty.

(2) Fifty per cent ad valorem: Arms, harness, and general trappings, complete or incomplete. Articles of any texture or woven, complete or incomplete. Sword-canes, valises and trunks, boots and shoes, carriages, or parts of same. Cartridge-bags, fireworks, sets of furniture or single pieces, ammunition, perfumery, gunpowder, ready-made clothes, mosaics, hats or caps without a specified duty.

(3) Forty-five per cent ad valorem: Stockings of all classes.

(4) Forty per cent ad valorem: Canvas bags, or bags of other textures, cotton, safes in general, empty boxes for matches, tanned leather and skins, fine embroidery. Passementerie and cords. All silk articles, or silk and cotton mixed, lace, woolen sheets, or woolen and cotton sheets.

(5) Twenty per cent ad valorem: Cotton goods in general.

(6) Fifteen per cent ad valorem: Spruce pine, white pine, and pitch pine unplaned. Textures of specially-woven silk for sashes.

(7) Ten per cent ad valorem: Pure metals, antimony, lime, cacao in grains, railway sleepers, zinc in bars, Degrass grease, candle wicks, flax for making cord, lead in bars, iron and steel rails, sulphate of lime, iron beams for bridges and culverts, malt, general machinery from $100, loose motors and special carts for transporting cereals, pieces of same.

(8) Five per cent ad valorem: Watches and jewelry, wire, needles, white sand, binding cord, iron, old iron, bricks, sewing machines, oils, plows, resin, machines for lighting purposes, mats, books, rakes, and iron railings, seeds, carbonate of soda, ashes.

(9) Two and one-half per cent ad valorem: Precious stones, materials for paper, hare's hair.

COMESTIBLES.

Vegetable oils per kilo, 10 cents; cocoa oil, 4 cents; garlic, 1 cent; almonds, 10 cents; starch, 8 cents; bird seed, 1 cent; rice, 2 cents; refined sugar, 9 cents; unrefined sugar, 7 cents; bacalao, 4 cents; biscuits, 15 cents; coffee, 5 cents; ground coffee, 8 cents; dry shrimps, 12½ cents; canned salted meat, 2½ cents; chestnuts, 2½ cents; barley, 2½ cents; caviar, 40 cents; plums, 8 cents; Chilean cocoa, 3 cents; sweetmeats, 25 cents; preserved vegetables, 15 cents; dates, 10 cents; jams, 25 cents; fideos, 7 cents; fruit, 27 cents; beans, 4 cents; eggs, 2 cents; hams, 25 cents; peanuts, 1 cent; butter, 10 cents; coarse salt, 20 cents; sardines, 7 cents; tea, 20 cents; Paraguayan yerba, 5 cents; Brazilian yerba, 4 cents.

ALCOHOLS.

Aguardiente in casks or demijohns, not exceeding 79 degrees, 13 cents per litre; ditto in bottles, 25 cents; cognac, anis, kirsch, rum in casks and not more than 68 degrees, 25 cents; absinthe in bottles, not exceeding 68 degrees, 30 cents; Angostura bitters up to 68 degrees, 50 cents; ditto half bottles, 25 cents; ditto in casks and demijohns, 25 cents. Beer in casks, 9 cents; ditto in bottles, 12 cents; cider, 10 cents; Tom or schnapps gin, 30 cents; soda water, 40 cents per dozen litre bottles. Ginger ale, 50 cents; ditto, wines, 25 cents per bottle; ditto in casks or demijohns, not more than 17 degrees of alcoholic strength and 50 per cent of dry extract, 8 cents; sweet wines, 1½ cents; Vermouth, in casks or demijohns, 15 cents per litre; whisky, not exceeding 68 degrees, 30 cents.

GENERAL.

Cotton collars, $1.50 per dozen; felt hats, 40 cents each; coachmen's hats, 70 cents, ditto general, $2; kerosene, 1½ cents per litre; colored paper, 12 cents per kilo.; wax candles, 10 cents per kilo.; cotton cuffs, $2.25 per dozen.

TOBACCOS.

Havana cigars in boxes, $2 per kilo.; ditto from Havana, loose, $3 per kilo.; ordinary tobacco, 75 cents per kilo.. cigarettes, $1 per kilo.; tobacco stems, 25 cents per kilo.; snuff, 66 cents per kilo.; leaf tobacco, $1 per kilo.

EXPORTATION.

Two per cent ad valorem: Salt beef or jerked beef, four per cent. ad valorem; animal oil, horns, bone ashe, hair, leather and skins, clean or dirty wool, claws, ostrich feathers, tallow or grease.

Old iron and steel shall pay a duty of $10 per 100 kilos.

The following articles shall be free from duty: Cork trees, animals in general, armed or unarmed vessels, sugar cane, coal, wooden or iron casks, made or unfinished; coke, hoops for casks, fresh fruit or vegetables, with the exception of grapes; maize or wheat flour, firewood, locomotives, maize in grain, reaping machines, steam threshing machines, with or without motor; furniture and implements forming an emigrant's baggage, coined money, naptha or impure petroleum, church objects, gold in grain, paste or powder, filters (Pasteur system), fresh fish, silver in bars, live plants (but subject to Law 2,384), wheat, school utensils asked for by the Provincial Governments or the National Board of Education.

Art. 2.—The import and export duties ad valorem shall be paid, taking as basis the legal value established in the valuation tariff.

Art. 3.—The Executive power can add imported or exported articles to the valuation tariff, whether included or not.

Art. 4.—A leakage of 5 per cent shall be allowed for wines, oils, alcohols, beers, liquors in casks, if they come from ports situated north of the Equator, and 2 per cent if from ports south of the equator. Two per cent shall be allowed for breakage of same liquids, when they come bottled, no matter where they come from.

Art. 5.—Articles by weight, which have two or more wrappers, shall pay the special duty, taking into account the wrapper next the article (with the exception of tea), and those which come in wooden casks shall pay on the gross weight.

Art. 6.—Goods from foreign countries, not mentioned in the tariff, shall pay the duty set down in same for articles of their class-declared value in deposits by its importer, and the general duty of 25 per cent, if they do not belong to any of the categories established in said tariff.

Art. 7.—In all cases referred to in the previous article, and all others set forth in the tariff, in which the ad valorem duty is chargeable, the declared value shall include the cost price at the port of shipment, the bills of lading to be presented as proof of same, and freight, insurance, and all other expenses until the goods enter the custom-house.

Art. 8.—If the value is made too low the customs officers shall appraise it, and the importer can pay duty on this latter value or abandon the goods to the custom-house within five days, otherwise he will be considered as consenting to the customs valuation. When the goods are abandoned to the custom-house it shall pay its own valuation for them, plus 10 per cent.

Art. 9.—Article 209 of the customs regulations is hereby revoked, and parcels must pay duty the same as other goods.

Art. 10.—The postoffice shall collect the duty on parcels by post.

Art. 11.—Import duty must be paid in cash before the goods are taken from deposit.

Art. 12.—The duties established by this law shall be the minimum tariff for goods from all countries that apply the same tariff to exports from the Republic. Should any country charge a higher tariff on the latter than on similar goods from other countries, the Executive is empowered to charge imports from such country the maximum tariff—that is, 50 per cent more, and 15 per cent on goods free of duty. Any attempt at deception as to the country from which goods come in such cases shall be visited with the pains and penalties provided by law.

Art. 13.—The products of the Republic not specified in this law as subject to duty, may be exported free of duty.

Art. 14.—Export duties must be paid before the goods are shipped. The exporter must pay the full duty into the custom house, and the whole account be closed within ten days, the custom house returning the surplus, if any, to the exporter.

Art. 15.—Goods made in the country, and which may be exported and reimported, shall pay import duty, unless they are absolutely different from foreign goods of their kind and be imported within a year of being exported.

Art. 16.—Imported goods cannot be sent across the country by land unless the duty be first paid at some of the custom houses, with the following exceptions:

(1) In transit for Brazilian or Paraguayan ports through those of Concordia and Monte Caseros.

(2) In transit from the customs of this city and Rosario to the customs at Mendoza, San Juan, Salta, and Jujuy, bound for Bolivia or Chile.

(3) Goods to or from La Plata.

Art, 17.—The reshipment and transhipment of goods for National ports are subject to return permits ("tornaguias") to be canceled in whatever form the Executive power may decree.

Art. 18.—The Executive power may decree the use of such permits on making arrangements with the custom houses of neighboring States. In the absence of such arrangements, captains of vessels must present their manifests at the first Argentine port they touch at.

Art. 19.—Argentine vessels carrying goods free from export duties, and not touching at foreign ports, may be dispatched by means of a simple document at the respective resguardo.

The remaining articles deal with the penalties to be enforced in the case of violation of the law.

HONDURAS.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

The following translation of Chapter III of the new constitution of Honduras relating to foreigners in that country is transmitted to the Department of State by Mr. Wm. C. Burchard, Consul at Ruatan.

No. 353. CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
RUATAN, December 21, 1894.

HON. EDWIN F. UHL,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Bonilla party, which came into power in February last by the overthrow of General Vasquez, commenced its administration by convoking a constitutional convention, "*Asamblea Nacional Constituyente.*"

I inclose a copy of the Official Gazette, containing the said constitution and also a translation of Chapter Third (Titulo III), relating to foreigners, to which I beg leave to invite your attention.

WM. C. BURCHARD,
Consul.

Chapter III, of the new constitution of Honduras, which will take effect January 1, 1895. Translated from No. 1095 of the *Official Gazette:*

FOREIGNERS.

Art. 10.—The Republic of Honduras is a sacred asylum for every person who may take refuge in its territory.

Art. 11.—Foreigners are obliged from the time of their arrival in the Republic to respect the authorities and obey the laws.

Art. 12.—Foreigners in Honduras enjoy all the civil rights of Honduranians.

Art. 13.—They can acquire any kind of property in the country, but they shall be subject in regard to such property to all the ordinary taxes or obligations (*cargas*) and to the extraordinary of a general character to which Honduranians are obligated.

Art. 14.—They (foreigners) can not make reclamations or demand any indemnity from the Republic except in the cases and in the form that Honduranians might do it.

Art. 15.—Foreigners can not have recourse to diplomatic intervention (*via diplomatica*) except in cases of denial of justice. To this effect a judgment or sentence (*fallo ejectitoriado*) not favorable to the claimant shall not be understood as a denial of justice, and if, in opposition to this article, reclamations are not concluded in a friendly manner and cause damage to the country, they (the claimants) will lose the right to remain (*habitar*) in the country.

Art. 16.—Extradition can only be decreed by virtue of a law or by treaty for common crimes, never for political offences, although as a consequence of such, a common crime may result.

Art. 17.—The laws will establish the forms and cases by which the entrance of a foreigner to the territory of Honduras may be denied or his expulsion ordered when considered pernicious.

Art. 18.—The laws and treaties will regulate the use of these guarantees without diminishing or altering them.

Art. 19.—The provisions of this chapter will not modify the treaties existing between Honduras and other nations.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

NEW TARIFF.

Under date of January 20, Mr. James Leitch, Consul at Belize, forwarded to the Department of State copy of the new tariff of British Honduras as given below:

No. 65. CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
BELIZE, 20th January, 1893.

Hon. EDWIN F. UHL,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy in duplicate of the new tariff of British Honduras for the information of the Department.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES LEITCH,
U. S. Consul.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

TARIFF OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, AND OTHER DUES.

ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1895.

SCHEDULE A.—TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Beer, Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	$0 25
Candles, Tallow, per ℔	0 01
Candles, all other, per ℔	0 02

Cigars, per 1,000	6 00
Cigarettes, per 1,000	0 75
Cocoa, per ℔	0 03
Coffee, per ℔	0 02
Gunpowder, per ℔	0 05
Hay and Oats, per 100 lbs	0 10
Lard, per ℔	0 01
Lumber, rough, except palings, per 1,000 feet	1 00
Lumber, dressed, except palings, per 1,000 feet	1 50
Oils, mineral, of 150° test and upwards, per gallon	0 03
Oils, mineral, below 150° test, per gallon	0 06
Oils, other, not in bottles, per gallon	0 06
Opium, per ℔	2 00
Revolvers, each	3 00
Rifles, each	1 75
Soap, per 100 ℔s	0 25
Spirits not methylated, Cordials and Liquors not exceeding the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and in proportion for any greater strength than strength of proof, per gallon	2 50
Sugar, unrefined, per ℔	0 01½
Sugar, refined, per ℔	0 02
Tea, per ℔	0 05
Tobacco, leaf, per ℔	0 08
Tobacco, other than leaf, per ℔	0 50
Wines, sparkling, per gallon	1 50
Wines, still, except Claret, per gallon	1 00
Wine, Claret, per gallon	0 50
All other goods, not free of duty, and not otherwise charged with any duty, according to the invoice or assessed value, including the cost of the packages	10 per ct.

SCHEDULE B.—GOODS FREE OF DUTY.

Agricultural Implements.
Animals Living.
Beef and Pork, heretofore paying rated duty.
Books Printed, not being account.

Bread, Navy and Pilot.

Bricks, Roofing slates and Tiles.

Bullion and Coin.

Cane Bills, Cane Knives and Hoes.

Cement and Lime.

Church decorations and vestments imported specially for any Church.

Cocoanuts.

Coal and Coke.

Drain Pipes.

Firewood.

Fish, salted, dry or wet.

Flour.

Fresh fish and oysters (not preserved in any way).

Fresh fruit.

Furniture and household effects of *bona fide* immigrants.

Hides and Skins, raw.

Ice.

Indian Corn.

Iron Fencing and galvanized iron netting (including staples and railings).

Iron framework and girders (for iron buildings).

Iron roofing, waterheads, brackets, downpipes, guttering, ridging and screws.

Machinery, Agricultural, Marine and Manufacturing.

Maps and Charts.

Meat, fresh (not preserved in any way).

Palings for Fences.

Passengers' luggage (containing apparel and articles of personal use, and professional apparatus).

Patterns and Samples of no saleable value.

Pitch and Tar.

Plants, seeds, bulbs and roots.

Plant or Materials for Railways, Tramways, Electric Lighting, Telegraphs or Telephones.

Poultry and other live birds.

Pumps, and other apparatus for raising water.

Rice.

Rubber unmanufactured.

Salt (other than table salt).

School appliances imported specially by the manager of any School.

Shooks, Staves, Heads and Hoops for Casks, and Rum Casks.

Stones, sand, gravel and soil.

Tanks or vats.

Timber, Logwood and other dye-woods, being indigenous to the colony.

Tombstones and memorial tablets.

Tortoise Shell (unmanufactured).

Trucks for use in mahogany works, including the axles, iron work and chains forming part thereof.

Turtle, live.

Uniforms and appointments imported by Civil Officers.

Vegetables, fresh.

Vessels.

ORDINANCE NO. 1, 1895.

Excise duty.

Spirits manufactured in the Colony, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer and in proportion for any greater strength than strength of proof, per gallon	$1 25

Storage of gunpowder.

On each barrel of 100 pounds, per month or part of a month	$0 25

For such smaller packages, in proportion.

WAREHOUSE RENT.

TABLE FRAMED UNDER CHAPTER 92—CONSOLIDATED LAWS, 11TH DECEMBER, 1894.

On all goods lodged in the Queen's warehouse, per month, or any part of a month, so long as the goods remain in the warehouse.

For every puncheon, pipe, butt or tierce	$0 50
For every hogshead or half tierce	0 25

For every quarter cask	0 15
For every octave	0 10
For every barrel	0 10
For every half barrel	0 05
For every demijohn	0 05
For all packages measuring less than 1½ cubic feet	0 02
Measuring 1½ and less than 2½ cubic feet	0 03
Measuring 2½ and less than 5 cubic feet	0 05
Measuring 5 and less than 10 cubic feet	0 10
Measuring 10 and less than 20 cubic feet	0 15
Measuring 20 and less than 30 cubic feet	0 50
Measuring 30 cubic feet and upwards	1 00

PORT CHARGES—LIGHT DUES

CHAPTER 58—CONSOLIDATED LAWS.

On all vessels of five tons and upwards, entering from seaward, per registered ton	$	0 12½
Maximum charge to be levied on any one ship (rule made December 5, 1894)		125 00

Custom House,
Belize, 5th January, 1895.

COSTA RICA.

The following communication from United States Minister Lewis Baker was received by the Department of State on the subject of internal developments in Costa Rica and the financial affairs of that country:

No. 476. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
SAN JOSÉ, C. R., February 5, 1895.
To the Honorable WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: President Iglesias informs me that the very large and valuable concession of lands which was granted to Mr. Minor C. Keith, by this Government, in aid of the construction of a railroad from a point on the present railway, which connects San José with Port Limon, to a point on the River Trio near its entrance into Lake Nicaragua, has been negotiated in London, and that the money for building and equipping the road has been pledged. This opens up to settlement a new and valuable section of Costa Rica, which will, however, be chiefly owned by the Lodnon syndidate.

The President further informs me that he has recently paid over $1,000,000 of the internal debt of this country, and that provision has been made for the extinguishment of this entire debt at an early day. He represents that he has in the public treasury over $200,000, which is to be used in building good cart roads through two or three sections of the State, with the view of opening up to settlement different sections of the country which are now comparatively inaccessible.

The Government has ceased to pay the interest on its foreign debt which amounts to £102,000 sterling annually. The claim is that this country can not stand this immense and exhaustive drain longer. It is proposed that, if the holders of these bonds will reduce the principal and consequently the interest by one-half, it will then be possible for the country to meet this lighter obligation.

Exchange on New York is at this time quoted at from $2.40 to $2.42. Only paper money and small silver change circulate here; even the Chilian and Peruvian pesos command a premium of 25 to 30 per cent.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Lewis Baker.

THE BANANA TRADE IN 1894.

(FROM AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CONSUL OF FRANCE AT SAN JOSÉ, DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1894.)

After coffee, which in Costa Rica constitutes the chief source of the national wealth, comes the banana. The exportation of this fruit, which, ten years ago, was of little importance, has grown steadily, and at present is carried on to such an extent as to represent a value of over $800,000, about one-tenth of the total exports of the country.

From the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1894, not less than 1,309,000 bunches of bananas were exported; and the calculation was made by all persons engaged in this trade that during the balance of the year—that is, November and December—those figures would be increased to 1,600,000.

The increase in the exportation of bananas during the last eight years has been as follows:

Exportation in 1887, 595,970 bunches.
Exportation in 1888, 896,248 bunches.
Exportation in 1889, 990,898 bunches.
Exportation in 1890, 1,091,025 bunches.
Exportation in 1891, 1,133,718 bunches.
Exportation in 1892, 1,178,718 bunches.
Exportation in 1893, 1,278,647 bunches.
Exportation in 1894 (until October 31), 1,309,155 bunches.

The Government has done and continues to do with much energy everything possible to encourage the cultivation of the banana and the further development of this trade. Among the measures taken for this purpose prominent place must be given to the creation of new lines of cheap railroads in the banana region of the country, between Santa Clara and the valleys of the Amarillo River, the Rio Jimenez, and the Banana River, in the district of Limon.

To form an exact idea of the production of bananas in Costa Rica, about 40 per cent must be added to the above figures. That 40 per cent represents both the local consumption and the losses sustained through imperfect handling or other causes.

The whole of the banana trade is with the United States. A limited amount is sent to New York; but the great bulk, almost the whole exported, goes to New Orleans. The transportation is made by steamers, plying regularly once a week between Limón and the latter port.

Bunches of bananas bought on the trees at 25 and 50 cents American money, or 50 cents and $1 Costa Rican money, are generally sold at New Orleans at $1 and $2 in our money.

COLOMBIA.

CURRENCY LAW OF 1894.

In a communication to the Department of State, Minister Luther J. McKinney incloses the following translation of the law of November 21, 1894, on the subject of the fiscal affairs of Colombia:

No. 82. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
BOGATA, December 13, 1894.

HON. WALTER Q. GRESHAM, [ETC]:

SIR: Law 70 of 1894 passed by the Colombia Congress on the 21st of November last, in relation to the liquidation of the national bank and the redemption of the paper currency, is hereby inclosed with a translation thereof.

This law is a radical departure from the financial policy of the Colombian Government for several years past. No other money than paper has been recognized by the Government, and no contract will be made binding in either silver or gold. In other words, a contract made payable in silver or gold could not be collected in the courts, but a judgment would be issued for the number of dollars mentioned in the contract only in paper. It will be seen by the present law that it is the purpose only at first to redeem the fractional currency in circulation, then as fast as may be to redeem the larger currency until they shall have reached a full silver basis. Law 88 of 1886 may need explanation. This law allowed the General Government to add 25 per cent to all duties collected in the custom houses and apply this addition to the repairs of the public highways. Two-fifths of this is now to be applied to the redemption of the paper currency. This 25 per cent additional customs duties has not been sufficient, as it has been used to keep the roads in good condition, and it is believed the diverting of any part of this fund from its original purpose will cause great dissatisfaction among the people.

Article 11, which refers to the free coinage of gold, it is believed will not cause any gold to be coined; first, because there is no gold in the country for the purpose, the gold produced in the country being almost wholly in the hands of English capitalists, and as fast as the mines produce it it is shipped to Europe for coinage.

Second.—The Government mints have been neglected for many years, and the appliances for coining are not in such a condition as to make coinage profitable.

For some years the Government has had in the vaults of the national bank $2,300,000 of silver, 0.835 fine, which has been held for the redemption of certain paper currency. The last Congress authorized the President of the Republic to use this silver for such purposes as he might think best for the interests of the Republic. Instead of applying this silver to the redemption of that amount of paper money, and thus at once putting this amount of silver in circulation, he has sold the silver in Panama at a premium of about $1.20, and is applying the money to the payment of the army and other public purposes.

It is hoped that the present law may result in a better financial condition for the Republic, but the change will be necessarily slow, and will not be felt for some time to come.

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LUTHER J. McKINNEY,
Minister.

The law of November 21, 1894 [printed copy and translation filed in Department of State] provides that the affairs of the national bank shall be liquidated and the bank reduced to a section of the Treasury Department. The Government is to proceed immediately "to dictate the necessary arrangements" for the discounting of the six million francs remaining free of the loan which the Panama Canal Company is to deliver to the Republic. "After the initial discount, the sum which remains free shall be employed in the purchase of silver bars, which shall be coined in Europe in ten and twenty cent pieces at 0.835 fine, in accordance with the rules of the fiscal code touching this matter. As soon as the ten and twenty cent pieces mentioned in the foregoing article shall have been received * * * they shall be exchanged at par for paper ten and twenty cent pieces, which shall then be burned." The following amounts are "to be destined for the redemption" of the paper money:

"I. Two-fifths of the twenty-five per cent of the additional importation dues granted to the Departments by law 88 of 1886.

"II. The net amount of the value of the bills held by the national bank, which shall be immediately collected.

"III. The profits which the Government may obtain in exchange for the privilege granted to organized banks, or banks which may be organized for the issue of bank notes, in accordance with Article 16 of this law.

"IV. The amounts which, by any cause, may belong to the nation by reason of its contracts with the Panama Railroad and Canal companies."

It is provided that of the two-fifths of the custom house dues previously mentioned, one-half shall be used for the coinage "of fractional silver currency, at 0.835 fine, in pieces of 10, 20 and 50 cents, until the sum of $5,000,000 has been completed, including in this sum the amount ordered to be coined by Article III of this law." The other half is to be used "for the monthly burning of the paper money. As soon as the $5,000,000 are coined, the said funds shall continue to be used for the redemption of the paper money."

The free coinage of gold in the national mints in pieces of 16 grams, 120 miligrams, 900 fine, is authorized, the said piece to be called *Condor*, which shall have a legal value of $10, as well as pieces of $5 called *half-condors;* of $2 called *one-fifth of a condor*, and of $1.

The Government reserves the right to allow private parties to coin in the mints silver bars produced in the country, in pieces of a value of $1, 900 fine, provided they fulfill the conditions prescribed by the fiscal code.

From the date of the sanction of the new law, the exportation of fractional currency is prohibited. Private parties are also prohibited from introducing any other money except gold at 900 fine.

The power to issue bills, the new law declares, belongs exclusively to the nation, and the Government shall not be allowed to take away or transfer this right until paper money is on a par with silver.

The capital of a bank desiring to exercise this privilege must be not less than $250,000 in legal silver or gold money. No bills may be issued except for a sum of double the amount of metal in the safe. The privilege may not be granted for a longer period than seven years, but it may be renewed. The bank is subject to inspection and must pay annually to the national treasury 2 per cent of the amount of bills issued.

Aside from the cases mentioned in Article 121 of the constitution, the issue of paper money is absolutely prohibited.

Mr. John Bidlake, United States Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, under date of December 14, 1894, informs the Department of State that exports from that consular district to the United States for the quarter ending December 31, 1894, were greater by the sum of $183,243.45 than for the preceding quarter.

He reports that a marked difference was noticeable on the taking effect of the new United States tariff, and that business with the United States for the new year promises well.

BOLIVIA.

In the commercial notes of the December BULLETIN reference was made to the treaty recently negotiated between Bolivia and Paraguay whereby there was conceded to the latter country several leagues of territory bordering the right bank of the Paraguay river, thus affording to Bolivia an outlet for her products to the Atlantic seaboard.

Referring to this treaty the following translation of a leading article in *La Nacion*, the official organ of the present Uruguayan administration, transmitted by Mr. Edgar Schramm, United Consul at Montevideo, to the Department of State, is published:

"For a great many years Bolivia has understood that the natural exit for her products could not and must not be looked for westward toward the Pacific, from the shore of which the best part of its territory is separated by the barrier, so difficult to overcome, of the Andes Mountains.

"The true course, they saw, was the one traced by the great rivers on its southern border, direct or indirect tributaries of the River Plata, and so it was toward the south that Bolivia has looked for facilities of communication with the Atlantic Ocean.

"The scheme of a railway to run from Santa Cruz to the shore of the Paraguay River has been entertained more than once by the public men of Bolivia, who well understood that the vast natural resources of their fertile country would serve for naught as long as no means of transportation existed to reach the markets of consumption.

"More than once, when speaking of the importance of the improvement of the port of Montevideo, have we had occasion in these columns to point to the immense territories of Bolivia, expressing the desire that the settling of its boundary difficulties with Paraguay should become a reality, and the sooner the better.

"This is to day a reality. * * * The happy solution of this matter will permit Bolivia to obtain the capital necessary to realize its plans of commercial expansion toward the Atlantic.

"And for all this vast estuary in which the waters of so many territories unite, Montevideo is the natural port on account of its geographical position and its maritime importance.

"It will be at Montevideo that the interchange of commerce between the countries of the interior and of the Atlantic will take place as soon as the construction of our port shall have become a fact."

URUGUAY.

The following decree relating to the budgetary obligations has been issued from the ministry of finance of Uruguay, under date of January 4, 1895:

"The President of the Republic, in accord with ministers, decrees:

"Article I.—During the first ten days of each month the national general treasury shall effect the payment of all the schedules of the budget corresponding to the previous month. The payment shall be made in cash, or in its default Treasury certificates shall be delivered as vouchers of the credit for their face value.

"Article II.—In accord with the dispositions of the preceding article the minister of finance is hereby authorized to issue treasury certificates payable in cash to bearer when the national treasury announces the payment in cash of the budget corresponding to the treasury certificates in circulation.

"Article III.—Under no pretext may there be issued more treasury certificates than correspond to the months fallen due to the budgetary expenses authorized by law. Every month there shall be published the quantity of certificates issued, with a detailed specification of their value and enumeration.

"Article IV.—The treasury certificates shall be to bearer, of the value of $5, $10, and $50, convertible in cash in the form established in Article II. They shall be with counterfoils, with number and series stamped by the accountant's office, signed by the accountant and treasurer of the nation, and shall show prominently the month to which they correspond.

"Article V.—When the general treasury is prepared to effect the total payment of a monthly budget it shall announce in the press the conversion into cash of the corresponding certificates.

"Article VI.—Every certificate withdrawn from circulation by the general treasury by virtue of the respective monthly budget having been paid in cash, shall be publicly cremated with the usual formalities and with the intervention of the general accountant's office and the notary of Government and finance.

"Article VII.—The service of the treasury certificates shall be effected by means of an amortisation office, working in the premises of the office of public credit and under the direct dependency of the minister of finance, which shall direct and regulate its movement and operations.

"Article VIII.—The expenses occasioned by the working of the amortisation office, as also of printing the treasury certificates, shall be debited to the sundry expenses (*eventuales*) of the ministry of finance, until included in the general budget.

"Article IX.—(Transitory.) The ministry of finance is hereby authorized to include in the first issue of treasury certificates corresponding to the unpaid balance of the months of September, October, November, and December, 1894.

"Article X.—Let this be communicated.

(Signed) "IDIARTE BORDA,
"FREDERICO R. VIDIELLA,
"MIGUEL HERRARA Y OBES,
"JUAN J. CASTRO,
"JAIME ESTRAZULAS,
"JUAN J. DIAZ."

ECUADOR.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. C. C. Mallet, Her Majesty's acting Consul-General at Quito, in a dispatch to the foreign office, dated the 1st of November, incloses copy and translation of a law passed by the Congress of Ecuador at its last session imposing certain taxes for the purpose of establishing a fund to be used for the construction of railways in the Republic. The law provides as follows:

Article 1.—There shall be collected from the 1st of January, 1895, a tax on the passage through the custom houses of the Republic of all packages imported or exported. A tax shall also be imposed upon the companies and banks mentioned in the present law. This fund shall be called "railway tax."

Art. 2.—All packages and articles for import shall pay 10 cents for every 100 kilogs. of gross weight.

Art. 3.—All packages and articles for export shall pay 10 cents for every 100 kilogs. of gross weight.

Art. 4.—From the above taxes are excepted: Ivory nuts, tar, hides, split and whole canes (for building purposes), vegetable coal, bark, fruit, woods of all kinds, plants, ropes, tamarinds, and minerals in general.

Art. 5.—Those who, for their own account, or as agents or consignees, contract for freight or passage by sea, shall be obliged to pay 1 per cent of the sums received by them, or the sums agreed upon, if the payment for such freight or passage has to be made elsewhere.

There are excepted from this tax national vessels or craft engaged in the coast trade.

Art. 6.—Fire, maritime, and life assurance companies shall pay 2 per cent of the sums received for premiums or of the sums agreed upon by them, if the payment has to be made elsewhere.

Art. 7.—Banks shall pay 2 per cent on the value of their annual dividends, and the banks of emission, circulation, and discount—the subject of the law of June 4, 1878, amended on the 27th of August, 1886—shall pay in addition half per cent on the value of their emissions.

Art. 8.—This addition is made to the law of the 6th of August, 1892, and the product of these new taxes can be used for no other purpose than the one stated in the present law, the minister of finance being responsible for this.

PERU.

Under date of December 17, 1894, Mr. T. A. McKenzie, United States Minister at Lima, advises the Department of State that a decree has been issued by the Government of Peru ordering the payment on or before the the 14th of December (last) of the house tax; also the payment of the trade and professional licenses for the first half of the year 1895, and inflicting a penalty of 25 per cent for non-payment.

By supreme decree, under authority of the act of Congress of October 26th last, it has been determined to raise funds for the public service by the issuance of bonds in denominations of 10, 20, 50 and 100 soles, payable to bearer to the amount of 500,000 soles, to be considered as a debt of State, to bear interest at 10 per cent per annum, and after January 1, 1895, to be received in all the custom-houses of the Republic in the proportion of 10 per cent of the amount paid in.

CANAIGRE.

The cultivation of the canaigre plant has during the past few years attracted great and increasing attention. Its value as an agent in the processes of tanning and dyeing is being constantly revealed and developed.

In order to add to the public information in regard to this useful product space is given for the following article taken from a recent number of the *Two Republics*, published at the city of Mexico :

"This plant, which grows extensively throughout Mexico and in certain portions of the United States, is becoming famous as a dyeing material of great value.

"It is none other than the sour dock (*Rumex acetosa*). There are a dozen or more varieties of the dock weed known to botany, and the particular species now known under the Spanish name of "canaigre" bears the specific botanical name of *Rumex hymenosepalus*. It is found growing wild in the valleys and depressions of Western Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico, and, California. It is found for the most part on sandy loam, and is most luxuriant when in moderately moist localities. The root is described in the Encyclopædia Britannica as 'many headed, black externally, and yellow within.' It contains from 23 to 33 per cent of tannic acid, and has been fully demonstrated to be a fine material for leather making. It also has some value among the Indians and Mexicans for medicinal purposes, acting as a purgative when taken in large quantities. To some extent the leaves are used by them as food, having something of the general taste and properties of rhubarb, or 'pie plant' (*Rumex alpinus*).

"The roots of tubers of the canaigre plant have the general external appearance of sweet potatoes, there being from three to a dozen to each plant, varying from two to eighteen ounces in weight. Though for years canaigre has been used by the Mexicans both for medical and tanning purposes, it has but recently attracted the attention of the outside commercial world as a valuable source of tannic acid. As above stated, the tubers at one year old have from 23 to 33 per cent of this ingredient, whereas oak and hemlock bark only contain from 8 to 10 per cent. Numerous analyses have been made by government agricultural departments and institutions, both in Europe and America, as well as by many private scientists, all of which tend to show the great value of this plant to the leather industry. The result of these investigations has been to create a great demand for canaigre in the tanning business of European countries, and more recently in the leather-making centers of the United States.

"The only supply now to be obtained of this plant is from the wild growth along the rivers and valleys of western Texas, New Mexico and this Republic.

"Careful estimates show that an acre of canaigre properly cultivated will yield from twenty to thirty tons of green roots, equal to seven to ten tons of the dried material, ready for shipment. Prices in Europe have been from $60 to $80 per ton (gold), and in the United States from $25 to $30. At the lowest estimate of both yield and price, an acre in canaigre would bring $175. Probably $225 would be a safe and reasonable estimate of the value per acre.

"As to the tanning value of canaigre, Prof. W. Eltner, of the Vienna research station for leather industry, says, after thoroughly testing it:

" 'I consider the article especially adapted to tanning uppers, fine saddlery, and fancy leathers.'

"Canaigre will also doubtless enter largely into arts and and industries other than leather making. In the manufacture of dye stuffs and mordants it is said to be very valuable, and one may confidently entertain high hopes of canaigre soon becoming an important article in Mexican agriculture."

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

MARCH, 1895.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

Continued.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE HOG.

A pig is a young hog. In the common economy of the farm there are no hogs, but only pigs, for as no other of the domesticated animals is able to consume so much food for its weight no farmer can afford to keep hogs, but must keep only pigs. A pig is not full grown until its fourth year, for the full growth of an animal is indicated by the maturity of its teeth, and the pig's mouth is not fully supplied with permanent teeth until three years after its birth, when the pig may become a hog.

The pig differs physiologically so much from other domesticated animals that a knowledge of its structure is essentially necessary for its proper management and its profitable feeding, for of course these must always depend on the structure and vital functions of an animal. In its teeth the pig is related to our earliest forms of mammalia, or milk-yielding animals, for it possesses the typical number and kinds of them, namely 44, while the other domesticated animals, and also mankind, are exceptions to this rule. A horse has 40 teeth, a mare only 36 (wanting the tusks or so-called wolf teeth); the ox and sheep tribes have only 32, wanting the 8 incisors in the upper jaw; the dog has 42 teeth, and mankind only 32. The 44 teeth of the pig are equally divided between the upper and lower jaws; the 22 teeth in each jaw consist of 6 incisors, two canine, or tusks, 1 in each side; 8 pre-molars, 4 on each side, and 6 molars, 3 on each side. The incisors, or front teeth, in the upper jaw resemble those of the horse; the lower ones resemble those of the dog. The hinder molars augment in size from the front to the rear, the last tooth being fifty times the bulk of the first. These teeth are furnished with points and grooves, and are thus formidable crushing and grinding organs.

The pig has 32 deciduous or milk teeth, viz., 12 incisors, 4 canine, and 16 pre molars, or false grinders. It is born with 8 teeth only, 4 incisors and 4 canine teeth. At the age of one month the incisors increase to 8, 4 in each jaw, and 12 pre-molars, 3 on each side of each jaw, have appeared. At three months one more incisor appears on each side of each jaw; at six months the last pre-molar appears, thus making in all 28 teeth at this age. At the age of nine months the incisors begin to drop out and are replaced, the outside tooth on each jaw being the first thus displaced.

About the same age the tusks are changed for permanent teeth, and during the second year the whole set of incisors are displaced by permanent teeth. A black ring appears at this time around the base of the tusks. This mark, which is thus a natural one, is often supposed to be a disease commonly known as black teeth, but, as is often the case, this popular belief is a delusion. No doubt, by some disturbance of the digestive organs due to over or wrong feeding, the front teeth may and do become discolored, but as the tusks are those which most conspicuously display the discoloration, the natural change is doubtless frequently mistaken for an indication of disease.

In the course of the first year the first pre-molar teeth are shed and replaced. The real molar teeth appear as follows:

the first at the age of six or seven months, the next in three months after, but the last only at the age of three years, when the whole 44 permanent teeth are established and the pig is full grown. After this the pig becomes a hog, and the tusks (of the boar) indicate its further age. When four years old its tusks push up the lips, and at five years project from the mouth, until at six, they become quite conspicuous. As the male pig increases in age these curved, sharp teeth become exceedingly offensive weapons, and frequently curve so much as to penetrate the jaws, but generally exist as sharp, pointed lances, with which a ferocious animal is able to inflict most serious wounds. A pig may live twenty years, when it becomes exceedingly repulsive to the sight, its huge tusks and erectile bristles rendering it an object whose acquaintance it is not desirable to cultivate.

The stomach and intestines of the pig also differ considerably from those of the other animals. The stomach is small, its weight being 1¼ per cent of the entire weight of the carcass, while the intestines are of great length, equal to thirteen times that of the body, and weighing 6¼ of the whole animal. The differences will appear more conspicuously when compared as follows (the contents are included):

	Stomach. Per cent.	Intestines. Per cent.
Of the ox	11½	2¾
Of the sheep	7½	3½
Of the pig	1¼	6¼

These differences have an important relation to the feeding and nutrition of the animal. The pig, having so small a stomach, necessarily lives upon concentrated food, taken in frequent meals, while, having so extensive an intestinal canal, its digestive functions are very active, and a large quantity of food can be disposed of. The peculiarity of its physiology has also an effect upon its habits, and this in turn explains to a large extent its peculiar disposition. When feeding at large it is continually seeking food, which, passing through its small stomach is rapidly digested, almost as it is eaten, while, when kept in confinement it gorges itself to fullness and then sleeps while the food is being digested, and, as the digestion is rapid the appetite is quickly excited again, and the empty stomach calls for more food. Thus, with frequent eating and active digestion and resting meanwhile, the pig is able to take on more flesh and make more fat than any other animal during the usual fattening process, and when in growth it makes more proportionate weight. But this peculiarity tends greatly to disease, and thus the pig is most frequently injured by over-feeding, and its intestines are most subject to inflammatory disorders. It consequently suffers more than any other animal from intestinal and pulmonary fevers, of which the two forms of the so-called cholera are prevailing types. Its appetite is also unduly excited by the greater demands of the digestive apparatus upon the supplying organ, the stomach, and hence its excessive greediness is to be restrained by judicious feeding.

The ability of the pig to take on growth would be amazing were this peculiar functional peculiarity understood. Four hundred pounds of corn meal and bran will make 100 pounds of live weight in a pig, while 1,548 pounds of clover hay and oil meal is necessary to make the same weight of mutton, and the increase of weight of the pig is made in the least time. It has been supposed that the larger and more powerful assimilating organs of the pig explained this larger gain from food. But accurate investigation has led to the belief that it is due more to the habit of the animal to eat its food quickly, to gorge the stomach, in fact, and then to rest and sleep while the rapid digestion, due to the more extensive intestinal canal, quickly disposes of the food without the waste which occurs when an animal is in motion of any kind, and using up food for the sustenance of the various organs; less food, in fact, is used up in maintenance and more is consequently disposed of in growth. The habit, too, of laying up a large amount of fat under the skin, thus preventing waste of heat from the body, is another fact which goes to explain this, for very little food is expended in maintaining the vital heat, so that the starch and other carbo-hydrates, and the fats of the food, are stored in the body instead of being expended in mere maintenance.

THE SOW AT FARROWING TIME.

The degree of carelessness or neglect shown by many swine-raising farmers in the matter of caring for sows at and about farrowing time is simply amazing. To select the best from perhaps many litters keep them until old enough to breed, incurring the risk and chief expenses necessary to their producing from five to a dozen vigorous pigs, and then, at the critical time of all the year, let them by neglect or mismanagement, lose all, or most of what the future profit depends on, is lamentable. This is too often what causes the profit and loss account to balance on the wrong side of the ledger. There are various causes by which disaster is made probable before and at such times. One of them is permitting sows that are well along in farrow, to run or bed with other stock. This practice renders the sow liable to injuries, such as being hooked by cattle, kicked, struck or chased by colts, mules or horses; piling up in nests or straw stacks with other hogs. Other evils are, allowing them to travel considerable distances over rough or slippery ground for food or water; letting them have their pigs when confined in an inclosure with other animals, or perhaps ramble off to some unsuitable, unsheltered corner, where the newborn pigs die of exposure. Others are allowed to farrow in a straw stack or deep trough-like nest, to the bottom of which the little rooters speedily gravitate in their earliest pursuit of sustenance, and where they are liable to be smothered or trampled to death by the mother.

For two weeks, at least, before the time for the pigs to appear, the sow should, if possible, be provided with more or less sloppy food calculated to keep her system cool and bowels open. Dry corn and water are about the poorest diet imaginable for that purpose or to encourage a generous secretion of healthful milk. She should be put in a comfortable inclosure open to the sun, with sufficient shelter, where she may have ample time to learn to feed at home, and where there is neither damage nor annoyance frcm other stock.

In the sheltered part of this she will need some bedding, yet not so much, as often a big, deep bed causes more loss than would result from none at all. Indeed, if the weather is genial, scarcely any bedding is necessary, but if the material is within reach, she will bring together a great quantity of it—enough to conceal herself in—and the pigs becoming entangled in it, perhaps lose their way on the first journey to find the teat, and perish from exposure, or eventually get wedged between its compact sides and the mother's back, and are crushed. The big, deep nest, as a rule, will cause half the pigs of a litter to lose their lives before a week old, and that makes pretty expensive nesting. However, the bulk of such bedding, if banked outside, against the north, east and west sides of the nesting place, would generally serve as an admirable protection from cold drafts. It is an excellent plan to have breeding sows tame and gentle enough to be handled. The advantages of this are never more apparent than at farrowing time. Generally, a sow will give birth to her pigs in nearly one hundred and twelve days from time of service. There are two ways of determining with much accuracy when the pigs are about to appear. One of these is the sow's restlessness, and her industry in working and carrying materials for a nest, though in some instances she may be doing this for two days before. The other is her giving clear milk on pressure of her teats. No matter what other signs fail, this one is sure; if she gives milk, the pigs will soon be there to take it. If the sow is in good healthy condition and has been judiciously fed during the preceding two weeks, this milk will be abundant, not too rich, and will agree with the pigs, giving them stamina from the start.

While it is altogether advisable to be in the vicinity, and know about what is going on, "meddlesome midwifery is bad," tending to make the sow nervous and irritable. What she will need to eat for two days following is not worth worrying about. See that she can find a drink of good water when she leaves the nest to look for it, and the third day some nourishing, moderately thin gruel will be appreciated, and beneficial in starting a flow of healthful milk. The pork-raiser who so manages his breeding sows that three days after farrowing, they can show an average of seven, or even six well-formed, lively pigs, has passed the worst of the road leading to success. The pig that has gotten through its first three days of life without mishap is rightly said to be well eatablished in life, with a fair prospect of a career of usefulness. Large litters are not desirable. If a sow has ten or twelve pigs, and all, except the best eight are knocked on the head, the survivors will be worth more money than the entire ten or twelve would have been. No sow gives nearly enough milk for the larger number, and therefore all would suffer. In the first few weeks, there is nothing which puts a pig so well on its feet as plenty of mother's milk. Cow's milk is the best substitute, but no other nourishes the pig like its own mother's. A new-born pig is almost as sensitive to cold as a baby, and, if once thoroughly chilled gets a stay in his progress and prosperity, that, if not fatal, is for a long time injurious.

HINTS ON SELECTION, CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF SWINE

The breeding and handling of swine is something of far more importance than is generally supposed by a great majority of our farmers—those who should be really best informed on the subject. The amount of pork that is consumed yearly in the United States is enormous, and gives something of an idea of the magnitude of the swine industry. Many seem to think that the breeding of swine requires only a little of the skill and foresight which is recognized as being of prime necessity in the handling of any of the other races of domestic animals; but to such as have tried it, we need not say the idea is a mistaken one. True it is, that not so much of close attention and tender petting and care to keep them from the rugged blasts of winter, and the fierce, scalding heat of summer, is always given; but it may be stated as an axiom, that good care pays as well with hogs as it does with other races of live stock. There is something fascinating about the feeding and handling of a yard full of swine—a sort of pleasurable excitement in day by day watching their growth, and noting their greedy appetites. Somehow, the farmer always feels that an animal is gaining when it eats, and a hog that won't eat is not the one that makes the profit for his owner.

We may state it as an indisputable fact that no other animal sustains such a close relation to the farmer's profit and loss account as does the hog, and the reason is obvious; there is always more or less waste—generally more—about the farmhouse, that can not be utilized in any other way than by feeding it to the hogs. It matters not how careful the farmer's wife may be, she can not prevent this constant waste from the table, and the pig pen is the natural and legitimate avenue through which it can be turned to account. Every gallon of house slop has a certain definite value, and although it is impossible to rate its worth in dollars and cents, on account of the fact there is a great difference in richness of the portions thrown from different tables, yet we may say, in a general way, that every four to seven gallon of such waste is equivalent to one pound of pork when properly fed in connection with grain or other food stuffs.

Perhaps the most common mistake made by the average farmer is to adopt one of two extremes, either feed entirely on dry corn all the animals will eat, or allow them to range freely on what is supposed to be good grass, and expect them to grow fat and contented without other food. In the first place, no hog can stand full feeding on dry corn alone for many weeks in succession; he may not become diseased, so far as appearance and action are concerned, but the fevered condition due to feeding corn exclusively is sure to be there, and only time is required to bring it out. Do not think that we would underrate the value of corn fattening hogs—we are too well aware of its importance in swine feeding to make any statements that are pretty strongly based on a good foundation—but we do question whether, as generally fed, there is not more loss than gain in its use. It is a mistake to suppose that when corn is cheap it can be fed at a profit, regardless of other conditions; the hog demands a variety, and will not give the greatest return for time and food invested unless this variety is given. More than this, the hog requires bulky food, not highly concentrated, and to provide this something besides corn is necessary.

Concerning the second practice, we may say: in a large section of the country, hogs are allowed to range on grass, and are fed corn to "harden the flesh," and prepare the animal for market; such treatment is little better than the other extreme, for it is no longer a disputed point that hogs full bred on proper diet will make a much greater relative return for food consumed than if the same food is given, but in smaller quantity. We can not protest too strongly against the custom of allowing hogs to run wild the first year (stock hogs), and feeding heavily for a short time just before placing on the market; it is a waste in two directions: (1) loss of time, and consequent loss of interest on investment; and (2) a very great loss by reason of the constant exertion required to secure whatever sustenance they may from the grass at their command; all exertion is work, and all work has a natural tendency to decrease the production of fat. It is urged in favor of this system that while the hog is running at large he is growing, and that if fed for early market this growth will be lost. Those who argue on this line forget that the object in raising stock of any kind is to realize the greatest profit in the shortest possible space of time. There is only one reason (perhaps two) that should cause a farmer to carry over a stock of hogs to fatten the succeeding winter, and that is, market; we have always been of opinion that farmers are primarily to blame for the low prices at which their pork is sold. If they would get out of the old ruts and pay off their debts in some other way than by sacrificing a crop at the lowest point of the market to do it, they would soon be in condition to bid defiance to the periodical depressions that affect the market. Every farmer should study the market as closely as he studies the weather, and when there is good promises of better prices in the future, it may be profitable to hold.

The boar is by all odds the most important, if not the largest half, of the herd, and his selection should be made with the greatest care. We do not propose to give any advice as to breed from which he should be selected; there are a good many breeds, and from the succeeding data the reader may obtain that which will aid in choosing a breed best suiting his own peculiar conditions. But it may be stated that a boar should combine the best of the dominant characteristics of the breed to which he belongs. He should be close, compact, shorter than the model rather than longer, and should be sprightly, active and vigorous—even bold—in appearance. If breeding to secure any particular result, the boar should be selected with reference to the particular characteristics desired; if breeding to sows too long and straight in the face—a very common fault—he should have an unusually short and sharply dished face; if bred to sows inclined to be peaked and narrow across the back, he should have especial width and fullness in these parts; if mated with sows that are inclined to lay on fat in bunches, he should be selected from a strain or breed that is noted for interlarding its fat and lean; in brief, select the boar with reference, always to correcting whatever evils may exist in your herd, and you will obtain satisfactory results.

The sow is selected with a view to modifying the impress of the male on their combined offspring. She controls almost entirely the number of pigs in a litter, and exercises a very important influence on their strength and stamina at the time they are ushered into the world. The sow should always be selected from a family noted for its prolificness; it is a well-known fact that the quality of bearing either large or small litters is one which runs in families, and when a sow is selected for profitable breeding, she should, by all means, be taken from one of these large-bearing strains.

The sow should be almost the opposite of the boar in many ways—instead of being short and cross-coupled, she should be long and rangy in her make-up, especially wide and deep at the pelvis, and with at least twelve well-developed, prominent nipples. As a rule, better pigs, larger litters and greater profits will be obtained from sows fully matured in all respects. Those who practice breeding young sows—turning them off for the market, after one, or at most two, litters—can not compete with equally skillful breeders who breed only from matured sows. The sow should not be selected before she has reached an age of at least four or five months; about this time changes occur which might lead to quite a different choice from selections made when the pigs were only a few weeks old. Health and constitution are two prime factors in profitable pork raising, and to secure these both sow and boar must have a large girth back of the fore legs and be deep and wide in the chest. Clean skin; thin, soft, glossy hair; fine, delicate ears; short, neatly-dished face; short neck, and fine boned, trimly made legs, are sure indications, in either boar or sow, that the animal will be an easy keeper; while the reverse—long head, straight nose and narrow or flat-sided body—almost always denote a large appetite and not always an equivalent return. A mean between these two types will usually be found more profitable, and there are many breeds now known that fill this middle ground to perfection.

GANADO AMERICANO.

(Continúa.)

CAPÍTULO VIII.

EL PUERCO.

En las haciendas ordinarias no se tienen comunmente sino puercos pequeños, puesto que los que pasan de cierta edad y tamaño requieren mayor cantidad de alimento del que puede suministrárseles. Cuando decimos puercos pequeños se en-

tiende los de menos de cuatro años de edad, lo que se indica por la madurez de sus dientes, pues que la boca de estos animales no está provista de dientes permanentes sino después de haber cumplido los tres años.

El puerco se diferencia tanto, fisiológicamente, de todos los demás animales domésticos, que un conocimiento de su estructura especial se hace esencialmente necesario para poder manejarlo en el orden debido y sacar provecho de su crianza. No hay necesidad de decir que esta ha de encontrarse en relación directa con el organismo de animal y sus funciones vitales.

Por lo que hace á sus dientes el puerco pertenece á uno de los grupos primitivos de los mamíferos, porque posee los 44 que forman el número típico, y porque estos dientes están distribuidos en el número de clases que también es típico. En otros animales domésticos, y en el hombre, el número y calidad de los dientes aparecen de un modo distinto. El caballo tiene 40 dientes (la yegua solo 36, faltándole los colmillos); los animales de las especies bovina y ovina no tienan más que 32, faltándoles ocho incisivos en la mandíbula superior; el perro tiene 42 dientes, y el hombre 32.

Los 44 dientes del puerco están divididos igualmente entre la mandíbula de arriba y la de abajo; y de los 22 de cada mandíbula seis son incisivos, dos caninos, ocho premolares y seis molares, distribuidos simétricamente en uno y otro lado. Los incisivos ó dientes delanteros de la mandíbula superior se parecen á los del caballo, los de la mandíbula inferior se asemejan á los del perro. Los molares van aumentando en tamaño de la parte delantera á la trasera de tal modo que el último de ellos tiene cincuenta veces el tamaño del que es primero en la línea. Estos dientes están provistos de eminencias y cavidades que los hacen órganos poderosos de trituración.

Los llamados dientes de leche, ó caedizos y mudables, son en el puerco en número de 32, á saber: 12 incisivos, 4 caninos y 16 premolares; pero el animal al nacer sale con solo ocho dientes, ó sea cuatro incisivos y cuatro caninos. A la edad de un mes el número de incisivos crece hasta ocho, cuatro en cada mandíbula, y el de los premolares que entonces aparecen sube hasta doce, tres á cada lado y en cada mandíbula. A los tres meses un incisivo más se presenta también en cada lado y en cada mandíbula. Y á los seis meses el último premolar hace su aparición, completando de esta manera un total de 28 dientes. Cuando el animal llega á los nueve meses los incisivos empiezan á caerse para ser reemplazados por otros nuevos, siendos los primeros que así se mudan los que ocupan el centro de la línea.

Poco más ó menos á la misma edad se cambian también los colmillos por otros de caracter permanente; y lo mismo sucede en el curso del segundo año con el juego entero de los incisivos. En esta época se presenta al rededor de la base de los colmillos una faja negra que los rodea en forma de anillo, marca natural que por error del pueblo se ha creído muchas veces que depende de una enfermedad, á que han dado el nombre de "dientes negros" (black teeth). No hay duda que por virtud de alguna perturbación en las funciones digestivas, debida á una alimentación impropia, ó excesiva, los dientes delanteros se manchan á menudo, y por esto es que viendo el pueblo que la coloración se muestra más conspícuamente en los colmillos que en los otros dientes ha incurrido con frecuencia en el error de atribuir á una enfermedad lo que es solo un cambio natural.

En el trascurso del primer año los primeros premolares se cambian y reemplazan por otros. En cuanto á los molares propiamente dichos su aparición se efectúa como sigue: el primero á la edad de seis ó siete meses, el inmediato tres meses después, y así hasta llegar al último que se presenta á los tres años, cuando acaban de completarse los 44 dientes y ha llegado el puerco á su desarrollo completo en este sentido. De aquí en adelante el animal entra en la categoría de puerco grande, llamado en inglés "hog," y su edad, especialmente en el macho, se determina por los colmillos. Estos á los cuatro años empujan los labios hacia arriba, á los cinco empiezan á salir de la boca, y á los seis están ya perfectamente fuera. A medida que el macho crece en años estos dientes de forma curva y muy afilados (navajas) constituyen armas en alto grado ofensivas. A veces se encorvan tanto que penetran en las quijadas, pero por regla general vienen á ser á manera de hierros de lanza, puntiagudos y cortantes, con que el animal enfurecido puede causar heridas graves.

Un puerco puede vivir veinte años, á cuya edad se vuelve extremadamente repugnante á la vista. Sus grandes navajas y sus cerdas erectiles lo hacen un objeto verdaderamente terrible.

El estómago y los intestinos del puerco difieren considerablemente de los de los demás animales. El estómago es pequeño y de un peso que solo representa el uno y cuarto por ciento del peso total del cuerpo. Los intestinos son de grande longitud, midiendo tres veces el largo del cuerpo y pesando el seis y un cuarto por ciento del peso total del animal. Las diferencias aparecerán más conspicuamente marcadas cuando se examine la tabla siguiente en que se incluye el contenido de las vísceras:

Animal.	Estómago.	Intestinos.
Buey	11½ por ciento	2¾ por ciento
Carnero	7½ por ciento	3½ por ciento
Puerco	1¼ por ciento	6¼ por ciento

Estas diferencias tienen grande importancia en relación con el alimento y nutrición del animal. Teniendo el puerco un estómago tan pequeño necesita tomar alimento concentrado y á cortos intervalos, y como al mismo tiempo tiene un canal intestinal tan largo, sus funciones digestivas se ejercitan con mucha actividad, disponiendo en consecuencia en poco tiempo de una gran cantidad de alimento. Resulta de estas peculiaridades un efecto particular en cuanto á los hábitos y la disposición general del animal. Así es que cuando está suelto y alimentándose en perfecta libertad siempre está comiendo: el alimento pasa casi constantemente por su pequeño estómago, donde se digiere con rapidez á poco de haber entrado. Cuando está encerrado, se llena casi hasta reventar y entonces se echa á dormir hasta que el alimento se digiere; pero como esto se hace con rapidez el apetito se excita de nuevo, y el estómago vacío demanda más comida.

De está manera comiendo con frecuencia, digiriendo con actividad y descansando en el intermedio, se encuentra el puerco en aptitud de adquirir más carne y más gordura que cualquiera otro animal, durante el tiempo que usualmente se emplea para la ceba, aumentando también el peso proporcionalmente al crecimiento. Pero esta peculiaridad tiene el inconveniente de inducir más facilmente las enfermedades, lo que explica que el puerco sufra con más frecuencia que los otros animales por virtud de la alimentación excesiva, y que sus intestinos estén sumamente expuestos á enfermedades de caracter inflamatorio. En realidad es el animal que sufre más de fiebres intestinales y pulmonares, en las primeras de las cuales prevalecen dos formas especiales del cólera. El apetito de los puercos se excita indebidamente por las grandes demandas que se hacen á su estómago, y la prudencia aconseja que se restrinja aquel mal por medio de una juiciosa alimentación.

La facilidad admirable con que el puerco crece depende de esta peculiaridad funcional que lo caracteriza. Cuatrocientas libras de harina de maíz y salvado producirán un aumento de cien libras en el peso de un puerco, mientras que para producir el mismo aumento en un carnero se necesitarán 1,548 libras de heno de alfalfa. El aumento en el peso del puerco se hace también en menos tiempo que en el carnero.

Se ha creido en un tiempo que esta mayor propiedad asimilativa procedía de que los órganos del puerco eran más activos ó poderosos; pero observaciones detenidas inclinan á creer que se debe más bién á la costumbre que tiene el animal de comer pronto, en realidad hasta llenarse en exceso el estómago, y después echarse á descansar y dormir; á lo que se agrega que en virtud de ser más largo el canal intestinal, la digestión se verifica rápidamente, utilizándose la mitad del alimento, sin que se sufran los desperdicios que ocurren cuando un animal está en movimiento de cualquiera clase y consumiendo sustancia nutritiva para varios órganos. En realidad se usa menos alimento para el sustento, y hay por consiguiente mucho más que es aprovechable para el crecimiento. Por otra parte el hecho de que en este animal se aglomere una grande cantidad de manteca debajo de la piel, impidiendo de esta manera que el calor del cuerpo se desperdicie, ayuda á explicar lo que queda dicho, püesto que poca es la cantidad de alimento que se consume en mantener el calor vital. Las féculas y demás hidruros de carbono y las materias grasas del alimento se quedan depositades en el cuerpo en vez de consumirse en el mantemiento.

LA PUERCA EN LA ÉPOCA DEL PARTO.

Es cosa sorprendente en alto grado la extrema negligencia y falta de atención que se observa en muchos criadores de puercos relativamente á las hembras cuando se encuentran al punto de parir. Es lamentable ver que se escojan los mejores lechones, tal vez entre muchas crías, que se les esté alimentando hasta que lleguen á cierta edad, consumiendo tiempo y dinero, todo con la esperanza de conseguir una docena ó menos de vigorosos puercos, y que entonces en la época más crítica del año por descuido ó mal manejo se pierdan totalmente. Se ve á menudo entre los criadores de puercos que las pérdidas debidas á la causa de que ahora se trata superan á las ganancias. Entre las varias causas que producen desastres en este respecto es la de permitir á las puercas, que están bien adelantadas en la preñez, andar sueltas ó estar echadas en unión con otros animales, costumbre que las expone á sufrir daño, bien sea porque les den cornadas las vacas, ó las pateen ó lastimen de otro modo los potros, mulas ó caballos, ó las atropellen otros puercos.

Es también malo para las hembras en ese estado hacerlas recorrer considerables distancias en terreno áspero ó resbaladizo para ir en busca de alimento ó aguada, ó permitirlas parir dentro de un recinto en que se encuentren otros animales, ó en un lugar tan poco a propósito que los lechones sufran, ó talvez se mueran, por razón de la intemperie. Ha habido casos en que se permite á la puerca parir sobre una masa de paja de cierta altura arreglada en forma de nido, en cuyo fondo los pequeñuelos suelen con frecuencia penetrar más adentro de lo que conviene, y perecen por asfixia ó bien porque la madre misma los machuca y patea.

Por el espacio de dos semanas cuando menos ántes del parto debe darse á las puercas un alimento mas ó menos líquido y calculado para mantener fresco su sistema general y abiertos sus intestinos. El maíz seco es, puede decirse, el peor alimento imaginable, así para el propósito indicado, como para el de estimular una abundante secreción de leche saludable y de buena cualidad. Debe tenerse á la puerca dentro de un cercado abierto al sol y donde haya suficiente abrigo, de modo que se encuentre cómoda y libre de peligro.

En la parte que está bajo techo en ese cercado debe estar preparada una especie de cama para la puerca, cuidando sin embargo de que no tenga demasiada profundidad, porque entonces en vez de beneficio puede resultar desventaja. En realidad de verdad si el tiempo no es muy frío casi no se necesita de dicha cama, y hasta más vale evitar que esté á la mano el material con que pueda formarse, porque es fácil que la puerca lo amontone ella misma, tratando de ocultarse en él y que los pequeñuelos se queden enredados como antes se dijo, y perezcan por asfixia ó aplastados por el peso de la madre. Todo nido profundo causa invariablemente la muerte de la mitad de los lechones antes de que cumplan una semana; y debe procurarse evitar esta pérdida. La cama de que se trata, construida de la propia manera, servirá sin embargo de protección admirablemente eficáz contra las corrientes frías.

Es un plan excelente en las haciendas de crianza el de amansar las puercas lo suficiente para permitir su manejo, y las ventajas de esto nunca se descubren en tanto grado como en los momentos de acercarse el parto. Generalmente una puerca pare ciento doce días después de su fecundación; y hay dos maneras de determinar con exactitud cuando debe verificarse el parto. Uno de ellos es la inquietud de la puerca y su prisa en recoger materiales para preparar un nido, lo que en algunos casos se verifica dos días antes del nacimiento de los lechones. La otra es el hecho de que pueda ordeñársela y obtenerse una leche clara. Todos los otros signos pueden engañar más ó menos, pero este último es seguro. Si la puerca da leche, los lechones vendrán pronto á tomarla. Y si la madre está en buena condición de semanas anteriores, esta leche será abundante y no demasiado rica, perfectamente á propósito para los lechones á quienes dará la necesaria fuerza desde el principio.

Es sin duda cosa muy buena encontrarse á mano cuando se efectúe el parto y tener conocimiento de lo que allí pase, pero toda intrusión innecesaria es perjudicial y tiende á hacer que la puerca se ponga nerviosa é irritable. No hay que apurarse mucho por lo que ella debe comer en los dos días que siguen al parto: basta con que se procure que encuentre con facilidad agua buena y bastante que beber cuando deje el nido impelida por la sed. Al tercer día se le debe dar un atol suficientemente nutritivo, pero aguado, que le gustará mucho y que producirá el beneficio de determinar una abundante secreción de buena leche.

El criador que se maneje con las puercas paridas de tal manera que á los tres días del parto puedan estas presentar un promedio de siete, y aún quizás seis, lechones bién formados y llenos de vida, ha pasado por la peor parte del camino que conduce al éxito. El lechón que ha sobrevivido al período de los primeros tres días de su existencia, ó que ha atavesado por él sin accidente, puede decirse con razón que está bién establecido en la vida y que tiene delante de sí el porvenir de una carrera útil.

Las grandes crías no son deseables; si una puerca tiene diez ó doce lechones, y si de ellos se escojen los ocho mejores, matando los demás, los supervivientes valdrán más dinero que el que hubieran valido todos juntos. No hay puerca que tenga leche suficiente para un gran número de lechones y por consiguiente todos los que hay, si son muchos, tienen que sufrir. Nada hay sin embargo tan á propósito para criar á un puerco en las primeras semanas de su vida como la leche de su madre. A falta de esta, la de vaca es la mejor que puede usarse; pero ni ella, ni ninguna otra, puede alimentar el lechón como la de su propia madre.

Un lechón recien nacido es tan sensible al frío como puede serlo un niño en la primera infancia; y si se enfría por entero pueden resultar graves males, en algunos casos fatales, y en todos de importancia seria y duraderos por largo tiempo.

INDICACIONES PARA ELEJIR, CUIDAR Y MANEJAR LOS PUERCOS.

La crianza y manejo de los puercos es cosa de mucha mayor importancia que la que generalmente se le da entre una grande mayoría de nuestros agricultores, quienes en realidad deberían estar mejor instruidos acerca de este asunto.

La cantidad de carne de puerco que se consume todos los años en los Estados Unidos es enorme y da una idea de la magnitud á que alcanza la industria relativa á estos animales. Muchos parecen creer que esta crianza no requiere más que la habilidad y previsión, ordinarias, que son indispensables en la de todas las otras clases de animales domésticos; pero los que han hecho el ensayo saben bién que semejante creencia es equivocada. Verdad es que no siempre se les dá tanta y tan esmerada atención para preservarlos de los helados vientos del invierno, ó de los sofocantes calores del verano; pero puede manifestarse como un axioma que el buen cuidado es tan retributivo respecto del puerco, como lo es con relación á todos los otros animales. Hay algo fascinador en la crianza y manejo de los puercos, y se experimenta una especie de placer en verlos crecer día por día y observar su voraz apetito. El criador siente en cierto modo que un animal está ganando en valor siempre que come; y de seguro el puerco que no coma no es el que procurará ganancias á su dueño.

Puede establecerse como cosa indisputable que no hay ningún otro animal tan immediatamente relacionado con las ganancias y pérdidas del agricultor como el puerco; y la razón es muy sencilla, porque habiendo siempre por necesidad más ó menos desperdicio en las casas de vivienda, no puede hacerse de aquel mejor uso que el de alimentar á los puercos. Importa poco que la mujer del labrador sea económica y cuidadosa, porque por mucho que haga, mucho habrá que desperdiciarse en su mesa, y el chiquero es la avenida natural y legítima por donde esas sobras pueden aprovecharse. Cada galón de aquellas cosas inútiles tiene un valor definido, que si bien es cierto que no puede calcularse en pesos y centavos á causa de su grande variedad y de la mucha diferencia que existe entre lo que se bota en una mesa y lo que se bota en otra, hay que reconocer sin embargo, de un modo general, que cada cuatro ó siete galones de dichos desperdicios equivale á una libra de carne de puerco, cuando al animal está propiamente alimentado, no solo con ellos sino también con algún grano ó con otras sustancias.

La equivocación más común en que incurren por regla general los labradores es la de alimentar al puerco enteramente con maíz seco, que todos los animales comen, ó de permitirles que pasten libremente en la que se supone ser buena yerba, esperando que engorden de este modo sin comer ninguna otra cosa. Respecto al primer extremo, debe decirse que no hay puerco que pueda resistir el maíz seco solo por muchas semanas seguidas. Podrá suceder que no se enferme, ó á lo menos que no aparezca estarlo; pero no puede dudarse que tendrá en sí el germen de la fiebre debida al uso exclusivo del maíz y que solo se requiere un poco de tiempo para que se manifieste al exterior. No debe pensarse que es nuestro propósito quitarle el mérito al maíz para cebar los puercos, porque conocemos demasiado su importancia en este respecto; pero sí es nuestra intención demostrar que en su uso excesivo y exclusivo hay más pérdida que ganancia. Es un error suponer que cuando el maíz está barato es ventajoso alimentar con él á los animales, sin tener en cuenta ninguna de las otras condiciones ó circumstancias. El puerco exige variedad de alimentos y no resarcirá los gastos y tiempo que con él se han consumido, si no se le suministra la referida variedad. Más todavía, el puerco requiere un alimento voluminoso, aunque no muy altamente concentrado, y para proveerlo de este se necesita algo mas que el maíz.

Con respecto al segundo extremo debe decirse que en una gran parte de país se permite que los puercos anden libres en el potrero, y se les da maíz para "endurecer la carne" y preparar el animal para el mercado. Este tratamiento es un poco mejor que el de no darles maíz ninguno, porque es un hecho demostrado que los puercos á quienes se da el debido alimento retribuyen en mayor proporción por el alimento consumido, que cuando este se les da en pequeña cantidad. A nuestro juicio no hay práctica que deba condenarse tanto como la de permitir á los puercos que corran en plena libertad durante el primer año, y que poco después se les dé mucho de comer por un corto tiempo para mandarlos al mercado. En esto hay pérdidas bajo dos conceptos distintos: uno es pérdida de tiempo, y por consecuencia de interés del capital invertido, y el otro es una gran pérdida material por razón del esfuerzo constante que necesita el animal para sacar su sustento de la yerba que tiene á su alcance. Todo esfuerzo es trabajo, y todo trabajo tiene una tendencia natural á disminuir la producción de la gordura.

Algunos dicen en defensa de este sistema que mientras el puerco anda suelto y corriendo está creciendo al mismo tiempo, y que si se le alimenta desde temprano para el mercado este crecimiento se pierde. En este argumento se pierde de vista que en la crianza de los puercos y de todos los animales el objeto que se propone el criador es realizar la mayor ganancia en el menor tiempo posible.

En realidad no hay más que una razón (tal vez dos) que obligue al criador de puercos á posponer la ceba hasta el invierno que sigue, y esa razón es el estado del mercado. Siempre ha sido nuestra opinión que los criadores mismos son culpables en primer término de los bajos precios á que se vende el puerco. Si ellos se decidiesen á abandonar las vías antiguas, y pagar sus deudas de otro modo que sacrificando una cosecha cuando el precio en el mercado ha bajado hasta el mínimum, se encontrarían bien pronto en condición de hacer frente á las depresiones periódicas que afectan el mercado. Los agricultores deben estudiar este último con tanto cuidado como el tiempo, y cuando se presenten buenas esperanzas de mejores precios en lo futuro, podrá ser provechoso retener el artículo. El puerco macho ó padre es bajo todos aspectos el elemento más importante de toda la piara, y en su elección debe procederse con el mayor cuidado. No es nuestro objeto dar ningún consejo respecto á la raza en que deba elejírsele, porque hay muchas que son muy buenas, y porque de los capítulos que siguen prodrá sacarse algún auxilio para escoger el animal que sea más adaptado á las circunstancias del caso; pero es preciso no perder de vista que en el macho que se emplee han de estar combinadas en el más alto grado las cualidades características de la raza á que pertenece, y que debe ser enjuto, compacto, de tamaño algo más pequeño que el del modelo, activo, fogoso, vigoroso y hasta atrevido. Si la cría se emprende con el objeto de obtener algún particular resultado, el macho debe elegirse teniendo á la vista aquel carácter particular cuya perpetuación se desea. Si se le pone á fecundar hembras de hocico largo y recto, que es una falta común, deberá ser de hocico de pequeña longitud y oblícuamente cortado. Si se le destina á puercas de lomo angosto y espinazo saliente deberá ser de especial anchura y plenitud en las mismas partes. Si se le junta con puercas inclinadas á que la gordura se les algomere en pelotones en lugares distintos de su cuerpo se le deberá escoger en una raza que se distinga por la forma regular de las capas que forman su manteca. En una palabra, el macho debe escogerse siempre teniendo en mira corregir los defectos que existen en la piara; y haciéndolo así se obtendrán resultados satisfactorios.

La puerca madre debe ser escogida con el objeto de modificar el tipo del macho y dar caracter á la cría. De ella depende casi enteramente el número de lechones á que da nacimiento, y su naturaleza influye mucho en darles fuerza y energía desde el momento que salen al mundo. Siempre deben escogerse las puercas en familias notables por su fecundidad; y es cosa bién sabida que la cualidad de parir lechones grandes ó pequeños es cosa peculiar á ciertas familias; y cuando se escoge una puerca con el objeto de hacer la cría provechosa debe de todas maneras irse á buscar la madre en las familias que los paren grandes. La puerca debe ser en muchos conceptos de caracteres opuestos al macho; y en todo caso su constitución ha de ser robusta presentando un especial desarrollo en la cavidad de la pelvis. También debe tener por lo menos doce pezones bien desarrolladas.

Por regla general siempre se obtiene mejor clase de lechones y en mayor número, y por consiguiente mayores ganancias, cuando las puercas madres han llegado ya á su perfecto desenvolvimiento; y los criadores que ejercen su industria con puercas jóvenes, y que las mandan al mercado después del primero ó del segundo parto, nunca pueden competir con los que prefieren las puercas de edad más adelantada. En realidad ninguna debe escogerse antes de que tenga por lo menos cuatro ó cinco meses de edad, en cuyo período ocurren siempre cambios que justificarían completamente la modificación de cualquier plan de elección, formado cuando los lechones no tenían más que unas cuantas semanas.

La salud y la constitución del animal son dos factores de importancia para la crianza de los puercos destinados al matadero, y para que se llenen esos dos requisitos necesarios será preciso escoger de preferencia un puerco y una puerca que tengan el pecho amplio y perfectamente desarrollado. Un pellejo limpio, las cerdas delgadas, suaves y relumbrantes, las orejas finas y delicadas, el hocico corto y limpiamente cortado de un modo oblícuo, el pescuezo corto, los huesos finos, y las patas bien formadas, son señales ciertas tanto en el macho como en la hembra, de que el animal es fácil de cuidar, mientras que los caracteres contrarios á saber, cabeza larga, hocico derecho, y cuerpo angosto ó aplanado por los costados, denotan casi siempre un grande apetito, sin estar acompañado todas las veces de la compensación equivalente. Se encontrará que un término medio entre los dos tipos es por lo común el más provechoso, y así es que hay un grande número de familias no conocidas y sin nombre determinado, que crecen á la perfección y deben su origen á este prudente método.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT AT THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Government exhibit will be arranged by a commission composed of gentlemen selected from each department because of their special fitness and experience in Exposition work. The board is as follows: Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Department of Agriculture, chairman; Edward I. Renick, Department of State; Charles E. Kemper, Treasury Department; Captain Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., War Department; Commodore Charles J. Train, U. S. N., Navy Department; Kerr Craige, Post Office Department; F. W. Clarke, Department of Interior; Frank Strong, Department of Justice; G. Browne Goode, Smithsonian Institute and National Museum; Tarleton H. Bean, U. S. Fish Commission; David T. Day, chief Department Mines and Mining; B. E. Fernow, chief Department Forestry; W. I. Adams, secretary and disbursing officer.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The exhibit of the State Department will be divided into two groups—first, the history of the United States; second, the workings of the State Department. Under the first group will be presented such historic relics as the Declaration of Independence, in fac-simile, the original document being too far decayed to be removed; a portrait of Thomas Jefferson; the desk upon which he wrote the Declaration of Independence; his papers, notes, memoranda, etc.; a photograph of Monticello, Jefferson's home. A notable feature will be the photographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This will be the most complete set ever shown.

Franklin's writings, Peale's portrait of Washington, the treaty of alliance and friendship with France, and other historical relics of like kind, will also be on exhibition. Under the period of the Constitution will be exhibited photographic copies of original documents and of the framers of these instruments, explanatory maps showing the growth of the representation of the United States abroad, the treaty of the purchase of Louisiana, the treaty of peace with Great Britain, the treaty with Spain for Florida, the treaty with Mexico when Texas was admitted as a State, and the treaty with Russia when Alaska was purchased. These will be accompanied by Washington's first proclamation, Jefferson's proclamation annexing Louisiana, the Nullification proclamation, the Emancipation proclamation, and the seal of the United States. Sample written instructions to diplomatic officers, letters of the President to the heads of foreign governments, documents of the Consular service, and Consular regulations, archives, rolls, libraries, accounts, statutes, commissions, pardons, and passports, will be shown in the proper manner. In addition will be displayed letters from the heads of foreign governments—from Louis, King of France, acknowledging receipt of the letter recalling Thomas Jefferson as minister to France, December [illegible]; a letter from Napoleon Bonaparte, announcing his marriage to the Princess Marie Louise, April 3, 1810; from Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India, announcing the birth of the prince; and other letters of like character. The Department will also exhibit a collection of drawings of the ministers to foreign courts and Secretaries of State from 1789 to 1895, thirty-five in all, and fifteen oil paintings of Secretaries of State.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The exhibit of the Interior Department will necessarily be affected by the character of the Department itself, which, unlike the other Government departments, covers a wide variety of interests. In its exhibit particular attention will be given to displays from the Patent Office, the Bureau of Educacation, the Indian Office, and the Geological Survey. The Patent Office display will consist largely of mechanical models, though at the Atlanta Exposition an effort will be made to display a variety of other objects not heretofore included in the Patent Office displays, such as illustrations of chemical manufacture, the fine arts, glass, pottery, and so on. The development of machinery relative to the manufacture of cotton will also be exhaustively shown.

The largest exhibit of the Department will naturally be made by the United States Geological Survey. Minerals, rocks and ores will be displayed with reference to their practical uses, and so as to illustrate particularly the geological wealth of the southern Appalachians. It is believed that this exhibit will give the public a better notion of the immense mineral wealth of that region than has heretofore been possible. Many geological models in relief will give an idea of the structure and contour of the land over large sections of the country. A striking and beautiful collection of fossils, and a wonderful collection of the products of Yellowstone Park, will also be given. The collection of gems will be the finest ever seen.

EXHIBIT OF THE U. S. FISH COMMISSION.

There was probably no exhibit at the World's Fair which attracted more interest than the exhibit of the U. S. Fish Commission. The exhibit of this commission at Atlanta will be even more complete and interesting. The space allotted to the exhibit is in the southwest corner of the Government building, and its area is upwards of eight thousand square feet. The aquarium tanks will be arranged in a grotto, with aisles lighted from the water. The scientific investigations of the commission will be illustrated by casts of fish and other animals colored from life; collections of sponges, oysters and other shell fish, crabs, lobsters, and shrimp, corals, sea lillies, sea pans and numerous others brought up by the dredging and trawling apparatus of the vessels of the commission. This apparatus will also be shown. In addition to sea fish, the numerous and beautiful fresh water game and food fishes of the South will be shown.

Atlanta is favorably situated with reference to the sources of supply for marine and fresh water fishes and animals, as well as plants. The beautiful tropical and sub-tropical fishes of the Gulf of Mexico can be readily obtained and as easily kept in perfect condition during the Exposition. Commissioner McDonald has decided to make a special effort to show the important game and food fishes of the South and many of the curious fishes which invariably excite the wonder and admiration of visitors. The waters about Key West and Tampa abound in angel fishes, parrot fishes, trunk fishes and brilliant but voracious looking morays, rabbit fish, porcupine fish, the sea bat, the trigger fishes, and some of the cramp fishes which can give a very decided electric shock. The red drum, the tarpon, the showy porgies, the sheepshead, the squirrel fish, the red snapper—but the wealth of beautiful and curiously shaped fishes is so great that their names would fill a column.

THE FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

The forestry exhibit to be presented at Atlanta will be the the most complete and comprehensive exhibition of the flora of the South ever gathered together. By an agreement between the directors of the Exposition and the Government board, the chief of the National Bureau of Forestry will have charge of the Forestry exhibit of the Exposition. The exhibit will occupy 3,000 square feet in the center of the Forestry building. It will be the purpose of the exhibit to give information regarding extent and character of our forest resources, the value and quality of our timbers, improved methods of utilizing the timber and by-products, best manner of managing timber crops, and especially the ill effects of forest destruction, and practicable means of recovering denuded and eroded lands.

One of the most interesting exhibits in this last direction, it is expected, will be a set of three models, the one to represent a 160-acre farm in the hill lands of the South, which by bad management, and especially by improper cutting of the forest, has become gullied, furrowed and silted over, such as one can see almost in every State.

The next model will show how with bush dams, with ditching, proper drainage, with terracing, with sodding and replanting, the lost ground may be recovered, while the third model, representing the same 160 acres, is to show how, finally, the farm should look ideally, with the fields and meadows and forest growth properly disposed, in good condition, the roads running at proper levels instead of up and down, the fences reduced to the smallest extent practicable.

The forest resources will be shown aside from maps and charts and other graphic illustrations, as to their amount and distribution, by a series of twenty monographic displays, showing each one of the economically important tree species which form the bulk of the lumber production of the South. Here will be seen in monster frames, made of the trees themselves, a full description of the tree in its foliage and fruit, its timber, its range of distribution and all information desirable regarding the nature of the wood and the application in the arts.

To further illustrate the forest botany of the Southern States, sections of wood with botanical specimens and descriptive labels of more than 180 different kinds of Southern trees will be displayed, not counting some one hundred Florida and Texas species which are of a semi-tropical character, so that the student of the flora of the South will find a rare chance for getting acquainted with its different arborescent features.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The exhibit of the Navy Department will be very comprehensive. All the latest appliances of modern naval warfare will be exhibited, models of all the great battleships and cruisers of the navy will be in striking contrast with models of the early warships of the United States, and of ships which made the name of the American navy famous throughout the world in the days of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the civil war. A representative six-inch rifle from one of the latest battleships, and one of the torpedo boats of the battleship Maine, now in course of construction, will be on exhibition. Illustrative of naval history, models of the great men-of-war from the days of the Spanish Armada down to date will be shown. Armor plate of different sorts, all manner of naval projectiles, torpedoes, and other appurtenances of modern naval warfare, together with rapid-fire guns, coast defence armaments, etc., will be represented. One of the features of the naval display will be the electric search-light on the highest point of the Government building.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department will give an exhibit of all the armaments and equipments of warfare since the first wars of this country. All forms of modern projectiles, rapid-fire guns, siege armaments, field guns, and all the appliances of modern warfare will be in marked contrast with the equipments of the Revolutionary, Mexican and Civil war periods. The ambulance and missionary departments will have illustrative exhibits, and as an object-lesson of warfare, past and present in the history of the United States, the exhibit will have great educational value.

MEXICO.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The table of statistics given below shows the imports and exports of Mexico for the fiscal year of 1894, in comparison with those of 1893; also the leading commercial countries of the world from which and to which received and shipped:

IMPORTS.

	1892–93.	1893–94.
United States	$26,235,963	$14,351,785
Great Britain	5,680,990	5,754,523
France	4,781,025	4,359,393
Germany	2,874,801	2,685,707
Spain	2,211,743	1,948,929
Belgium	397,583	329,945
Thirty-eight other countries	1,230,826	857,207
Total	$43,412,931	$30,287,489
Decrease		$13,125,372

EXPORTS.

	1892–93.	1893–94.
United States	$63,791,741	$60,660,243
Great Britain	14,767,736	11,595,518
France	3,736,198	2,436,895
Germany	3,322,700	2,838,675
Spain	417,458	553,531
Belgium	915,272	400,770
Nineteen other countries	558,102	857,655
Total	$77,509,207	$69,348,287
Decrease		$8,165,920

The falling off in the amount of exports, as shown in the table, is due to the stoppage of shipments of bar silver to the amount of over $12,000,000, owing to the depreciation of the value of this metal.

It will be observed that the United States does more than two-thirds of the entire foreign business of Mexico, both import and export; Great Britain handles one-sixth of the imports and one-seventh of the exports, while the share falling to the other countries is much less.

THE ZONA LIBRE.

The last Congress of the United States, at its final session passed a joint resolution, which was signed by the President, and has become law, suspending the operation of the statute which permits the transportation of merchandise in bond through the United States into the "Free Zone of Mexico."

The action taken by Congress in this matter is set forth in the proceedings of that body published below:

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the House resolution (H. Res. 260) entitled "A joint resolution in reference to the free zone along the northern frontier of Mexico and adjacent to the United States," having had the same under consideration, respectfully report the same back with the recommendation that the accompanying substitute be adopted in its stead.

The design of the resolution was to prevent the transportation of merchandise in bond through the United States into the free zone in Mexico. The free zone of Mexico is a narrow strip extending along the northern boundary of Mexico from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The Government of Mexico does not allow shipments in bond through its territory into the free zone, hence all shipments into this territory are made through the United States. The sparsely settled country along the line between the United States and Mexico makes smuggling easy, and the officers of the Government have found it impossible to prevent the same. The exemption of that portion of "Zona Libre," between the Gulf of Mexico and Laredo, is deemed advisable by reason of the navigability of the river between those points. There is no objection upon the part of the Mexican Government to the passage of this resolution and the action proposed to be taken by this Government.

Accompanying this report was the following resolution, which was adopted:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

In reference to the free zone along the northern frontier of Mexico and adjacent to the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to suspend the operation of section three thousand and five of the Revised Statutes, in so far as the same permits goods, wares and merchandise to be transported in bond through the United States into the free zone of Mexico, so long as the Mexican free zone law exists, at any point between the western boundary of the city of Laredo, in the State of Texas, and the Pacific Ocean: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the transportation of merchandise in bond to be delivered at points in the territory of Mexico beyond the limits of said free zone.

It will be noticed that the resolution exempts from its restrictions that portion of the Free Zone embraced within the western limits of the city of Laredo and the Gulf of Mexico.

The "Zona Libre," or Free Zone, is a narrow strip of territory extending along the entire northern frontier of Mexico from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and was established many years ago, by the central government as a compromise or concession to the States bordering the Rio Grande.

The importation in bond, of goods destined for this territury has been limited to the ports of entry on the Rio Grande, but it is understood that on account of the action of the United States, the National Government will be petitioned to declare the ports of Tampico and Guaymas ports of entry for the Zona Libre.

Only 10 per cent of the regular Mexican tariff is applied to merchandise entering the Free Zone.

OIL SEEKERS.

AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION GRANTED BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

A most important concession has just been granted by the minister of fomento to Mr. J. M. Wiley, representing the International Oil Refining and Development Company of Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

The concession permits the company represented by Mr. Wiley to explore and develop the oil and coal fields of Mexico and assures it of the protection of the Government in so doing.

The International Oil Refining and Development Company will at once commence the work of developing oil and coal under its concession. Mr. Wiley will leave for the United States to-morrow for the purpose of shipping the machinery necessary for the work.

By the granting of this concession not only will an enterprise of magnitude be built up in the Republic, but the consumers of oil and oil products will be greatly benefited by the reduction in price of the article that is bound to follow the establishment of these works. It is well known that oil exists in great quantities in the Republic, but never before has any company come to the front with enterprise enough to undertake the development of it.

Mr. Harry J. Neale, the general attorney of the company, at present in this capital, will remain in the Republic for some time to superintend and manage the business. Mr. W. S. Watson, the general superintendent of the company, will leave Chicago in a few days to undertake the active work of development in the field.—[Two Republics (City of Mexico), March 1, 1895.

Mr. John Embry, who, in company with his brother Talton and other associates, recently purchased the San Miguel Hacienda on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, left yesterday evening via the National for his home in Kentucky on a three months' sojourn. During his absence in the States Mr. Z. T. Chrizman will conduct the affairs of the property, which has met the sanguine expectations of the investors in every detail. Mr. Embry stated to a *Two Republics* reporter yesterday that it has been astonishing to him to witness pineapple, sugar cane and other tropical products grow beside corn equal to that produced in Illinois. Mr. Talton Embry, who is now on the hacienda, will arrive in this city within a fortnight en route for New Orleans, where he will place a large order for agricultural machinery for his place. In the operation of the property great attention will be given to the subject of hog-raising, the conditions of that industry being extremely favorable.—[Two Republics (City of Mexico), February 24.

POSTAL TREATY WITH GERMANY.

A postal treaty between Mexico and Germany, signed by Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal, minister of foreign affairs, on the part of Mexico, and Dr. Von Winckler, German minister, was promulgated on November 21, 1894. The following are the rates charged under the new treaty:

ARTICLE IV.

(1) The postage on packages from Mexico to Germany, or *vice versa*, shall be collected in its totality, in stamps of the country from which the package starts, in the following proportion:

For each package sent from Mexico to Germany, and weighing up to five kilogrammes, 60 cents in Mexican currency.

For each package sent from Germany to Mexico, and weighing up to five kilogrammes, 2 marks and 40 pfennig.

From the rate, whatever may be the point of starting, there shall accrue as follows:

To Mexico	10 cents	or	40 pfennig
Maritime charges	40 cents	or	1.60 pfennig
To Germany	10 cents	or	40 pfennig
Total	60 cents	or	2.40 pfennig

The Mexican trade returns for the quarter ending with September, 1894, show that the exports of coffee were $5,990,000 as against $2,420,000 in the corresponding three months of 1893. This indicates most clearly that coffee growing in Mexico is undergoing great development.

WATER SUPPLY.

The government of the City of Mexico has entered into a contract with Messrs. Rafael Chousal, Miguel S. Tagle and Eduardo Portú for increasing and giving a permanent water supply to that city.

The water is to be brought from several springs situated in the Lerma district in the State of Mexico, and the concessionaires are to supply forty-three litres per capita, of the population, each twenty-four hours. This added to the existing provision will give a total supply of 135 litres, about thirty-two gallons per day.

The city is to pay the concessionaires $500,000 in monthly installments of $10,000.

BRAZIL.

DECREE, NO. 221, RELATING TO THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PETROPOLIS, February 14, 1895.

Hon. W. Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit copy and translation of a note from the minister of foreign affairs, forwarding copies of decree No. 221 of November 20 last, completing the organization of the Federal judiciary, with his remarks upon the law. I also transmit, in Portuguese, two copies of the decree, with translation of the paragraphs, to which special attention is called by the minister.

The general purpose of the law, in so far as it relates to foreigners, appears to be to provide a court in which they may obtain redress for injurious acts committed by the officials of the government; or, in other words, to provide, as the minister states, a court of claims. The practice up to this time, has been for the several departments to pass upon the merits of claims arising from their own acts; this law now does away with the practice and makes such cases subject to judicial inquiry.

There can be no doubt but what this law will be an improvement upon the former custom; but I desire particularly to invite your attention to that portion of the minister's note in which he states, "The judiciary will decide with full knowledge of the case, after the most frank debate, upon questions which are treated diplomatically or supported by the good offices of the legation, either when no convenient solution can be reached or when delays are caused which are not desirable with the sacrifice of the interests of all order."

This clause has been the subject of much comment here. The provisions regulating letters rogatory and the force of foreign judgments will be found in the translations.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS L. THOMPSON.

DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
RIO DE JANEIRO, December 31, 1894.

I have the honor to send to Mr. Thompson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, the three inclosed copies of law No. 221 of November 20, 1894.

The law originating from Section 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of the United States of Brazil (Arts. 55 to 62) is to complete the organization of the Federal judiciary, to which decree No. 848, October 11, 1890, gave the first outline.

In the part which relates to international relations it contains dispositions worthy of note: thus Article 12, Section 4, in regard to rogatory letters and the execution of the judgments of foreign tribunals; Article 13, in regard to the jurisdiction of the Federal judiciary to try and decide cases of individuals founded on injuries, arising from acts or decisions of the administrative authorities of the Union, abolishing in this manner completely and definitely all administrative contentions; Article 24, in regard to the extraordinary recourse to the *Supreme Tribunal Federal* in relation to the applicability of international treaties and conventions; Article 38, No. 4, in regard to the consultative functions of the Attorney General of the Republic in matters of extradition, expulsion of foreigners, execution of foreign judgments and foreign corporations.

The recent act of the National Congress offers new guarantees to those who, having been injured in their rights, may be willing to test the question of the civil responsibility of the Republic and of the States. The judiciary, organ of the national sovereignty, free and independent of the executive, will decide with full knowledge of the case, after the most frank debate, those questions which, treated diplomatically or supported by the goods offices of the legation, either have not reached a convenient solution, or are attended by delays not desirable and producive of the sacrifice of interests of all concernsd.

The Supreme Tribunal Federal is therefore a court of claims, deciding sometimes in the first and only instance, and sometimes as a court *ad quem*, according to the nature of the case and the quality of the claimants. Foreign nations themselves can appear before it as claimants, they always appearing in court as plaintiffs and as defendants whenever international law permits it, as proclaimed by the Institute of International Law in session at Hamburg.

The practical effects of the new law, particularly in the part thereof which regulates recourse to the Federal judiciary against wrongs done by the government, will prove without doubt beneficial to the relations which the diplomatic agents maintain with the department in my charge.

I improve this opportunity to renew to Mr. Minister the assurances of my high consideration.

CARLOS DE CARVALHO.

ARTICLE XII.

§ 4. Letters rogatory issued by foreign authorities shall be complied with only when accompanied by an exequator granted by the Federal government, and the only judge of competent jurisdiction to do as requested in them shall be the district judge in the State where the act must be done. Foreign judgments, however, shall not be executed, unless otherwise provided by treaty, without being previously affirmed by the Supreme Federal Tribunal, upon a hearing of the par ties concerned and of the attorney general of the Republic

The following rules shall be observed in the proceedings for the affirmation of foreign judgments:

(a) The justice of the court to whom the case shall have been referred for special examination, shall cause the party against which the judgment was passed to be summoned to appear before the court within the period of eight days, to be counted from the date of service, and show cause, if any, why the said judgment should not be executed. The party in whose favor the judgment was rendered shall have the right to reply to the objections made, if any, within the the period of eight days.

(b) The opposition to the execution of the judgment can be founded on the following grounds:

1. Any doubt as to the authenticity of the document purporting to be the judgment, or as to its true meaning or construction.

2. That the judgment is not final.

3. That the judgment was rendered by a judge or a court without competent jurisdiction.

4. That the judgment was rendered without the parties thereto being summoned to hear it, or, if one of the parties was absent, without the proper declaration of its being in default having been made in due form at the proper time.

5. That the judgment contains provisions contrary to public order or to the public law of the Union.

No evidence shall be admitted in any case in regard to the subject matter of the controversy.

(c) As soon as the reply to the objections is filed, or as the time allowed to file it has elapsed, the record shall be referred to the attorney general of the Republic for his opinion; and this opinion, together with the record, shall be then submitted to the justice who has special charge of the case, and subsequently to two other justices of the same supreme court, in the manner and form provided in cases of appeals by the rules of that tribunal.

(d) If the foreign judgment is affirmed, the proper warrant for the execution thereof shall be issued and forwarded to the district judge for the district to which the case belongs, and a copy of the confirmed judgment shall be appended to the warrant.

(e) If the execution of the foreign judgment has been requested diplomatically, without the party in whose favor the said judgment was rendered appearing before the Court, the latter shall appoint, on its own motion, some attorney to represent that party and perform in its name all that may be required during the course of the proceedings.

The same thing shall be done in regard to the party against which the judgment was rendered; and if the said party failed to appear, or is a minor, or is in some other way disqualified to act validly before the courts.

ARTICLE XIII.

The federal judges and courts shall have jurisdiction of all cases of injuries to the rights of private parties through acts or decisions of the executive authorities of the Union.

§ 1. Actions of this kind can only be brought by the wronged persons themselves, or by their representatives or successors.

§ 2. The executive authority out of whose action the claim arises, shall be represented in the case by the district attorney.

Third persons having a lawful interest in the decision of the case shall be allowed to take part in the proceedings.

§ 3. The bill, or petition, by which the claim is presented shall set forth, in addition to the names of the parties, a full statement of the facts, and an indication of the rules of law or judicial principles alleged to have been violated, to the detriment of the plaintiff's rights, by the executive measure or decision out of which the claim arises.

§ 4. The said bill or petition shall indicate the names of the witnesses and the nature of all other proofs to be given in support of the claim; but the evidence of documentary character shall be filed, together with the petition, unless through some action to be imputed to the other party it can not be done.

§ 5. The claim may be dismissed *in limine* if it is manifestly groundless, if it is not duly presented or substantiated, if it is not made by the proper legitimate party, or if one year has elapsed after the date of publication or notification of the measure or act out of which the claim arises.

An appeal can be taken against this dismissal.

§ 6. If the claim is allowed to go on, a summons to appear before the court and answer to the petition within the period of ten days shall be issued and served upon the district attorney and all other interested parties.

This time may be extended to twenty days at the request of any of the interested parties.

§ 7. On motion of the plaintiff, the executive authority who issued the order out of which the claim arises shall be directed to suspend the execution of the said order, unless there is some reason of public order which prevents such suspension.

§ 8. At the expiration of the time allowed by paragraph 6 the proceedings shall be continued in the manner and form established by Article 183, and the following up to 188, of Decree No. 848 of October 11, 1890.

§ 9. It being ascertained by the judicial authority that the measure or act out of which the claim arises was illegal, the said measure or act shall be annulled, wholly or in part, as may be required to protect the rights of the claimant.

(a) All executive acts which are in violation of the laws in force, or are done under an undue construction of the same laws, shall be considered illegal. The judicial authority shall found its decision on grounds of law, and shall refrain from passing any opinion upon the executive act under discussion on the ground of its advisability or opportunity.

(b) Executive measures taken by virtue of extraordinary powers or faculties shall be held to be illegal only when the authority which took them had no competent jurisdiction, or exceeded its powers.

§ 10. The judges and courts shall pass judgment upon the validity of the laws and rules and regulations referred to in the case, and shall refuse to enforce such laws as are manifestly unconstitutional, and such rules and regulations as are manifestly at variance with the laws or the constitution.

§ 11. The judicial decision shall be final and binding upon the parties concerned, and upon the executive branch of the

Government, so far as the concrete question in the case is concerned.

§ 12. The failure on the part of the executive authorities to comply with the judicial decision shall cause them to be held responsible civilly and criminally.

§ 13. If the claim is defeated, and proof is given that it was maliciously presented, the claimant may be condemned to pay the amount of the costs, or twice, or three times, that amount, as the court at its discretion may decide.

§ 14. The national treasury shall be entitled to recover from the executive officer who gave occasion to the claim, the expenses of the prosecution thereof incurred by the Government.

§ 15. No appeal shall be allowed, either in the cases to which the present law refers, or in any other in which constitutional questions are decided.

§ 16. The provisions of the present law do not change the existing legislation, either in regard to:

(a) the writ of *habeas corpus*,

(b) the possessory actions,

(c) the cases to which the Treasury is a party.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The Federal Supreme Court shall take cognizance of the causes brought before it, on or by virtue of some extraordinary remedy, against decisions of the State courts or of the courts of the federal district, under the provisions of § 1st, Article 59, and Article 61 of the constitution, and of sub-sections *C*, Article 9th, of Decree No. 848 of 1890, and shall cause the proceedings to be conducted in the manner and form provided by Article 99 and the following up to 102, of the rules of that court. In all cases, however, the the decision of the supreme court, whether affirming or reversing that of the court below, shall be restricted to the particular point of federal law involved in the controversy, and take no notice at all of any other question examined or decided by the court below.

No extraordinary remedy shall be granted against the said decisions, when founded only upon the mere interpretation, or application, of some provision of the civil, commercial or penal law of the country, even if the said interpretation, or application, is as binding in the whole Republic as the general laws enacted by the national Congress. The interposition of such extraordinary remedies shall only be permitted in the cases specially and individually enumerated in sub-section *C*, Article 9th, of Decree No. 848, above cited.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

In addition to the rights and duties of the attorney general of the Republic, such as defined by Decree No. 848, the following shall be vested in him, namely:

1. To submit for proper decision to the Supreme Federal Court, all questions of jurisdiction which may arise between the State governments and the government of the Union, provided that the conflict arises in matters whose decision properly belongs to that court.

2. To prosecute the cases presented by the Union against the government, or against the treasury of any State, or of the federal district, and to defend the Union in all cases brought against it either by any State, or by a foreign nation.

3. To represent to the public powers what he may deem advisable for the faithful compliance with the constitution, the laws and the federal treaties.

4. To advise the heads of the departments, especially on the following subjects:

(a) Extradition.

(b) Expulsion of foreigners.

(c) Execution of foreign judgments.

(d) Authorization to foreign companies to do business in the Republic.

(e) Concession and cancellation of privileges, patents of invention, contracts of public works or any others in which the national treasury may be interested.

(f) Sale, lease and disposition of the national property.

(g) Payment of officials on the retired list, pensions and other grants to federal officers.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMERICAN TRADE WITH PARÁ.

From a report to the Department of State by Consul George G. Matthews, Jr., dated Pará, December 12, 1894, on the conditions of trade and the possibility of introducing American goods into that consular district, the following extracts are taken:

"It may be stated that the City of Pará (or Belem) is the capital of the State of Pará, and lies in latitude 2 degrees south, at the mouth of the Amazon.

"When we remember that there are 50,000 miles of navigable river upon which to float and extend her trade, and that flowing through one of earth's richest valleys, one can not fail to see that Pará, at no distant time, will be the most populous of Brazilian cities.

"If, as is claimed by those best versed in the rubber industry, trees planted from the seed can be tapped in twelve and made profitable in twenty years, while old trees if judiciously cared for will live from sixty to seventy years, it can be plainly seen that this unequaled source of natural wealth may be perpetuated.

"The geographical position of Pará is one of the best in the world. She not only commands the commerce of northern Brazil, but through the tributaries of the Amazon is reaching her arms of enterprise and commerce toward Peru and Bolivia, where she secures a large part of the trade east of the Andes."

Speaking of the trade in cotton goods, Consul Matthews says:

"We should now be supplying all the cotton goods instead of the very small portion that we now send here. The universal cry of men representing American houses at Pará is that our manufacturers will not comply with the demands of the market, while English, German and French manufacturers accede to every demand. Goods containing sixty yards may be desired with only twenty or thirty, and may be required with a greater or less width as the case may be. It is claimed by men who represent American houses here that our manufacturers will not make the required changes to accommodate the market and thus secure the trade.

"The progress of Pará is steady and sure. Modern improvements are being adopted all the time. There are two electric companies organized that will supply the city with lights, and also power for street cars. One of these companies is German, and has a capital of 2,000,000 marks (24 cents), but they will not be able to operate their plant in less than twelve months. The other company is Brazilian and is using American machinery, which is about ready to start.

"The water system is good and the water excellent.

"The streets in the principal part of the city are well paved with stone, and paving is being all the time extended. There was a first-class steam bakery established here over twelve months ago; the plant cost $90,000. It employs twenty men and consumes thirty barrels of flour per day. It has all the latest improvements and turns out first-class goods.

"There is a small ice factory with a capacity of two tons per day, but as ice sold at 3½ cents per pound the demand is small though increasing. A large factory that could supply ice at 1 cent per pound would create a large demand and prove a rich harvest to the investor. There are two soap factories which manufacture from three to four thousand boxes each per month, but they make only inferior grades of soap.

"They have no steam laundry here; one is very much needed as it is very difficult and uncertain to get such work done by hand. A good laundry run on the American plan would prove a paying investment in Pará.

"If American merchants would establish wholesale distributing houses here, with an American banking house, so that drafts on New York could be made as reasonable as they can be had on London, and by granting the same terms as are given by other countries, a result more favorable to our country and people would ensue.

"There are splendid opportunities for American enterprise in this part of the world, which if taken advantage of now will prove a boon to the investors.

"There never was a time before in the history of the two countries when Brazil was more friendly to American interests and so willing to extend to her advantages commercially as now, which, if taken advantage of, must lead to largely increased trade between our country and this.

"The population of Pará in 1891 was given as 70,000; it is increasing in population and importance perhaps more rapidly than any other city in Brazil."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TARIFF CHANGES.

In a communication of recent date to the Department of State on the subject of proposed tariff changes in the Argentine Republic, Minister Buchanan says:

> I am glad to inform you that the committee has approved the modifications made by the Government in the tariff commission's bill with relation to agricultural implements and lumber.*
>
> I am also pleased to be able to report that the following favorable changes have been made by the committee in two items, viz., farm wagons and fruits or vegetables in tins. They recommend a reduction in the duty on farm wagons from 60 per cent (present duty) and 50 per cent (tariff commission's recommendation) to 10 per cent. On canned fruits and vegetables in tins, they recommend a reduction from 30 cents specific tax per kilogram (present duty) and 15 cents (tariff commission's report) to 3 cents per kilogram.
>
> Should the bill pass with these changes, our manufacturers will have open to the last two lines of goods practically a new market, which they should at once take advantage of. While it is true that in farm wagons we have little if any competition, it should be remembered that in canned fruits and vegetables France will be an active competitor. I am, however, well satisfied of the superiority of our canned goods, both in quality and variety, and of the ability of our packers, under normal conditions, to successfully compete with other countries. I shall be greatly disappointed, in the event of the passage of the bill, if our manufacturers interested in these two lines do not find here a new and profitable market.

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*According to Minister Buchanan's Report, the duty on agricultural implements remains unchanged, notwithstanding the efforts for its increase. The changes in the duties on lumber are as follows, per cubic meter:

	Old duties.		New duties.	
	Rate. Per cent.	Value.	Rate. Per cent.	Value.
White pine	5	$0.45	15	$0.35
Spruce	5	45	15	25
Pitch, or yellow pine	35	50	15	30

URUGUAY.

The following statistics of the trade of Uruguay for the year 1892 are taken from the official diplomatic and consular reports of Great Britain:

In the import trade for the year 1892 Great Britain stands first with 36.68 per cent of the whole; France following with 12.28 per cent; then Germany with 11.36 per cent; Spain has 9.64 per cent; and Brazil 7.13 per cent, the rest being made up by various other countries. Compared with the previous year the proportion has been greater in 1892 for Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Spain, and less for France and Brazil. Other nations, with the exception of the Argentine Republic, which showed a falling off of $500,000, and the United States, which improved somewhat, have maintained their position without much change.

In the export trade the positions held by the various nations that trade with Uruguay are as follows:

Nationality.	Per cent.
Brazil	17.39
Great Britain	17.26
France	16.99
Belgium	12.20
Argentine Republic	11.50
United States	8.65
Germany	7.73

The rest show no notable differences from previous years.

Of the countries first named the increase obtained compared with 1891 may be credited to United States, Germany and Argentine Republic, and the rest show a diminution, having been most pronounced in the case of France, which shows a fall from $6,284,026 to $4,410,370 in 1892. With regard to the imports and exports, the port of Montevideo is by far the most important of the Republic, the custom house showing in

1892, 93.63 per cent of the whole import trade of the country and 63.86 per cent of the exports.

The following tables give the official value of the amount of the imports for the years 1892–93 compared with each other:

IMPORTS.

Year.	Value.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Dollars.	£
1892	18,402,296	3,915,807
1893	19,671,640	4,185,455

In the exports we have for the same years following:

EXPORTS.

Year.	Value.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Dollars.	£
1892	25,951,819	5,521,663
1893	27,081,372	5,761,993

The total amount of the import and export trade for the years 1892–93 was as follows:

Year.	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Dollars.	£
1892	44,456,115	9,437,470
1893	46,753,012	9,947,448
Difference	2,396,897	509,978

The statistical tables given for the year 1892 are taken but from "El Anuario," the official publication on the subject, those for 1893 are compiled from information obtained of the monthly custom house receipts during that year, and may be considered as sufficiently accurate as data for forming an idea of the actual state of trade in Uruguay.

The most important industry of Uruguay is that of the beef salting establishments (saladeros), which give the principal percentage of the exports in the shape of "charque," bone ash, bones, etc., to the amount of 93-53 per cent of the whole exports of the country.

There has been a very substantial increase in the wool clip for the year 1892, and compared with that given for 1891 it leaves a balance in favor of the former year of 2.061,792 kilos. (4,544,189 pounds); also in sheepskins there was an increase of 638,728 kilos. and 137,963 kilos. of salted cow and bull hides. There was a falling off, however, in dry cow hides 73,045 kilos., and in grease 1,350,562 kilos. (2,976,638 pounds).

In extract of beef there was a diminution.

The rumor that the United States are about to remove the McKinley tariff on wool and other raw produce, although nothing definite is yet known, cannot fail to be of exceeding interest to this country, where wool growing is an important industry and capable of still further development should further inducements offer. No doubt once the American market is opened to this article such will be the case, and the sheep farmers of Uruguay doubtless will direct their attention to the better growing of wool as to quality and quantity. As already mentioned, ever since Uruguay was first colonized sheep and cattle have been its two principal sources of wealth, and, indeed, it is only in the last two years that agriculture has even sufficed for the demands of local consumption, though now it promises to attain importance in production for exportation, and whilst cattle farming has been practically stationary as regards quantity, though not in quality, sheep farming seems greatly to have increased. At least so it is stated on good authority, and the figures given are as follows:

For the year 1860 the number of sheep in the Republic was put down at 2,590,000; for the year 1884, 10,540,000; and for 1890, 13,760,000.

The following figures give a valuable indication of the importance of the sheep-farming industry, in the amount of sheepskins and wool exported. For the three years, 1890–92 these are as follows:

TABLE showing Quantity and Value of Sheepskins Exported during the Years 1890–92.

Year.	Quantity.		Value.	
			Currency.	Sterling.
	Kilos.	Lbs.	Dollars.	£
1890	4,668,168	10,288,642	1,213,571	258,206
1891	4,090,556	9,015,585	1,130,357	240,501
1892	4,729,284	10,423,342	1,109,708	236,108

TABLE showing the Quantity and Value of Wool Exported during the Years 1890–92.

Year.	Quantity.		Value.	
			Currency.	Sterling.
	Kilos.	Lbs.	Dollars.	£
1890	21,939.517	48,354,695	7,865,811	1,673,577
1891	25,910,039	57,105,726	8,206,692	1,746,105
1892	27,971,831	61,649,916	7,420,295	1,578,856

Amount of Live Stock.

The number of live stock of all classes, according to the declarations made by stock farmers throughout the country for the purpose of taxation, is as follows:

Description.	Number.
	Head.
Horned cattle	5,487,604
Horses and mares	389,180
Mules	11,026
Sheep	11,012,769
Pigs	20,218
Goats	3,396
Total	16,924,193

TABLE showing Value of Live Stock.

Description.	Currency.		Sterling.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
	Dollars.	Dollars.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Steers	12	18	2 11 0	3 16 7
Cows	7	12	1 9 9	2 11 0
Bullocks	15	20	3 3 10	4 5 0
Calves	2	3	0 8 6	0 12 9
Sheep	1	1½	0 4 3	0 6 5
Horses broken to saddle or harness	25	100	5 6 4	21 5 6
Colts	10	15	2 2 6	3 3 10
Unbroken mares	4	6	0 17 0	1 5 6

The Budget.

The following are particulars concerning the budget in force since July 1, 1893, but of which no details have been published:

Description.	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Dollars.	£
Legislative power	505,490	107,551
Presidency	62,045	13.201
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	117,407	24,980
Ministry of Government	2,213,694	470,999
Ministry of Finance	832,026	177,027
Minister of Industry and Public Works	953,346	202,839
Ministry of War	1,730,488	368,193
Public debt	4,817,569	1,025,015
Railway guarantee (maximum)	904,166	192,375
Various credits	203.336	43,263
Pension list	1,308,339	278,370
Total	13,647,906	2,903,814

The above does not include the municipality of the capital which has its own budget. The debts, guarantees and pension lists, it will be observed, absorb between them some $7,200,000 (£1,531,914), and to the active services of the public administration there is assigned only $6,500,000 (£1,382,978).

The amount assigned above to the ministry of war is illusory, for the military pensions which justly belong to it, and which include an enormous sum, are conveyed to a different item. The war and pension lists between them consume over $3,000,000 (£638,297).

REVENUE FOR 1892.

	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Dollars.	£
General revenue, 1890	17,415,154	3,705,352
General revenue, 1892	14,035,820	2,986,344
Decrease	3,379,334	719,008

PUBLIC DEBT.

Description.	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Dollars.	£
Public debt, consolidated, January 1, 1890	81,279,736	17,293,560
Public debt, consolidated, December 31, 1892	104,072,739	22,143,135
Increase	22,793,003	4,849,575
To which must be added—		
Judicial deposits	977,389	207,955
Brazilian loan and interest	3,500,000	744,680
Mortgage bank bond	4,000,000	851,061
Deferred amortizable debt project still in abeyance	2,173,578	462,463
Probable deficit	3,000,000	638,297

Total increase $36,443,980 (£7,754,038).

Revenue for 1893.

Of the revenue of the country for the year under consideration it is difficult to speak, as the civil year does not coincide with the economical year, the latter commencing July 1, and because treasury accounts are only furnished to the public some two or even three years after date; but I have obtained from reliable sources that during the economical year, July, 1892, to June 30, 1893:

Description.	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
	Dollars.	£
The property tax produced	1,710,000	363,830
The business licenses	840,706	178,873
The tax upon alcohol factories, beer and matches	389,000	82,765
Revenue stamps	325,000	69,149
Postage stamps	208,000	44,255

If the custom house receipts amounting to $8,578,222 (£1,825,153), and various minor taxes which reach about $1,000,000 (£212,766) be added to the above sums, the total revenue for the year 1892-93 would be about $13,000,000 (£2,765,957).

The revenue for the current year (1894) should considerably exceed this, as shown by the custom house receipts and what may be expected from the new taxes, such as the legacy duty, match, stamps, and others of less importance, also the profit from the new silver coinage and which may be estimated at over $700,000 (£148,936).

Population.

The population of the Republic in 1892 is estimated at 772,153, and in 1879 it was calculated to be 290,202 inhabitants, giving an increase of 70 per cent in thirteen years. The superficial area of the Republic is 186,920 square kilometers, or 63,320 square miles, which gives sixteen inhabitants to the square mile.

In summing up, it may be said that Uruguay has in no way lost ground in her trade with foreign countries since 1892, and that she has increased her general trade with Great Britain.

COSTA RICA.

The gross proceeds of the Atlantic railroad during the year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $2,250,979, against $1,973,936 in 1892–93.

The operating expenses amounted in the last year (1893–94) to $1,576,527, leaving a balance of $674,452.

Between the point from which the Nicaraguan railroad branches off and the Atlantic, there are twenty miles already in operation. The work is in progress in the San Carlos valley.

Several roads and bridges of importance are now in course of construction, the purpose of the government having been to establish easy communication between the sections of the country most noticeable for their wealth.

Liberal concessions in the shape of subsidies and otherwise have been made by the government in favor of public works at San Ramon, Palmares, Grecia and Naranjo.

The government has approved the by-laws and regulations of the Tropical Trade and Transportation Company, limited, incorporated in London with a capital of £800,000, divided into shares of £10 each, the principal purpose of this company being agriculture, commerce and transportation.

The Navy Department has agreed to extend the contracts made with the Atlas Steamship company, between Limon and New York, and the Prince Line Steamship company, from Newcastle on the Tyne, Great Britain, to Port Limon, until the year 1898.

A contract has been entered into by the government with the engineer Luis Matameros for the establishment of a regular service of navigation by national steam cutters on the Pacific coast of the Republic, the service including the transportation of mail as well as freight and passengers.

Some municipalities in the interior of the country are making preparations to offer for sale within a short period several tracts of ground, most of them adapted to the cultivation of coffee.

VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan government, acting through the minister of Fomento, has made a contract with the American Electric and Manufacturing company, represented by Mr. Winfield S. Bird, for the installation of a complete telephone system in that Republic.

The company is to place, and maintain in good and satisfactory condition, instruments in all the public buildings of the country, connecting them with the central telephone office, thus affording communication between the government and public offices and all points with which the company has established telephone communication.

The contract is made for one year, dating from January 1, 1895, and may be prolonged if both parties desire. The government is to pay 494 bolivars per month for the service.

GUATEMALA.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF, TO BE IN FORCE ON AND AFTER MARCH 15, 1895.

By decree of General Barrios, president of the Republic of Guatemala, dated December 14, 1894, the tariff of that country has been amended as follows:*

SECTION 3.—COTTON ARTICLES.

Item.	*Articles.*	*Duty.*
178	Robes (batas), cotton, plain, trimmed or embroidered with the same material....each	$4 00
180	Robes (batas), cotton, trimmed or embroidered with wool or linen....each	5 00
181	Robes (batas), cotton, trimmed or embroidered with silk....each	6 00
199	Cambric (cambray), colored, stamped or percale like gross weight, kilo	1 00
210	Zephyrs....gross weight, kilo	70
222	Head dresses, or caps, for woman (cofias), cotton lace or lawn, plain or embroidered....dozen	7 00
223	Head dresses, or caps, for women (cofias), cotton with linen, wool or silk trimmings....dozen	8 00
254	Drill, cotton, white or colored....gross weight, kilo	50

SECTION 4.—LINEN ARTICLES.

Item.	*Articles.*	*Duty.*
386	Wrapping or packing cloth (arpillera), or coarse duck (brin ordinario), pure or mixed linen.... gross weight, kilo	05
398	Duck (brin or bramante), pure or mixed linen, unbleached....gross weight, kilo	05
399	Socks, pure or mixed linen, including weight of container....kilo	3 00
502	Shirt bosoms, pure or mixed linen, plain or with tucks, including weight of container....kilo	2 00

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*The above duties are payable in the currency of Guatemala, which at the present rate of exchange makes the Guatemalan dollar worth 45 cents in the currency of the United States.

Item.	*Articles.*	*Duty.*
503	Shirt bosoms, pure or mixed linen, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container............kilo	3 00

SECTION 5.—WOOLEN ARTICLES.

536	Wraps (abrigos), lace, pure wool, or wool mixed with silk, and trimmed with silk, including weight of container..........kilo	7 00
544	Tidies (antimacaseres), pure wool or wool mixed with silk, woven or knit, trimmed or embroidered with silk, including weight of container..........kilo	7 00
546	Belts or sashes (bandas), wool mixed with silk, network or woven, including weight of container..........kilo	7 00
548	Robes (batas), or any material of pure wool, or of wool mixed with cotton or any other vegetable fiber, trimmed or embroidered with silk..........each	8 00
554	Blouses, pure wool or wool mixed with cotton or any other vegetable fiber, trimmed or embroidered with silk, for women or girls, including weight of container..........kilo	8 00
558	Scarfs (bufandas), pure wool or wool mixed with cotton or any other vegetable fiber, woven or knit, with silk trimmings, embroiderings, or fringes, including weight of container..........kilo	7 00
578	Covers, table or other (carpetas), crochet or network, pure or mixed wool, with cover and fringe of silk, or of material containing silk, including weight of container..........kilo	7 00
587	Jackets or sacks, pure or mixed wool, with trimmings or embroiderings of silk or of material containing silk, for women..........each	5 00
596	Head dresses or caps (cofias), pure or mixed wool, trimmed or embroidered with silk or with material containing silk..........dozen	9 00
599	Cravats, or neckties, pure or mixed wool, with trimmings or embroiderings made of silk or with material containing silk, including weight of container....kilo	4 00
606	Dress patterns, any goods of pure or mixed wool, such as muslin, bunting, merino, alpaca, and others similar, trimmed with silk or with material containing silk, for ladies, including weight of container.....kilo	5 00
608	Curtains or drapery (cortinas or sobre-cortinas), pure or mixed wool, with trimmings, embroiderings, or fringe of silk or of some material containing silk, including weight of container..........kilo	9 00

Item.	*Articles.*	*Duty.*
613	Damask, pure or mixed wool, interwoven with silk or with material containing silk, including weight of container..........kilo	5 00
623	Slips, long (faldones), any material of pure or mixed wool, trimmed or embroidered with pure or mixed silk, for infants, including weight of container....kilo	9 00
638	Caps, pure or mixed wool, woven or knit, trimmed or embroidered with silk, or with material containing silk, with or without visors..........dozen	9 00
645	Slips, layette, or sets of baby linen (jaticos), pure or mixed wool, trimmed or embroidered with silk, even if some articles in the set are cotton or linen, including weight of container..........kilo	8 00
680	Shawls (pañolones), pure or mixed woolen cloth, with silk border, embroidered or fringed, including weight of container..........kilo	4 00
696	Reps, or corded woolen cloth, pure or mixed wool, with silk work or work containing silk, including weight of container..........kilo	4 00
705	Parasols or shades (sombrillas), pure or mixed wool, with trimmings or embroiderings of silk or of material containing silk..........each	1 50
712	Dresses or suits, ready made, any goods of pure wool, or of wool mixed with cotton, or any other vegetable fiber, not specified, and the parts thereof, when sewn together, trimmed with silk material or with material containing silk, for adults or children over eight years of age, including weight of container..........kilo	9 00

SECTION 7.—ARTICLES OF IRON.

895	Trunks, iron or tin, or lined with either material.......... gross weight, kilo	30

SECTION 9.—ARTICLES OF WOOD AND OF WOOD AND IRON.

1379	Trunks or chests, wooden, without coverings of other material..........gross weight, kilo	30
1380	Trunks or chests, wooden, covered with cotton or linen gross weight, kilo	40
1429	Wood or timber, common, for building, sawed into blocks, beams, planks, or common boards.......... gross weight, kilo	00¼
1430	Wood or timber, in boards, planed or tongued and	

Item.	*Articles.*	*Duty.*
	grooved for floors or other similar purposes.............. gross weight, kilo	00½
1433	Wood or timber, wrought, cut and prepared for packing boxes.................................gross weight, kilo	3
1433-bis	Doors and windows, complete....... gross weight, kilo	5

SECTION 10.—ARTICLES OF LEATHER AND SKIN.

1464	Albums, cover of leather and skin, with or without photographs or metal ornaments, including weight of container...kilo	3 00
1472	Trunks and valises, leather or leather covered, without their appurtenances, with or without ornaments of metal, including weight of container, provided that these trunks or valises are at least 40 centimeters long...kilo	75
1474	Boas, skin, fur, or feathers, including the weight of container...kilo	8 00
1519	Portmonnaies, leather, with or without metal ornaments, including weight of container.................kilo	2 00

SECTION 11.—GLASS, CROCKERY AND EARTHENWARE.

1558	Crystal or glass, in jars or flowerpots........................ gross weight, kilo	50
1571	Figures, statuettes (figuras), glass, crockery, porcelain, or earthen, not weighing more than 10 kilos. each, including weight of container..................................kilo	1 00
1572	Figures or statuettes (figuras), glass, crockery, porcelain, or earthen, weighing more than 10 kilos. each, including weight of container...........................kilo	50
1582	Lanterns, crystal, all kinds, with or without attachments..gross weight, kilo	60

SECTION 12.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

1673	Cables, pita, hemp, and other vegetable fibers, of 12 milimeters in circumference at least, not for use in the ports and lakes of the Republic.gross weight, kilo	10
1796	Soapstone for tailors, including weight of container kilo	75
1810	Liquor cases, all kinds, including weight of container. kilo	3 00

The above amendments shall be in force in the custom houses of the Republic from and after the 15th of March, 1895.

It is reported that on account of the immense amount of freight being discharged at San José, Guatemala, steamers of the Pacific Mail Company are often delayed several days at that port.

The greater portion of this traffic is confined to supplies and material used in the construction of the Guatemala Northern Railway.

The building and completion of this line of railway appears to be the enterprise uppermost in the mind and purpose of President Barrios, and is being pushed formard slowly but steadily to completion, and when finished will be a strong rival of the two trans-Isthmian lines already in operation.

It is understood that the Guatemalan government is taking steps to re-establish the old port of Istapa, situated about six and a half miles from San José. It is proposed to construct a harbor there capable of accommodating one hundred vessels. This action has been rendered necessary because the port of San José is no longer sufficiently large to handle the in-coming and outgoing traffic of the Pacific coast of that Republic. It is proposed to build a branch railway from some point on the Central Railway to connect with this new port.

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

(Translation from the Gaceta de Madrid, February 6, 1895.)

PROCLAMATION.

Don Alfonso XIII, by the grace of God and constitution king of Spain, and in his name and during his minority the queen regent of the Kingdom:

To all who may see and hear these presents, know: that the courts have declared and we have approved the following:

Only article. The executive is authorized to apply to the products and manufactures of the United States which coming from the ports of the United States, be admitted into the ports of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the benefits of the second column of the tariff in force in said islands; provided that the United States, in their turn, apply their lowest rates of duty to the products of the soil and of the industry of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

This modus-vivendi shall be in force until a permanent commercial treaty between the two parties concerned is concluded, or until one of them gives notice to the other, three months in advance, of the day on which it wishes to put an end to it.

Therefore: I command all the courts, justices, chiefs, governors, and other authorities, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, of all classes and dignities, to observe and cause to be observed, obeyed and executed this present law in all its parts.

Given in the palace, February 4, 1895,

I, THE QUEEN REGENT.

ALEJANDRO GROIZARD,
Minister of State.

Below is given the duty on the leading articles of export from the United States to Cuba and Puerto Rico as expressed in the second column of the Spanish tariff:

Wheat flour, rice flour, buckwheat flour, corn meal, oat meal, barley meal, rye meal, per 100 kilograms, gross	$4.00
Pork, per 100 kilograms, net	9.90
Beef and all other meats, per 100 kilograms, net	6.50
Sausage, per 100 kilograms, gross	.20
Hay, per 100 kilograms, gross	.80
Pig iron, per 100 kilograms, net	.50
Bar iron, per 100 kilograms, net	2.15
Barb wire (for fencing), per 100 kilograms, net	.40
Coal, per 100 kilograms, net	.66
Patent medicines, including weight of container and wrapper	.35

HAITI.

NEW MINISTRY.

Minister Henry M. Smythe advises the Department of State of the formation of an entire new ministry, as named below:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PORT AU PRINCE, December 28, 1894.

Hon. W. Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

SIR: I have to announce that the "cabinet crisis" here was terminated yesterday by the official announcement of an entire new ministry as follows: M. Calisthene Fouchard‹ finance; M. Papillon, interior; M. B. Prophete, public works and agriculture; M. Labidon, public instruction; M. T. Simon Sam, war and marine; M. P. Faine, justice and foreign relations.

Among foreign residents and the business community the new cabinet is considered especially strong, and from its personnel, geographical selection, and the progressive spirit credited to its members, gives unusual promise of success. The nomination of Mr. Fouchard as minister of finance is regarded as a pledge for the rehabilitation of the treasury on a better basis, and this is emphasized by an immediate decrease of four per centum in the price of exchange.

I know little of the new minister of foreign relations, but all that I can hear is to his credit. He was a long time a commissionre of the government, and has recently been a merchant in this city. He is regarded as a clear headed man of businesss, and is universally conceded an "honest man."

I have the honor, etc.

HENRY M. SMYTHE.

CATTLE DISEASE IN JAMAICA.

In the November Bulletin reference was made to the existence in the island of Jamaica of a deadly and mysterious disease which was raging amongst the herds of native cattle on that island.

A committee was appointed by the acting governor to investigate and report upon the matter, its extent, nature, and remedy.

On December 21 last the committee, consisting of the following prominent citizens, J. Thompson Palache, A. W. Douet, and Adam Roxburgh, made its report to Governor Blake.

The report, which is lengthy and in detail, states that the committee availed itself of the scientific services of Doctors Grabham and Gibbs, veterinary surgeons.

The report declares:

(a) That there is an abnormal mortality existing among the cattle in this island, caused by disease.

(d) Careful consideration of the symptoms, and post-mortem appearances, has brought us to the conclusion that these cattle are suffering from a parasitic disease known as "scour, pining and wasting," caused by the presence in the intestines and lungs of a worm known as "Strongylus Micrurus" and "Strongylus Rufescens."

The committee strongly urge the establishment in the island of a bacteriological institute, and also that the government immediately take steps to enact a law similar to the Contagious Disease Animal Law of Great Britain.

A concession has been granted by the Argentine Republic for the building of a line of railway from Jujuy, on the border of Bolivia, to connect with the railway system of Argentina, thus affording an outlet by rail for the products of Bolivia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed will be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

- Argentine Republic—
  - Buenos Aires.
  - Cordoba.
  - Rosario.
- Bolivia—
  - La Paz.
- Brazil—
  - Bahia.
  - Para.
  - Pernambuco.
  - Rio Grande do Sul.
  - Rio de Janeiro.
  - Santos.
- Chile—
  - Antofagasta.
  - Arica.
  - Coquimbo.
  - Iquique.
  - Talcahuano.
  - Valparaiso.
- Colombia—
  - Barranquilla.
  - Bogota.
  - Cartagena.
  - Colon (Aspinwall).
  - Medillin.
  - Panama.
- Costa Rica—
  - San José.
- Dominican Republic—
  - Puerto Plata.
  - Samana.
  - Santo Domingo.
- Ecuador—
  - Guayaquil.
- Guatemala—
  - Guatemala.
- Haiti—
  - Cape Haitien.
  - Port au Prince.

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

APRIL, 1895.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

CHAPTER IX.

THE HOG.

(Continued.)

BERKSHIRES.

As indicated by the name, this variety of swine originated in the county or shire of Berks, England.

Probably the first importation to the United States was made by John Brentnall, of New Jersey, in 1823. Some years later, about 1832, Sidney Hayes, an English farmer residing near Albany, New York, brought over a few head. Since that time numbers have been imported, and the improvement made by American breeders has been so marked as to cause competent judges to decide in favor of the American bred hog.

Color black, with white feet, small white line in face, and a white spot at tip of tail. The face is short, fine, well dished, and broad between the eyes; ears erect or inclined forward, stiff at base, but so thin and delicate as to shake and tremble with every movement of the animal; jowl heavy;

neck short and thick; shoulders deep and full; back broad and straight, or slightly arched; long ribs well sprung, giving roundness of barrel, and short ribs long and spreading, giving breadth and fullness of loin. The hips are long, heavy, round and deep, bearing their flesh well down to the hock; tail fine, small and set well up to the sacral curve; legs short, straight, fine-boned and set wide apart; body medium to long; hair fine, rather thin in fashionable strains, and skin elastic and pliable.

The Berkshires possess great muscular power and extraordinary activity. This latter feature is, indeed, very generally considered a serious objection, inasmuch as too great activity is not conducive to an economical production of fat. The sows are noted for their prolificness, and the pigs when dropped are strong and lively. They may be fattened for market at any age desired, and when continuously and properly fed attain great size and weight. The average live weight of well-kept shoats placed on the market at nine to twelve months old should be from 240 to 300 pounds. When mature, a weight of from 500 to 650 pounds is not uncommon. Berkshire boars, when used in crossing, or in grading up common stock, transmit with considerable certainty all the valuable qualities of their breed. The objections urged against them may be summed up as follows: (1) They are too nervous and excitable, requiring very careful handling to secure best results; (2) their bone is too small, rendering them more liable to mishaps—such as hip-shot and broken legs—than are the larger-boned breeds. Where Berkshires are carefully handled and properly fed, we know of no better variety; but in the hands of the ordinary farmer, where attention is denied or partially withheld, they cannot be accorded first nor, in our opinion, even second place.

ESSEX SWINE.

It appears to be generally admitted by the authorities that the Essex is about the best "sty-pig" to be found, its only rival in this respect being the Small Yorkshire.

The Essex is one of the oldest and the purest of the English breeds of swine. An Essex Swine Record has just been issued, and in the first volume the following history of the breed is given:

"The Essex is one of the English breeds. Youatt describes them as 'parti-colored animals,' black with white shoulders, nose and legs; in fact, a sort of sheeted pig; large, upright and coarse in bone. The first determined effort for improvement in the breed is credited to Lord Western, who introduced Neapolitan swine from Italy that were said to have possessed very peculiar and valuable qualities, the flavor of the meat being excellent and the disposition to fatten on the smallest quantity of food unrivaled. This pair and their offspring were bred together to such an extent that there was danger of their becoming extinct, when they were crossed on the Essex on Lord Western's estate, with the effect of obliterating the white and producing a progeny with the appearance and many characteristics of the pure Neapolitan. This crossing, and the subsequent selection and breeding which formed the type of modern Essex was mainly the work of Fisher Hobbs, who was a tenant on the Western estate, and, as bred by him, they have been regarded as a favorite breed in England since 1840. They are classed with the small breeds, but frequently attain weights that would entitle them to be considered among the larger ones, often weighing 400 to 600 pounds at maturity, though usually most profitable when slaughtered young for breakfast bacon, or family use, for which they are highly esteemed. The standard agreed upon is as follows: Color black, without any white whatever; face short and dishing; ears small, soft and standing erect while young but drooping slightly with increasing age; carcass long, broad, straight and deep; hams heavy and well let down; bone fine; hair ordinarily rather thin; fattening qualities very superior."

The great value of the Essex, aside from its early maturity and its excellent fattening qualities, lies in its use for crossing on the common coarse-boned hogs of the country. Last year, experiments were made at the Minnesota station to discover the grade hog that was best suited to the needs of the Minnesota farmer. Boars of the different pure breeds were crossed on the common sows and on the high-grade sows as well.

POLAND-CHINAS.

The Poland-China breed is one distinctly American in origin and type, originating chiefly in Warren and Butler counties, Ohio, where the type was soon fixed by the enterprising breeders of that section. Improvement of the breed has been largely the result of private individual enterprise and skill.

Color, black and white spotted; sometimes black, sometimes white predominating; size large, mature hogs weighing from 600 to 750 pounds, and shoats at eight or nine months weighing upwards of 250 pounds. The nose is medium, face neatly dished, head small in proportion to body, with thin, drooping ("lop") ears and full, heavy jowl. The neck is short, back straight, shoulders deep, girth large, ribs well arched, loins full and wide, hams very heavy, and legs short, with good-sized, strong bone. In some specimens the hair is decidedly curly, but in a majority of cases the coat is straight or at most, slightly wavy, covering a skin of similar color and medium thickness.

The Poland-China has a stronger following among Western farmers than has any other breed of swine, and we think justly so; they are large, mature reasonably early, and long before maturity may be turned into pork at the highest market price. They are uniformly quiet, even lazy, and never lose flesh by reason of excitability. They have strong, firm bone, permitting a heavy load of fat, and rendering them less liable to mishaps when placed with fattening steers. On the whole, the Western farmer can hardly find a better hog.

CHESTER-WHITES.

The breed derives its name from the place of its origin—Chester county, Pa. The modern Chester-White is well known throughout the Eastern and many Western states, and has, at one time and another, found a place in most of the mixed bred herds in the Mississippi valley. The writer well remembers the time when a black hog was looked upon with more or less disfavor by a great majority of Western farmers ; and the Chester was, at that time, the hog sought for to improve and maintain the herd. One of the most prolific and valuable brood sows we have ever known was of this breed, a sow that, for beauty and utility combined, would be hard to surpass; her owner, however, not fancying the white color, persisted in using a black boar, and declared that the magnificent litter she brought owed their great excellence to the sire.

Color, white—as the name indicates—with hair of medium length, mostly straight, neatly parted on the median line, and, in the best specimens, showing a handsome curl or rosette just over the loins. The head is of medium length, broad between the eyes; ears thin, drooping, pointing well forward, and showing a decided bend or "lop" near the point; neck short and thick; jowl large, body long and deep; back broad; hams large and rounded; legs short and squarely placed; tail small, with brush of soft hair, and back and belly lines almost parallel.

In size, the Chester-Whites rank with the largest, weighing at maturity 600 to 700 pounds, and marketing at eight or nine months a dressed weight of 175 to 250 pounds. Early maturity is not claimed for them, but no hog can surpass them, in favorable climate, for capacity to transform corn into fat pork in shortest time and at least expense. They are quiet, even lazy, and make excellent animals to follow steers in the feeding pens. The brood sows produce large litters, and are excellent mothers, the only objection we have ever heard on this point being that they are apt to be cross at pigging time, which is perhaps well founded. In the South they have no

no place; the white breeds of swine cannot stand the severe summer sun of this latitude without danger of sun-scald, mange, or other troubles; and while there are many breeders—and partisan ones, too—of each of the modern white breeds in the South, justice toward all interests demands the above statement.

(To be continued.)

GANADO AMERICANO.

CAPÍTULO IX.

EL PUERCO.

(Continúa.)

LOS "BERKSHIRES."

Como lo indica su nombre esta variedad de puercos tuvo su origen en el condado de Berks en Inglaterra.

Probablemente su primera importación en los Estados Unidos fue la efectuada por John Brentnall de New Jersey en 1823. Algunos años más tarde, en 1832, Sidney Hayes, un agricultor inglés que vivía cerca de Albany, en New York, trajo también de su país algunos cuantos de estos animales. Y desde entonces hasta la fecha se les ha importado en grande número, y el mejoramiento hecho por los criadores americanos en la raza de los "Berkshires" ha sido tan grande y tan bien marcado, que á juicio de competentes jueces el americano se lleva la ventaja.

Su color es negro, pero tiene las patas blancas y una línea pequeña también blanca en la cara. Tiene también una mancha blanca en el extremo del rabo. Su cara es corta, fina, de bastante espacio entre las orejas: el hocico bien delineado y cortado oblicuamente, las orejas derechas ó inclinadas hacia adelante, duras y tiesas en la base, pero tan delgadas y delicadas en el resto, que se sacuden y tiemblan á cada movimiento del animal. La carne que cubre las quijadas en estos animales es pesada y voluminosa, el pescuezo es corto y grueso, los hombros llenos y bien desarrollados, el lomo ancho y derecho, pero en algunos casos ligeramente arqueado, las costillas verdaderas largas y bien proyectadas hacia afuera, á fin de dar grande amplitud á la cavidad torácica, y las costillas falsas también largas y extensas, á fin de aumentar del mismo modo el espacio que circumscriben. Los cuartos posteriores son largos, pesados, redondos y de bastante grueso, cubiertos de carne hasta más abajo de la rodilla, el rabo fino, pequeño y bien sentado sobre la parte curva del hueso sacro, las patas cortas, derechas, provistas de huesos finos, y muy separadas entre si, el cuerpo de tamaño que varía entre mediano y largo, las cerdas finas y bien arregladas, y el pellejo elástico y flexible.

Los "Berkshires" poseen una gran fuerza muscular y una actividad extraordinaria, esta última hasta tal grado que muchos la consideran una objeción seria contra la raza, pues que una actividad demasiado grande no conduce en modo alguna á la económica producción de manteca. Las puercas son notables por su fecundidad, y los lechoncitos se distinguen al nacer por su robustez y viveza. Se pueden engordar estos últimos para mandarlos al mercado á cualquiera edad que se desee, y cuando se continúa alimentándolos propiamente se les ve alcanzar pronto un gran tamaño y un peso considerable. El peso de un lechón de esta clase de nueve á doce meses de edad, cuando está bien cuidado, debe ser por término medio de 240 á 300 libras. Cuando han llegado á la edad madura un peso de 500 á 650 libras no es cosa rara.

Los machos de esta raza cuando se usan para cruzamientos ó para mejorar las clases ordinarias, transmiten con considerable certeza todas las cualidades valiosas que los caracterizan. Sin embargo hay objeciones contra ellos que pueden compendiarse como sigue: 1ra: Son demasiado nerviosos y excitables, haciendo necesario que se les maneje con mucho cuidado para obtener buenos resultados. 2da: Sus huesos son demasiado pequeños, por lo que están más expuestos que otros á varios accidentes, como fracturas, etc. Sin embargo cuando los "Berkshires" están cuidados y alimentados propiamente no conocemos ninguna otra variedad de puercos que los supere. Si se les deja en manos de los agricultores ordinarios y se les presta poca ó ninguna atención no puede concedérseles, en nuestro concepto, no dirémos el primero, pero ni aún siquiera el segundo puesto.

LOS PUERCOS DE ESSEX.

Parece cosa generalmente admitida por las autoridades en el ramo que el puerco de Essex es el mejor que puede encontrarse en el mundo para el chiquero, á menos que no sea el llamado "Small Yorkshire," que en este respecto rivaliza con él.

Los Essex forman una de las razas más antiguas y puras de Inglaterra. Acaba de publicarse una historia de estos animales con el título de "Essex Swine Record" en cuyo tomo primero se dice lo que sigue:

"La raza de Essex es una de las originales de Inglaterra. Youatt describe estos puercos diciendo que son animales de color en algunas partes (parti-colored animals), negros, pero con los hombros, el hocico, y las patas blancas; en realidad puercos manchados, grandes, derechos, y huesudos. El primer esfuerzo claro que se hizo para mejorar su raza se atribuye á Lord Western que introdujo de Nápoles una raza italiana de puercos á que se atribuían cualidades especiales de gran valor, pues que la calidad de su carne era excelente, y tampoco tenía rival en su aptitud de engordar con la más pequeña cantidad de alimento. Los individuos introducidos y su progenie se reprodujeron siempre entre si mismos hasta tal grado que se corrió el riesgo de que se perdiera la raza, cuando afortunadamente se efectuó un cruzamiento entre ella y la de los puercos de Essex que estaban en las haciendas de Lord Western, produciéndose entonces el resultado de obliterarse el color blanco y de producirse una familia con toda la apariencia exterior y muchas de las cualidades distintivas de los puros napolitanos. Esta cruzamiento, y la subsiguiente selección y crianza que formaron el tipo del puerco de Fssex de nuestros días fue esencialmente la obra de Fisher Hobbs, que era uno de los arrendatarios de Lord Western, y los animales que de aquí resultaron constituyeron pronto una de las razas que en Inglaterra han sido favoritas desde del año de 1840. Se las clasifica entre las de pequeño tamaño; pero frecuentemente se las vé alcanzar pesos que merecerían cambiar ese concepto, pues se encuentran algunos individuos que al llegar á la edad madura pesan de 400 á 600 libras. Dan generalmente mas provecho estos puercos cuando se les envía jóvenes al matadero, con el objeto de hacer tocino ú otros usos análogos, para cuyo efecto son altamente estimados. El tipo que se considera mejor entre ellos es como sigue: color negro sin ninguna mancha blanca en ninguna parte; hocico corto y cortado oblicuamente; orejas pequeñas, suaves, y paradas cuando el animal es joven, pero inclinadas lijeramente hacia abajo á medida que crece en edad; la caja del cuerpo larga, ancha, derecha y profunda, los cuartos traseros pesados y bien bajos; los huesos finos; la cerda por lo común mas bien delgada que gruesa; disposición á engordar muy superior."

El gran valor del puerco de Essex aparte de su pronto desarrollo y excelentes cualidades para engordar estriba en el uso que puede hacerse de él para mejorar por el cruzamiento la raza ordinaria del puerco común del país. Los experimentos hechos el año pasado en la estación de Minnesota demostraron que el puerco cruzado era el que mejor se adaptaba á las necesidades de los agricultores de aquel Estado. Para efectuar los cruzamientos se usaron machos de diferentes razas puras y hembras unas veces de las razas ordinarias y otras veces productos ellas mismas de un cruzamiento anterior.

LOS PUERCOS "POLAND-CHINAS."

La raza denominada "Poland-China" que es distintamente americana en cuanto al tipo y al origen, procede originalmente de los condados de Warren y Butler en Ohio, donde el tipo se fijó bien pronto merced á la inteligencia y cuidado de los criadores de la localidad; y las mejoras que en ella se han efectuado se han debido en su mayor parte á los esfuerzos y pericia de algunos particulares.

Estos animales son de color negro con manchas blancas predominando en unos casos el primer color y en otros el segundo. Su tamaño es grande, pues que los puercos que han llegado á la madurez pesan de 600 á 750 libras, y que los lechones de ocho á nueve meses tienen más de 250 libras de peso. Tienen el hocico de mediano tamaño y bien cortado oblicuamente, la cabeza pequeña en proporción con el cuerpo, con orejas finas, grandes é inclinadas hacia abajo, y mucha carne en las mandíbulas. El pescuezo es corto, el lomo derecho, los brazuelos gruesos, el volumen del cuerpo ancho, las costillas bien arqueadas, los sobrelomos anchos y llenos, los cuartos traseros pesados, las patas cortas y los huesos fuertes y de buen tamaño. En algunos individuos la cerda es decididamente encrespada, pero en la mayoría de los casos es derecha ó un poco ondulante extendida sobre un pellejo del mismo color que ella y de mediano grueso.

El puerco de la raza "Poland-China" goza de más popularidad entre los labradores del Oeste que cualquiera otro de las otras razas, y en nuestro parecer esto es justo, porque es grande, se desarrolla por completo bastante pronto y puede ser vendido en el mercado antes de llegar á la madurez á precios bastante elevados.

Estos animales son por regla general muy tranquilos y hasta perezosos, y jamás pierden carne con ninguna especie de excitación. Tienen los huesos fuertes y firmes que les permiten soportar una carga de manteca bastante pesada y que los libertan con mas facilidad de cualquier accidente cuando andan juntos con novillos que se están cebando. Todo bien considerado el mejor puerco que puede encontrar el labrador del Oeste es el de esta raza.

LOS PUERCOS BLANCOS DE CHESTER.

(Chester-Whites.)

Esta raza debe su nombre al lugar de su origen que fue el condado de Chester en Pennsylvania. El "Chester-White" moderno es bien conocido en todos los Estados del Este y en muchos del Oeste, y en tiempo se le ha encontrado ocupando un lugar distinguido entre las piaras de raza mezclada del valle del Mississippi. El autor de este trabajo recuerda bien el tiempo en que la gran mayoría de los agricultores del Oeste miraban con disfavor un puerco de color negro, y en aquella época el Chester era sumamente buscado para propósitos de cruzamiento con el objeto de mejorar la raza en este sentido. Una de las puercas mas prolíficas y valiosas que hemos conocido pertenecía á esta raza, y era un animal que en cuanto á belleza y utilidad combinadas hubiera sido difícil sobrepujar. Su amo sin embargo no gustaba del color blanco y persistió siempre en usar para macho un puerco negro, y declaraba que los magníficos lechones que obtenía debían su excelencia al padre.

El color de estos animales, como su nombre lo indica, es blanco. Su cerda es de longitud mediana, en general derecha y tiesa, limpiamente partida en la línea del medio, y en algunos de los mejores tipos presentando una especie de hermoso rizo ó roseta justamente en la región lumbar. La cabeza es de mediana longitud presentando una ancha distancia entre los ojos; las orejas son delgadas, algo caídas, dirigidas hacia adelante y dobladas cerca de la punta; las mandíbulas anchas y carnosas, el cuerpo largo y grueso, el lomo ancho, los cuartos traseros anchos y redondeados, las patas cortas y bien colocadas, la cola pequeña terminando en una escobilla de cerda suave, y las líneas del lomo y del abdomen casi paralelas una á otra.

En cuanto al tamaño los puercos blancos de Chester figuran entre los mas grandes y pesan en la época de la madurez de 600 á 700 libras; y á los ocho ó nueve meses se venden en el mercado con el peso de 175 á 250 libras. Estos animales no alcanzan pronto su perfecto desarrollo; pero ningún otro puerco les es superior, bajo condiciones favorables de clima, en cuanto á la actitud de transformar en manteca el maíz que comen, en mas corto tiempo y con menores gastos. Son tranquilos y aún puede decírseles perezosos, y son excelentes para seguir á los novillos en los corrales de alimentación. Los lechones de esta clase nacen muy grandes, y las puercas madres son excelentes, y la única objeción que hemos oido contra ellas es que á menudo se encolerizan en la época del parto.

No son á propósito para el Sud pues ninguna raza de puercos blancos puede sufrir sin peligro los severos calores de aquellas latitudes. Hay muchos criadores de los modernos puercos blancos en las regiones que se han nombrado, y entre ellos muchos que son muy partidarios suyos, pero la justicia y el respeto á los intereses de todos exije de nosotros la manifestación que acabamos de hacer.

(Continuará.)

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

The latest and most carefully compiled statistics show that while the production of coffee is increasing the world's consumption is keeping steady pace with it. The production of the world is estimated as follows:

Coffee season of 1893–94	9,202,000 bags
Coffee season of 1894–95	11,129,000 bags
Coffee season of 1895–96	10,270,000 bags

The Brazilian crop last season is put at 7,100,000 bags, and the new crop is estimated at considerably less. The Mexican and Central American crops are increasing yearly.

The world's consumption of coffee in 1894 is estimated at 11,357,250 bags, the chief consumers, in rank of importance, being the United States, Germany, and France.

One of the greatest coffee houses in the world says in a recent private circular: "It is illogical to say that the consumption of coffee decreases, or to pretend that the price of coffee is too high because other articles have depreciated in value in consequence of overproduction. There can be no lasting decline in the price of coffee, unless several consecutive crops exceed the present yearly requirements for consumption. From present indications, production and consumption about balance each other other. The world's visible supply on the 1st of August will probably show little change from that existing at the same time last year, whilst a reduction in the visible supply of the world will take place during the season of 1895–96."

O CAFÉ.

SUA PRODUCÇÃO E CONSUMO.

De uma estatistica recentemente publicada e que parece fidedigna, consta que o consumo do café vae augmentando *pari passu* com a producção, apesar do grande desenvolvimento desta; a qual, segundo a mesma estatistica é calculada ser:

Colheita de 1893–94	9,202,000 saccas
Colheita de 1894–95	11,129,000 saccas.
Colheita de 1895–96	10,270,000 saccas.

A safra brazileira paro o anno de 1894–95 é estimada em 7,100,000 saccas, e a do anno corrente promette mostrar uma diminuição consideravel. A producção mexicana da America Central vae annualmente augmentando. O consumo do mundo inteiro para o anno de 1894 attingiu 11,357,250 saccas, sendo os Estados Unidos, a Allemanha, e a França os paizes consumidores de maior importancia.

Encontramos n'uma circular de uma das casas mais importantes do mundo no commercio do café o trecho seguinte:

> "Falta a logica aos que dizem que o consumo do café vae-se diminuindo, e aos que pretendem que está alto demais o preço delle por causa da depreciação de outros artigos, motivada por uma producção excessiva. Não é possivel uma baixa permanente no preço do café, a não haver por alguns annos colheitas em excesso da procura actual para o consumo. Ao que agora parece, este e a producção estão approximadamente equilibrados. A existencia ao primeiro de Agosto será provavelmente quasi a mesma que se calculou haver em data egual do anno passado, em quanto que na estação do 1895–96 se realizaará uma reducção na mesma."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TRADE MARKS.

The following information regarding the use of trade marks in the Argentine Republic is taken from the diplomatic and consular reports of Great Britain. The suggestions to English manufacturers are alike applicable to manufacturers in the United States:

"Before closing the commercial part of this report, a few remarks on trade marks will not be out of place. The increase in the registration of trade marks in the Argentine Republic has been remarkable, having been only 267 in 1891 as against 832 in 1893. This is now a source of revenue which, in the latter year, amounted to $35,254 Argentine currency (about £2,200). The law which regulates them is that of August 19, 1876, which now requires many modifications, as it does not effectually protect the merchant who registers his particular mark in the Argentine trade marks office. Publicity during a certain time ought to be given to the proposed registration of any mark, so that any counter claims in respect of it may be examined prior to its final registration. But it seems that, under the present law, no previous advice whatever is necesaary, either in the newspapers or at the marks registration office; the Argentine office grants a mark applied for at once if they think it is not registered. Extracts of that register ought to be published, and any new registered mark advertised to enable any previous owner of the mark in Europe to obtain proof of his ownership and to enable him to apply also in the Argentine Republic for registration.

Under the present state of the law it seems possible, in an extreme case, for any person in Buenos Aires to register a well-known English trade mark and appropriate it as his own out here, to the prejudice of the owner in England, who, even if advised by cable, could not possibly register his mark here before the final registration by the spurious owner.

"A case recently occurred in Buenos Aires in which an English firm, who have a 'crown' mark registered at Buenos Aires, caused an embargo to be placed on a consignment of some American goods which had the same mark, a 'crown,' and had been received by another firm. These latter were only allowed to be sold here after having the 'crown' mark obliterated. Manufacturers can not possibly know all marks registered here, and means might be devised to allow an embargo only on a repetition of the offense after due notification. Again, the trades marks office will register a mark, say a 'lion,' in any and every position. This is hardly fair, as one may be registering a 'lion couchant' when another wishes to register a 'lion rampant,' and so on.

"Hence the great importance to all European manufacturers of registering here at once the marks of any particular goods which they sell in this market; for with many local industries and imports from all countries, the first man to register a mark here obtains the exclusive right to it and can bring action against importers of goods with similar marks. British exporters should take particular note of the importance of this step, to protect themselves from importation or local manufacture of inferior goods with their mark on them, which the public will naturally accept as the genuine one."

A REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

MARCAS DE FABRICA.

Encontramos nos Relatorios Diplomaticos e Consulares da Gran Bretanha as seguintes informações relativas ao uso de Marcas de Fabrica na Argentina. As suggestões feitas aos fabricantes Inglezes tem egual interesse para os dos outros paizes manufactureiros:

"Antes de concluir a parte commercial deste relatorio, não achamos inopportuno submetter algumas observações em relação ás Marcas de Fabrica. A registração destas na Republica Argentina augmentou notavelmente de 1891 a 1893, subindo de 267 no primeiro anno a 832 no ultimo, e de facto constitue uma fonte importante de rendas, dando em 1893 cerca de 70,000 $ 000 ao Thesouro Publico. A registração é regulada pela lei de 19 de Agosto de 1876, a qual precisa de ser reformada em muitas das disposições, por não proteger efficazmente o commercianta que manda registrar na repartição competente sua marca de fabrica particular. Devia-se exigir que se publique por um certo prazo a intenção de mandar registrar uma marca, de modo de haver a opportunidade de attender ás reclamações em contrario que se possam fazer, antes da registração definitiva.

"Porem parece que, segundo as disposições da lei actualmente em vigor, não é necessario aviso previo algum, quer nos jornaes, quer na repartição, e que esta outorga lógo a registração, no caso de não haver outra para a mesma marca.

"Devia se tambem publicar opportunamente extractos do registro, e dar noticia das novas marcas contidas nelle, para que o antigo proprietario, se houver, de qualquer dellas na Europa possa offerecer provas de sua propriedade e requerer a registração em seu nome na Argentina.

"Segunda a lei, come hoje existe, parece possivel que uma pessoa mande registrar em Buenos Aires uma marca de fabrica ingleza bem conhecida, tornando-se proprietario della, com prejuizo do verdadeiro proprietario inglez; o qual, mesmo avisado por telegrapho, não poderia mandar registral-a em seu nome, em anticipação da registração falsa.

"Uma firma commercial ingleza em Buenos Aires, que tem registrada nesta praça uma marca de fabrica constando de uma corôa, mandou embargar a venda de certas mercadorias norte americanas consignadas a outra firma, por terem estas a mesma marca, e foi prohibida a venda até obliterada a marca de corôa. Os fabricantes não podem ter conhecimento de todas as marcas de fabrica registradas, e seria talvez justo não conceder o embargo senão em caso de reincidencia no mesmo delicto, depois de aviso devidamente dado.

"De mais, pode se mandar registrar na Repartiçãa uma marca, — um leão, por exemplo, — em que a figura se representa em differentes posições, motivando assim complicações embaraçosas.

"Estas considerações demonstram aos fabricantes dos outros paizes a importancia de mandarem registrar lógo nesta praça as marcas de fabrica dos generos que se propoem vender aquir visto que, havendo muitas industrias naciones e grande importação do estrangeiro, a primeira pessoa que mande registrar uma marca tem o direito exclusivo de usal-a e processa; os importadores de mercadorias tendo marcas parecidas com a sua."

BRAZIL.

FOREIGN VESSELS AND THE COASTWISE TRADE.

The following communication and inclosures from Minister Thompson to the Department of State explain the privileges and limitations applicable to foreign vessels engaged in the coast wise trade of Brazil:

No. 337.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PETROPOLIS, January 27, 1895.

HON. W. Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

SIR: I transmit copy and translation of Decree No. 227 of December 5, 1894, postponing for two years the operation of Decree No. 123 of November 1, 1892, which limits the coast trade to Brazilian bottoms. I also transmit for your information copy and translation of Decree No. 123. You will observe that this trade will upon the operation of the decree be practically confined to vessels flying the Brazilian flag except in the instances mentioned in Articles 4 and 5.

These exceptions are:

Transportation of goods belonging to the Government.

Transportation of passengers and their baggage, animals, valuable parcels, perishable agricultural and manufactured products, and coin.

To bring aid in cases of famine or pestilence.

To trade generally in case of foreign war.

Foreign vessels are also permitted to enter ports for shelter or asylum, to discharge portions of a cargo at several ports, to take on cargo at several ports, and sell a cargo in cases of distress, shipwreck or *vis major*.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. L. THOMPSON.

Translation.

DECREE NO. 123 OF NOVEMBER 11, 1892, REGULATES COASTWISE NAVIGATION.

The Vice-President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

I make it known that the National Congress decrees and I sanction the following law:

Article 1. Coastwise navigation can only be carried on in national vessels.

Article 2. By coastwise navigation, is meant direct communication or trade between the ports of the Republic within its waters, and of the rivers that flow through its territory.

Article 3. In order that a ship may be considered national, it is necessary:

1. That it be the property of a Brazilian citizen or of a company or corporation, with seat in Brazil, managed entirely by Brazilian citizens.

2. That it be navigated by a Brazilian captain or master.

3. That at least two-thirds of its crew be Brazilians.

Article 4. Foreign vessels are prohibited from engaging in the coastwise trade, under penalty of confiscation, but are permitted:

1. To load or unload merchandise and articles belonging to the government.

2. To enter a port for asylum and to leave for another with its cargo within a designated time.

3. To enter a port, with a full cargo, and to leave for another with the same entire cargo or with part of it dispatched for consumption or re-exportation.

4. To transport from one port to another of the Republic passengers of any class, their baggage, animals, and packages classified as valuable or perishable agricultural and manufactured products, and coined valuables.

5. To receive from any or all the ports of the Republic manufactured goods or produce of the country for the purpose of exportation.

6. To bring aid to any State or point of the Republic in cases of famine, pestilence or other calamity.

7. To carry any kind of cargo from one port to another of the Republic in case of foreign war. internal commotion, injuries and prejudice happening to national navigation and trade by cruisers and foreign forces, even if war has not been declared.

Article 5. Merchandise taken from a port of the Republic can be sold in another, in cases of distress, shipwreck or *vis major.*

Article 6. The vessels of neighboring countries are permitted to navigate the rivers and interior waters, according to the terms of the conventions and treaties.

Article 7. Upon the enrollment of the vessels and crews, they will observe the rules of navigation and inspection which are designated in the regulation that the executive power formulates for the execution of this law.

Article 8. For five years after the publication of this law, the matriculation of all the personnel of the merchant marine is gratuitous, except the necessary stamps.

Article 9, National vessels are obliged to have an inspection of the bottoms and machinery every six months, having the pipe and boilers subjected to a water pressure, and once a year the same inspection in a dry dock.

These inspections shall be gratuitous and should be requested from the proper department by the proprietors. With eight days notice, they can be made in any of the ports of the Republic designated in the regulation, which will shortly be expedited.

Article 10. The provisions of this law shall not take effect until two years after the publication.

Article 11. All provisions to the contrary are revoked.

The minister of the Fazenda will see to its execution.

Federal Capital, November 11, 1892.

Fourth year of the Republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.
SERZEDELLO CORREA.

Decree No. 227, December 5, 1894, delays the time two years in order that the vessels engaged in the coastwise trade between sea and river ports may be nationalized in accordance with law:

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

I make it known that the National Congress decrees and I sanction the following resolution:

Article 1. It is decided to prolong the time two years in order that the vessels, which carry on the coastwise trade, between the sea and river ports of the country, may be nationalized in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 123 of November 11, 1892.

Article 2. Revoke all laws to the contrary.

The minister of the Fazenda will see to its execution.

Federal Capital, December 6, 1894.

PRUDENTE J. DE MORAES BARROS.
FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES.

PROPOSALS AND CONTRACTS FOR MUNICIPAL WORKS.

The municipal council of S. João d'El Rey, Minas Geraes, is inviting proposals for waterworks, drainage, paving, and improving the banks of the stream flowing through the town. Proposals for lighting the town with electricity are also solicited; likewise for the removal of an old aqueduct, and various repairs and improvements on the town hall.

The municipality of Bahia has made a contract for sanitary works in that city, providing for an expenditure of $6,000,000 paper currency, within a period of five years for waterworks and drainage. All houses will be obliged to connect with the water and drainage pipes. Water is to be furnished gratuitously to houses of low rentals, and for 60 cents to houses of moderate rent. The drainage tax is to be paid by the municipality, and to be assessed according to the rental value of the house.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

According to a telegram from Pará, the January receipts of the Manaós custom house were $63,535.00, paper currency, against $69,815.58 in the same month of last year. The receipts of the *recebedoria* (inland tax) of the State of Amazonas during the year 1894 amounted to $1,639,950. This revenue was derived principally from the export duty on rubber.

INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENT.

A recent number of the *European Mail*, a journal published in London, referring to the industries of Brazil, says:

"Brazil seems to be rapidly recovering from the effects of the late war out there, and business of all sorts is said to be making headway again. It is reported that many factories of various kinds are springing up all over Brazil, such as soap, candle, boot and shoe, hosiery, and canned food works, while the sugar, coffee, and rubber industries are growing with amazing rapidity. All these new enterprises require large equipments of machinery and other appliances, most of which should come from this country."

Manufacturing firms in the United States should take note of this, and adopt measures to bring their goods to the attention of the people of Brazil and the other South American States.

CHILE.

THE CURRENCY CONVERSION BILL.

The following is the full text of the bill for the conversion of the Chilean currency as it finally passed both houses of Congress:

Article 1. From the 1st of June, 1895, the State shall pay its notes to those who demand payment in the metallic currency created by this act. These notes shall be incinerated monthly.

Art. 2. From the 31st of December, 1897, the State paper money shall be paid on presentation in the offices which may be designated by the president of the Republic, for the equivalent value of the silver dollar of 25 grams and 9-10 fine, with the gold money created by this act, and from that date, the State paper money shall be demonetized.

On this same date, the obligations of the State contracted previously to this act shall be liquidated, reducing their nominal value computed in dollars of 25 grams and 9-10 fine, to the money created by this act; and with it, its service shall continue to be made.

The payment and liquidation referred to in the two preceding sections, shall only take place in case the value of the silver dollar of 25 grams and 9-10 fine, shall be on that date of a value superior to 18 pence; in the contrary case, the provisions of articles 1 and 16 of this act shall be enforced.

Article 3. The president of the Republic is empowered, for the term of three years, to coin up to $10,000,000 in silver money of the kind specified in this act to purchase the bullion necessary for this purpose.

Article 4. All the proceeds derived from the sale of the nitrate properties shall be devoted exclusively to the acquirement and coinage of metallic currency.

Article 5. The president of the Republic is empowered to discount or negotiate advances abroad upon the unpaid portion of the purchase money of the nitrate properties.

Article 6. The banks shall guarantee the total value of their issues by depositing in the treasury, gold, government notes, government bonds, municipal bonds payable by the State, treasury bills and bonds of banks exclusively hypothecary.

These values shall be estimated monthly at the rate named by the president of the Republic.

The said guarantee shall be constituted in the following form: 70 per cent in the three months next following after the promulgation of this act, and the remaining 30 per cent in the subsequent six months at the rate of 5 per cent per month.

The exaction of the constitution of this guarantee, in case of delay, shall be by writ of execution.

In case of the failure of a bank, the State shall realize the guarantee, which shall be considered as a pledge, and shall pay in full the notes in the public treasuries.

The credits proceeding from the bank's notes shall moret over have preference over all others in the failure, excep judicial costs and the honorarium of the assignee.

Article 7. Banks notes guaranteed in the form prescribed in the preceding article shall be received in public offices in payment of taxes, credits and public services until December 31, 1897.

The deposits of bank notes which may be made in the treasury in the character of judicial assignments or for any legal effect, shall be understood to be made as a deposit to be restored in specie.

Article 8. Up to the period referred to in the preceding article, the total issue of bank notes shall be limited to the amount of $24,000,000 apportioned in relation to the paid-up capital of the banks.

Article 9. The banks shall be empowered to issue 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 dollar notes.

The notes of a lower value actually in circulation shall not be received in public offices, nor shall they circulate after one year from the promulgation of this act.

Article 10. There shall be three gold coins, to be called condor, doblon, and escudo, of eleven-twelfths fine.

The condor shall weigh 11 $^{98,207}/_{100,000}$ grams.

The doblon shall weigh 5 $^{99,103}/_{100,000}$ grams.

The escudo shall weigh 2 $^{99,151}/_{100,000}$ grams.

Article 11. The remedy of fineness in the gold coins shall be two-thousandths, and of weight one per thousand in the condores two per thousand in the doblones and escudos and per coin 15 $^{956}/_{1,000}$ miligrams in the condor and the doblon, and 7 $^{988}/_{1,000}$ miligrams in the escudo.

Article 12. The value of the condor shall be twenty dollars; of the doblon ten dollars; and of the escudo five dollars.

Article 13. There shall be four silver coins: One of 100 cents, which shall be called dollar, and the others of 20, of 10, and of 5 cents, of 835-1,000 fine.

The silver dollar shall weigh twenty grams, the 20-cent coin four grams, the 10-cent coin two grams, and the 5-cent coin one gram.

Article 14. The remedy of fineness in silver coins shall be 4-1,000ths; and of weight 3 per thousand for the silver dollar; 5 per thousand for the 20-cent coin; 7 per thousand for the 10-cent; and 10 per thousand for the 5-cent.

The remedy for weight in each coin shall be: 60 miligrams for the dollar; 20 miligrams for the 20-cent coins; 14 miligrams for the 10-cent coins; and 10 miligrams for the 5-cent.

Article 15. The obverse of the gold coins shall bear the national coat of arms, and the reverse the bust of the Republic; and accessory emblems or mottoes, the words "República de Chile," the value in letters and the year of coinage in numbers.

The obverse of the silver coins shall bear a condor and the reverse a laurel wreath, inside of which the value shall be engraved in letters. They shall also bear accessory emblems or mottoes, the words "República de Chile" and the year of coinage in numbers.

The president of the Republic shall determine once for all, the models of the dies and the diameter of the gold and silver coins.

Article 16. The monetary unit shall be the twentieth part of a condor, or the tenth part of a doblon, or the fifth part of an escudo, which shall be denominated "dollar"; and with it all obligations shall be cancelled, always excepted the provisions of the act of September 10, 1892, and of the first article of this act.

Article 17. Silver shall not be a legal tender for more than $50.

The mint shall exchange for gold the silver dollars presented to it with this object.

The government treasuries shall receive in payment silver money, whatever may be the value of the obligations it is desired to cancel with it.

Article 18. The State shall receive, collect and recoin without charge for the last holder, the coins which may have become defaced wholly or in part, or which may have become light from use.

Coins purposely defaced shall cease to be legal tender.

Article 19. The cost of coinage of gold shall be for account of the State. The purchase of gold by the mint shall be made without discount by reason of these costs.

Article 20. Lawfully coined English and Australian sovereigns shall be legal tender.

Their value shall be thirteen dollars and one-third of a dollar.

Article 21. The State shall coin the gold bullion it may now have in hand and all that it may acquire in future in conformity with the law.

Article 22. The acts of November 26, 1892, and of May 31, 1893, are hereby repealed, with the exception of article 9 of the said act of 1892, and articles 5, 6, and 8 of the act of May 31, 1893, which are not repealed.

Below is a translation of the articles of the act of November 26, 1892, and of May 31, 1893, which have not been repealed, and which are mentioned in article 26 of the act which has just been passed:

Article 9 of act of November 26, 1892. Twenty-five per cent during the year 1893, and 50 per cent during 1894 and 1895, of import duties and storage, shall be paid in pounds sterling at the rate of $6.31 per each pound, or in Chilean gold money of equivalent value.

During the first half of 1893, payment may be made in good bills on London instead of in gold.

The portion of the duties paid in the form prescribed in the preceding sections shall be exempt from the actual surcharge.

Act of May 31, 1893.—Article 5. The silver acquired in conformity with the act of March 14, 1887, the proceeds of the import duties and storage payable in gold and up to £1,500,000 sterling of the proceeds of the sale of the government nitrate properties which are to be sold in conformity with the act of January 26 of the current year, shall be maintained in deposit in the treasury.

The half of the 50 per cent of the custom house duties which are to be paid in gold in conformity with article 9 of the act of November 26, 1892, and in the years 1894 and 1895, shall be paid in the equivalent in paper money.

Article 6. The portion of import duties and storage payable in gold, may be paid in good bills on London up to December 31, 1895.

Article 8. The portion of import duties and storage payable in gold during the year 1895 shall be paid in the same form during the first half of 1896.

TRANSANDINE RAILWAY GUARANTEE.

The following is a translation of the act of Congress which has just been promulgated, relating to this great undertaking:

Article 1. The act of February 4, 1893, to amend the act of May 14, 1887, which authorized the construction of a transandine railway, via Aconcagua, is hereby repealed.

Article 2. Articles 6 and 7 of the aforesaid act are replaced by the following: The government guarantees to the Transandine railway, via Aconcagua, 4½ per cent on a fixed sum of £1,300,000.

The guarantee shall be paid after the line is completed and opened for traffic, half-yearly, on April 1 and October 1 of each year, paying to the railway the difference that may result between the amount of the interest guaranteed and the net income of the railway, after deducting 60 per cent from the gross income for working expenses.

The term of the guarantee shall be for twenty years, to be counted from the day on which the whole of the line is opened for traffic. When the net income of the railway, which is estimated to be 40 per cent of the gross income, shall exceed the guaranteed interest, the excess shall be applied to the reimbursement to the State of the money it may have disbursed on account of the guarantee stipulated in this article.

The railway shall be considered to be finished and fit for traffic after it has been inspected by a commission of engineers, to be appointed by the government, who shall declare that the railway may be opened for traffic without danger to the public, and that it will be able to meet the requirements it is intended to satisfy.

Article 7. The tariffs and time tables shall be arranged in accord with the president of the Republic, the right being reserved to the president to fix the tariffs when the net profits of the line shall have reached 12 per cent.

Article 3. The terms conceded for the completion of the railway in the act of May 14, 1887, shall count from the date of the present act.

Article 4. Interruptions of traffic lasting more than forty consecutive days shall cause a suspension of the payment of the State guarantee for all the excess of time that they may last.

It is believed now that there will occur no further serious delay in raising the necessary capital for completing the Chilean portion of the great Transandine railway, and making a through rail communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Aires.

The additional sum now required for the completion of this work is estimated at £600,000.

The Argentine section of this trans-continental line is finished to Punta de Vacas, a point about ninety miles west of Mendoza.

On the first of the present month, the national carriageway across the summit of the Andes, connecting the present termini of the railway system in Argentina and Chile, was formally opened to traffic. The road is said to be an excellent one, and the journey may be made with entire safety and comfort.

The trip from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso may be accomplished in ninety-four hours, at a cost of about $50; the alternative route between these points is a sea voyage via the Straits of Magellan.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, dated Santiago, February 21, 1895, announcing the passage of the railway guarantee act, Minister Strobel says:

"The English capitalists with whom the holders of the concession (Messrs. Clark Brothers, resident in this country) have been negotiating in order to raise the amount required to complete the road, have been demanding, for some time past, a guarantee of five per cent; but the Chilean congress would not go beyond the rate mentioned, of four and one-half per cent. As work is being continued on the Argentine side, the hope is generally entertained here that with the passage of this law sufficient capital will be obtained for the completion of the entire road, by both countries, within a few years. The uncompleted portion, however, comprises the most difficult portion of the road, and will require almost continual tunneling. The line on the Argentine side is finished as far as Punta de Vacas, and on the Chilean side as far as Salto del Soldado. This leaves at present unfinished about 75 kilometres, (58 miles) almost equally divided between the two republics; this distance being at present traversed in seventeen hours, twelve by coach and five on mule-back, the whole trip from Valparaiso to Buenos Aires occupying four days. When the line is finished it is expected that the journey will be reduced to 72 hours."

CHILEAN NOTES.

The municipality of Valparaiso has granted a concession to Mr. Thorning Palandan to lay down telephone wires in that city. It is stipulated that the concession shall not be transferred to the West Coast Telephone Company, nor combined with or ceded to any other company without previous consent of the municipality, under penalty of $50,000. Work on the lines to unite Valparaiso with Santiago and Concepción is to be commenced immediately, and the town lines within two months. The entire system is to be in operation about May or June next.

Chile has re-established the quarantine station in the Straits of Magellan during the existence of the reported epidemic diseases of the Atlantic coast of South America.

COLOMBIA.

The Department of State is advised by Minister McKinney of the action of the Colombian government regarding the tax on tobacco, as follows:

No. 87. UNITED STATES LEGATION,
BOGOTA, December 31, 1894.

Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy and translation of Law 72, passed by the Colombian Congress on the 16th of November, 1894, relating to the tax on tobacco.

I am, etc.,
LUTHER F. MCKINNEY.

LAW 72 OF 1894, BY WHICH LAW 85 OF 1892 IS ANNULLED, AND THE CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO IS TAXED.

NOVEMBER 22.

The Congress of Colombia decrees:

Article 1. Tobacco imported into the country is to be taxed as follows:

Each kilogram of cigars, four pesos.

Each kilogram of cigarettes, three pesos.

Each kilogram of chopped tobacco, or tobacco in any other form, two pesos.

Notwithstanding what is set forth in this article, the government is authorized to reserve the right, if it sees fit, for a period of six years, dating from the sanction of the present law, to import and manufacture cigarettes; and may therefore alienate the revenue derived from such right.

The contract for such revenue shall be made by public auction, under the formalities prescribed for the rent of revenues by the fiscal law code. The same to be advertised at least 180 days before.

In the contract referred to in this article, the right of estimate shall not be available, nor in any other auction of revenues.

At the expiration of the rent contract, any stock of cigarettes, or of raw materials for manufacturing the same, shall be subject to the payment of the import duties fixed in this article.

Article 2. The production and exportation of native tobacco is free, upon the condition of paying a tax on the consumption up to $1.50 for each twelve and one half kilograms of cigar and leaf tobacco of first quality, and in proportion for inferior qualities.

The tax shall be established by each assembly in the manner thought most cenvenient in view of the existing circumstances in each Department, and the method in which the industry may be there established, it being therefore possible to levy the tax on tobacco which may be on sale, or tobacco that may be manufactured, or treated in any form, or on the manufacturers, stores, shops, or places of sale for the same.

Article 3. The net result of the tax on consumption of native tobacco shall be divisible as follows: Sixty per cent for the Department and forty per cent for the municipalities.

The net result of the custom house dues called for by this law shall be placed among the national funds.

Article 4. The revenue from the consumption of native tobacco established by the law shall be administered by means of auction, and these shall be made by districts; only in the event of inability to hold such auction shall the revenue be administered directly by the department, according to the corresponding relations.

Article 5. Law 85 of December 10, 1892, which taxes the consumption of tobacco, is hereby annulled.

Given in Bogota, November 16, 1894.

TAX ON MERCHANDISE.

Mr. F. P. Leay, British acting vice-consul at Panama, in a report to the Foreign office, dated January 11, forwards a copy and translation of an extraordinary number of the *Gaceta de Panama*, dated December 27, 1894, which contains a decree issued by the governor of the department imposing a tax of ten per cent in silver of that country upon the net value in gold of all merchandise imported for use in the department of Panama.

COSTA RICA.

VALUATION OF COINS..

The government, following the advice of the director of the mint, has fixed the values of the United States and British coins as follows:

One United States gold dollar is equal to $1.1947 Costa Rican gold.

Four British shillings, gold, are equal to $1.1565 Costa Rican gold.

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

(English and Spanish.)

The government has ordered the following public works to be commenced at once:

1. Reconstruction of the road from San José to the town of Puriscal, so as to make the communication as nearly perfect as possible.

2. Reconstruction of the wagon road between the city of Alajula and the wharf on the San Carlos river; also between the city of Meredia and the wharf on the Sarapiqui river. Both rivers are affluents of the San Juan, and when the Nicaragua canal is built, will become important arteries for the commerce and navigation of Costa Rica.

3. Construction of a wagon road between the city of Liberia and the Bay of Panamá, on the Gulf of Calebra.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR PUERTO LIMON.

The government has entered into a contract with the Caribbean steamship company, by which the steamers of the company shall touch at Puerto Limón at least once a month, to take on the mail, passengers and freight. Under the heading, "A Remarkable Fact of Great Interest to Commerce," a recent newspaper reference to this subject says:

"On the afternoon of the 20th ultimo the steamer 'William Cliff," of the West India and Pacific company, left Liverpool for Colón (Aspinwall), carrying a cargo of merchandise to be transhipped there to one of the steamers of the Caribbean steamship company to be taken to Puerto Limón. The cargo reached the latter port on the 10th instant, or seventeen days after its departure from Liverpool. The Caribbean steamship company having entered into arrangements with the principal lines of steamers, both American and European, transhipping at Colón the different cargoes, and taking them to the Atlantic ports of Costa Rica, Colombia and Nicaragua, at moderate rates of freight, will develop in the most favorable manner the commercial interests of that part of America."

COSTA RICA.

(en inglés y castellano.)

El Gobierno ha celebrado un contrato con la Compañía de Vapores denominada "The Caribbean steamship company" para que sus vapores toquen en el puerto de Limón á lo menos una vez al mes, con los fines inherentes al transporte de correspondencia, pasajeros y mercaderías.

Como una ilustración de los servicios que esta línea está

llamada á prestar al comercio, se reproduce lo siguiente, tomado de uno de los diarios de San José de Costa Rica.

UN HECHO NOTABLE *y muy interesante al comercio, demostrando la rapidez de la comunicación entre Europa y este país.*

El día 20 del próximo pasado, por la tarde, salió el vapor "William Cliff" de la Compañía West India y Pacific de Liverpool, para Colón, con conocimiento directo, llevando carga para Limón, para trasbordarse en Colón al vapor de La Caribbean steamship company. Dicha carga llegó á Puerto Limón el día 10 del actual por la mañana, ó *sea* 17 *días después de su salida de Liverpool.* Esta Compañía del Caribe, por su sistema de conocimiento directo con las principales Compañías americanas y europeas, haciendo el trasbordo en Colón, y distribuyendo las mercancías en todos los puertos atlánticos de Costa Rica, Colombia, y Nicaragua, á fletes módicos, está destinada á hacer una revolución muy favorable á los intereses del comercio.

CUBA.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

The *Official Gazette*, of Havana, of recent date, publishes certain changes in the existing tariff laws of the island. The changes are as follows:

Article 1. The Impuesto Industrial (domestic tax) on the manufacture of sugar in the island of Cuba, created by the law of June 30, 1892, and modified by article 13 of that of August 6, 1893, is abolished.

Article 2. The export tonnage dues on sugar and all kinds of molasses, at present in force, are reduced 25 per cent.

Article 3. (Does not apply to foreign commerce.)

Article 4. A transitory duty of 10 per cent is established on articles of food, drink and fuel, excepting wine, mineral waters, chocolate and preserved meats, the production of and proceeding from the Peninsula (Spain).

Article 5. The temporary tax of 10 per cent on all other articles is raised to 15 per cent.

A communication, dated March 5, has been received from her majesty's ambassador at Madrid, stating that the Spanish government have notified that salt codfish and the other articles mentioned in part 335 of the tariff shall be charged in Cuba and Puerto Rico the duty fixed therein without any exemption or compensation.

GUATEMALA.

CENSUS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Under the title of General Census of the Population of the Republic of Guatemala, the bureau of general statistics of that country has published a handsome volume of 205 pages in large quarto, containing information of the most interesting character, gathered on February 26, 1893, by order of the government. The work was submitted to the president on September 1, 1894, and then ordered to be printed and published. The population of Guatemala on the date above named was 1,364,678 inhabitants, of whom 882,733 were Indians. Under the census of 1880 the total population was 1,224,602, a gain of 140,076 inhabitants in thirteen years. The total number of Indians in 1880 was 844,774; the increase, therefore, of that race during the same thirteen years was only 37,959. Of the total population, 687,206 are of the female sex and 677,472 of the male. The number of foreigners in the Republic—a number included in the total population above given—is 11,331.

The illiteracy is as follows:

Not knowing how to read and write	1,240,092
Knowing only how to read	25,033
Knowing how to read and write	99,553
Total	1,364,678

The distribution of the inhabitants according to their places of residence is as follows:

Rural population	827,058
Cities and towns	526,666
Special settlements or establishments	10,954

There are in Guatemala 225,503 dwelling places, of which 325 are houses two stories high, 53,572 houses one story high, and 171,604 cabins.

Of the 1,364,678 inhabitants, there are 503,852 under 14 years of age, and 80,292 over the age of 60, so that only 780,386 are between the ages of 14 and 60. Of the whole, 888,615 inhabitants are unmarried, 79,367 are widowers or widows, and 396,696 are married.

HAITI.

FOREIGN COMMERCE INCREASING.

The latest official reports of the commercial and financial condition of Haiti present that Republic in a very favorable light. The exports continue to increase, amounting during the fiscal year of 1893-94 to $12,171,059. The customs dues of Port-au-Prince and Jacmel each amounted to more than $2,000,000; those of Cape Haitien reached nearly $2,000,000; those of Aux Cayes more than $1,250,000, and those of Gonaives and Little Gonaives nearly $1,000,000 each.

According to the last census, the population of the Republic has advanced to 1,211,625 inhabitants, which shows a notable increase.

JAMAICA.

PROPOSED TARIFF BILL DEFEATED.

On the 11th inst. the colonial secretary introduced in the Legislative Council a new customs tariff bill. The leading feature of the proposed bill was the repeal of the customs law of 1892, enacted under the influence of the reciprocity arrangement with the United States. The government's proposition was defeated in the Legislative Council by a decisive majority.

MEXICO.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The Mexican minister of finance has decreed that the articles of merchandise mentioned below shall, for the collection of customs duties, be assimilated to the paragraphs of the general tariff as follows:

	Paragraph.		Duty.
Blankets of cotton crochet, woven	469	per legal kilo.	$1.30
Cotton gloves	469	per legal kilo.	1.30
Soap, of whale oil, used for destroying the parasites of plants	687	per legal kilo.	0.03
Different articles of woolen tissues for cleaning feathers	768	per legal kilo.	0.60
"Delta" metal, unworked or in bars	302	per legal kilo.	0.12
Fichus of cotton tissue, known as "Point de Chine," with linen fringes	454	per legal kilo.	6.00
Circular strips of cotton cloth for umbrellas and sunshades	776	per legal kilo.	1.00
Powder of white hellebore root for destroying the parasites of plants	164A	per legal kilo.	0.20
Pyrethrum powder for destroying the parasites of plants	164A	per legal kilo.	0.20
Tissues of any vegetable or animal fibre excepting silk, embroidered with silk	614	per net kilo.	3.50
Cloth, gummed for hats	802	per legal kilo.	0.50
Iron ware, woven, for fencing	311	per gross kilo.	0.01
Ventilators of gummed cloth for hats	79	per legal kilo.	0.75
"Paris green" and "London powder" prepared by means of arsenious acid and used for the destruction of the parasites of plants	727	per legal kilo.	0.02

Note.—By net weight expressed in kilograms, one kilogram equaling 2.2046 pounds, must be understood the actual weight of the merchandise; by "legal weight" that which includes besides the "net weight" that of the interior receptacles in which the articles are imported, and by "gross weight" the total weight of the package.

POINTS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On April 1 the second session of the seventeenth congress was formally opened, in the presence of President Diaz and his cabinet. In his address to that body, the president states that peace reigns throughout the Republic. The question of the boundary limits with the United States is referred to, and the assurance is given that the work of the international boundary commission is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The boundary dispute with Guatemala is treated at length, and the congress is informed that a preliminary convention for the settlement of the question has been signed by the minister of foreign affairs for Mexico, and the plenipotentiary of Guatemala, and now only awaits ratification by the legislative bodies of the two nations.

The mining and agricultural interests are said to continue to show remarkable activity. Since his previous message, September 15, 1894, the president states that 2,977 petitions for mining claims, covering an area of 1,378,000 hectares (3,445,000 acres), have been presented; and during the same period 550 titles to mining property, embracing 3,814 hectares (9,535 acres), have been issued.

In the agricultural movement a remarkable increase has taken place in the establishment of plantations for the cultivation of coffee and other tropical products.

The development of the telegraph and railway service throughout the country has been steady and continuous. Within the past six months 910 kilometres (about 550 miles) of telegraph lines have been constructed, while the previously existing system of 42,500 kilometres has been maintained and perfected. During the past half-year nineteen concessions have been granted for the building of railways in different parts of the country, and numerous branch lines have been placed under actual construction.

The railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is receiving special attention at the hands of the government. New bridges are being built, and a general permanent improvement of the line is being pushed forward.

A commission of engineers has been appointed for the purpose of making surveys of the harbors of Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, with a view of converting them into permanent and adequate ports.

On the subject of the finances of the country the president says:

The financial conditions of the country and of the public treasury have been notably improved since the last occasion on which I had the honor to address congress. From October last to April 1st the customs receipts exceeded those of the corresponding period of the last fiscal year by almost $3,000,000.

Referring to the abolition of the interstate customs duties, President Diaz says:

Convinced that the national industries can not attain the development of which they are capable as long as they are interfered with by the interior customs that under different names are still kept up by different states of the Union, the executive believes that the moment has now arrived to unhesitatingly undertake the constitutional reform that will do away with this last vestige of the old and discredited tributary system, by guaranteeing the free circulation of merchandise within the Republic. There is much greater probability of realizing this reform to-day than when it was attempted at other times, not only because it is imperiously demanded by the circumstances of the country, but also because that reform has already been inaugurated by a certain number of states, whilst the preparatory labors to obtain it are in a very advanced condition in the greater part of the others. The treasury department has prepared the proper bills, and, in due time, will lay them before you.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

Existing in the Republic of Mexico are 130 manufactories of textile fabrics, valued officially at $17,392,786, and employing 21,964 people. Of these manufactories 40 are worked by hydraulic power, 50 by steam and water combined.

The number of spindles is 370,570, and of looms, 12,454.

The annual production reaches 3,890,300 pieces of sheeting, 2,077,825 pieces of figured goods, 188,500 blankets, and 322,975 pieces of carpeting, cassimeres, and other kinds of woolen goods.

It is said the capital invested in the manufacture of cotton and linen fabrics ordinarily returns about 15 per cent.

The first manufactory of cotton goods in the Republic was established near Puebla in 1836 by Don Estaban Antuñano. Puebla and Orizaba are the great centers of the cotton industry, due to the abundance of hydraulic power which is found in the environs of those cities.

The government has granted a valuable concession, with subsidy, to the Tampico and Rio Grande railroad to be built by Chicago and Boston capital. The road will run from Barroteran, Coahuila, to Nuevo Laredo, thence down the Rio Grande, thence to Tampico, forming a part of the Pan-American system along the coast to Tampico, and ultimately to the City of Mexico, traversing rich agricultural and mining regions. The company owns rich coal mines at Barroteran. Surveys will commence immediately.

NEGRO COLONY IN THE STATE OF DURANGO.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, under date of March 6, 1895, Mr. E. C. Butler, U. S. Secretary of legation at the City of Mexico, states that between 700 and 800 negro families had recently arrived from the United states at Tlahualilo, State of Durango, as colonists under the federal concession granted to W. H. Ellis, a citizen of the United States. Mr. Butler incloses a copy of the agreement under which the colonists enter Mexico. It recites that Mr. Ellis agrees to furnish sixty acres of land or more, according to size of family or working force; forty acres to be planted in cotton and fifteen acres in corn, to be properly tilled under his supervision, with the right reserved to him, in default of proper tillage to employ labor at the expense of the colonist; he gives five acres rent free, to be used solely for raising vegetables for the sustenance of each family; he agrees to furnish water for irrigation, farming implements, "and mules and teams for farming purposes," with food for same—the implements, mules, etc., to be returned to him at the end of the year in good condition; to furnish seeds free and to gin and bale the cotton for $2.50 per bale of 500 pounds. The colonists are to perform all the labor and to receive one-half of the crops. Houses, fuel, and water are provided free, and rations, medicines, etc., are furnished each working hand, the cost to be repaid out of the crops. Land is set apart for a church and a school house for each 100 families. The colonists are to receive one-half of the cotton seed as well as half of all other products raised by them, and they obligate themselves to sell to Mr. Ellis all their cotton, corn, and cotton seed at the market price. The cost of transportation of the colonists is to be advanced to them and repaid out of their share of the crops. The period of the agreement is five years, beginning with January, 1895, and ending January, 1900.

NICARAGUA.

DECREE RESTRICTING CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

Under date of December 15, 1894, Minister Lewis Baker informs the Department of State of the restrictions placed upon the use of cipher telegrams over the national lines:

No. 444. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Managua, Nic., December 15, 1894.

Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I beg leave to inform the Department that on the 12th inst. the president of Nicaragua issued a decree regarding the transmission of cipher telegrams over the national lines, a copy of which decree is inclosed.

This decree forbids the transmission of messages over the national telegraph lines in cipher, signs or combinations without the previous registration with the director general of telegraphs of an exact and authorized copy of the key to such cipher. The law takes effect on the 1st of January. All cables from either Costa Rica or this capital to the United States must pass through the Nicaraguan office at San Juan del Sur.

I have, etc.,

LEWIS BAKER.

[TRANSLATION.]

The president of the Republic, in use of his faculties decrees:

1. That for the use of ciphers, signs or combinations by the national telegraphs, it is indispensable to present to the

director general of telegraphs an exact and authorized copy of the key used.

2. The director general will give to all who register, a certificate on stamped paper of the third class, for presentation at the telegraph offices.

3. The telegraph operators will not transmit any messages unless they have knowledge of the certificate mentioned in the preceding article.

4. This law will take effect on January 1 next.

Let it be known.

Managua, December 12, 1894. ZELAYA.

BACA,

The Minister General.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, dated San José, April 4, 1895, U. S. Minister Baker says:

"I have the honor of informing the Department of the reorganization on April 1 of the ministry of Nicaragua, in the following manner:

"Minister for foreign affairs, Señor Don Manuel Coronel Matus; minister of the interior (gobernácion), General Francisco Balladarres Terán; minister of war, marine and public works (fomento), General Ruben Alonzo; minister of finance and public credit, Señor Don Santiago Callejas.

"In reply to a telegram from the minister for foreign affairs communicating the above to me, I congratulated him upon his appointment, and the president upon the perfect order existing in the Republic."

PARAGUAY.

STEEL WIRE FOR FENCING IN DEMAND.

A late consular report states that the use of steel wire for fencing is becoming more extensive in Paraguay, and that there is a large demand for this article. The numbers of the threads in greatest demand are 7, 8 and 9, but principally the first, which although little used hitherto, now enjoys marked preference because of its flexibility and hardness. Steel wire arrives in Paraguay in rolls of 46 kilos. (100 pounds), and the consumption is about 2,000 rolls per month.

TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

A treaty between Belgium and Paraguay, on "the most favored nation" basis, signed in February, 1894, by representatives of Belgium and Paraguay, was ratified at Asunción on December 8, 1894.

SPECIAL KINDS OF MACHINERY WANTED.

Particular attention is called to the urgent demand in Paraguay for machinery for decorticating ramie, and for crushing sugar-cane and cocoanuts.

PERU.

PORT REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, U. S. Consul Jastremski, of Callao, says:

On January 9, 1895, President Caceres issued the following decrees concerning ports of entry and custom duties:

PORTS OF ENTRY.

First-class ports.—Paita, Pimentel, Eten, Pacasmayo, Salaverry, Callao, Pisco, Mollendo, Ito, and Iquitos.

Second-class ports.—Tumbes, Talara, Chimbote, Samanco, Casma, Huacho, Cerro Azul, Tambo de Mora, Lomas, Chala, Morro de Sama, Puno for Lake Titicaca, and Letitia for the Amazon.

Third-class (ports of supply).—Zorritos, Mancora, Colan, Sechura, San José, Malabrigo, Huanchaco, San Bartolome de Chao, Guanape, Santa Huarmey, Supe, Salinas de Huacho, Chancay, Ancon, Chilea y Mala, Salinas de Otuma, Atico, Quilca e Islay.

Custom houses of the first, second, and third class, respectively, will be established at all the above-named ports.

Vessels of every nationality from every port or country, will be permitted to enter the principal ports, subject to the regulations provided by law. Peruvian or foreign vessels making regular or scheduled voyages, will be permitted to enter the minor ports and ports of supply (first and second classes), subject to the regulations prescribed by law.

By foreign vessels making regular or scheduled voyages, is meant vessels having fixed dates for entering port, with the permission of the government. Foreign vessels not in the above category, may enter ports of the second or third classes in ballast, or freighted with domestic products, with permits from the administrator of a first-class port. When transporting foreign merchandise in transit for principal ports, such vessels will be permitted to proceed thither, when having aboard, at their cost, an employe of the customs service.

The administrators of the custom houses of the first class, under proper regulations, and after collecting the duties thereon, are empowered to permit foreign vessels to disembark machinery intended for industrial development at ports of the second or third classes, or at other places on the coast.

The government reserves the right to close ports of the second or third classes, to open other ports, and to establish custom houses, when the necessity arises.

Owing to the exceptional situations of the minor ports of Tumbes, Puno, and Letitia, foreign vessels will be permitted to enter said ports, to dispatch their cargoes, subject to the regulations prescribed by law.

From and after February 1, 1895, in conformity with article 6, of the law of November 4, 1886, there will be collected from all transient foreign steam vessels a tax of 40 centavos per registered ton, 20 centavos per registered ton from foreign steam vessels making regular or scheduled voyages, and a like tax of 20 centavos from foreign sailing vessels.

Peruvian vessels will pay a tonnage tax of 10 centavos. The tonnage tax will be exacted at the first port entered and only once a year, from and after January 1, 1895. This regulation is likewise applicable to Peruvian vessels of more than 200 registered tons.

Peruvian craft of less than 200 tons register, foreign vessels in distress, Peruvian or foreign vessels exclusively engaged in the coasting trade in Peru, foreign war vessels, and whaling vessels, will be exempted from the tonnage tax.

All laws or regulations in conflict with the foregoing are abrogated.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

From and after February 1, 1895, at all other ports, and April 1, 1895, at the port of Iquitos and dependencies, the following will be free from import duties:

Gold and silver ore and coins.

Saltpeter and other articles for agricultural uses.

Books and other publications, and paper of material other than satin.

Luggage accompanying and belonging to passengers, subject to the limitations prescribed by articles 122 and 123 of the commercial regulations.

Objects for religious use of the established church destined for a designated church or community.

Munitions for the use of practice societies.

Articles for the use of industrial organizations operating under contracts with the government, subject to the limitations prescribed by law.

Tools or instruments for art or work, or for persons pursuing scientific professions, needed in such professions.

Implements or articles belonging to immigrants.

Objects used in the foreign mail service and by pursers of steamers, not exceeding in weight 250 grams.

Furniture and effects of resident foreign ministers, or for Peruvian ministers to foreign countries, during the exercise of their functions.

Machines for the use of fire companies.

Articles for the use of Descalzos monks, sanitary establishments, establishments for the care of orphans, or benevolent societies recognized by the government.

Iron cans for the exportation of oils.

Articles for government use.

Merchandise.—All other articles will pay specific duties, except such articles as are classed in the tariff to pay ad valorem duties.

Merchandise not enumerated in the tariff will be valued according to articles 43 and 128 of the tariff, as modified by resolution of August 12, 1869, the duty on such articles to be 40 per cent.

Export dues.—Export dues will be levied as follows on the following only:

Cotton, 1 mill per kilogram; rubber, 5 centavos per kilogram; leather, 5 centavos per kilogram; cocoa leaves, 1 mill per kilogram; fine rubber, 8 centavos per kilogram; alpaca and vicuna wools, 2 centavos per kilogram; sheep and llama wools, 4 mills per kilogram; white palm and straw hats, 1 sol per dozen. A reduction of 50 per centum will be made on importations at the port of Iquitos and dependencies.

All regulations in conflict with the above decree are abrogated.

OPIUM DUTY IN PERU.

Minister McKenzie, under date of Lima, Peru, January 19, transmits to the Department of State a decree dated January 2, issued by the president of Peru, concerning the opium duty. The decree states that there being no bidder for the opium monopoly, and for the purpose of collecting the duty until the peace of the Republic is restored and a bidder (contractor) secured in order to reestablish the monopoly according to the supreme resolution of December 7, 1894, it is resolved that all opium now in the possession of the contractors whose right has expired, also that held by retailers or holders of that article, shall, in Lima and Callao, from this date up to the 7th instant, be declared to the government administrator to be named for the said purpose, and in other parts of the Republic to the agents whom this official may appoint, in order that the tax of 5 soles per kilogram may be collected.

All stocks of opium not declared will be confiscated, and a fine of 50 soles per kilogram will be imposed on the owners thereof.

The opium monopoly is suspended for the present, and the said article from this date can only be imported through the

Callao custom house on the payment of 15 soles per kilogram, the importers being at liberty, after making said payment, to send this article to any part of the Republic, accompanied by the certificate to be given at the Callao custom house.

This resolution shall remain in force until peace is established in the Republic and the monopoly again offered to public auction.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF COAL FIELDS.

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia for the formation of a company to operate the extensive coal fields of Peru. Regarding the matter a newspaper dispatch says: "A concession has been granted to the promoters through the Peruvian minister of fomento. The company will organize with a capital of $1,000,000 to operate the mines. The output will be shipped to points along the Pacific coast, where the price of coal is said to be exorbitant. A percentage of the proceeds will be paid into the national treasury."

DISPUTED TERRITORY ON THE AMAZON.

On the 15th of December last a treaty was signed in Lima, by plenipotentiaries of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, whereby the three republics above named agree to submit to the arbitration of Spain the question of ownership of some 30,000 square leagues of land lying at the head waters of the Amazon river. These lands, prior to the time that Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador became independent states, formed part of the vice-royalty of New Granada, and have since been held by Peru.

SALVADOR.

RAILROADS TO BE BUILT.

A contract executed by ex-President Ezeta for the construction of a railroad in Salvador has been ratified by the provisional government, and the two lines from Alteos to Santa Ana, and from La Ceiba to San Salvador, will be completed within eighteen months. The work will be executed by English contractors.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR EL TRIUNFO.

The government has arranged that the steamers of the Pacific Mail company shall call at the new port of El Triunfo during the coffee season, and it is expected that at least 25,000 bags of coffee will be exported from that port during the season.

SANTO DOMINGO.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

The Dominican government has issued a decree abrogating the commercial convention of June 4, 1891, between the United States and the Dominican Republic; also a decree making various alterations in the customs dues of the Republic, as follows:

Article 1. The following articles shall enjoy a reduction of 25 per cent on appraisement:

Wheat flour, rice, beans, kidney beans and peas, round cheeses and common patagras, lard, lard cakes (mantequilla), smoked and pickled herrings, salt fish, mackerel in barrels and half-barrels, pickled pork, common soap, potatoes (papas), onions, garlic in strings, composite candles, vermicelli of all kinds, and sausages (tocinete).

Article 2. The following articles are exempt from all fiscal imposts: Pickled beef, Montevideo meat and maize flour.

The following are also declared free from fiscal and municipal imposts: Machinery employed in agricultural or industrial establishments, plows, and all kinds of farm implements, steel and wood sleepers for railways and all kinds of wagons, and rails for the same.

Article 3. A fixed duty is established on the importation of the following goods:

Articles.	Duty.
Galvanized iron, per quintal*	$1 00
Roman cement, rough, per barrel up to 4 quintals	60
Fire bricks, per thousand	4 00
Fireclay, per barrel	25
Zinc screws and rings (Arendelas) per quintal	2 00
Bricks for rough walls and roofs, per thousand	1 50
Boards, planks, and beams of pine wood, per thousand	2 50
Boards, planks, and beams of pitch pine, per thousand	4 00

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*A quintal equals about 101 pounds.

Articles.	Duty.
Shingles, per thousand	1 00
Copper in sheets or bars, per quintal	5 00
Brass, per quintal	2 50
Nails of wrought or cast iron, per quintal	1 00
Hay, per quintal	25
Slates and tiles for roofs, per thousand	1 50
Pit coal, per ton	2 00
Brass nails, per quintal	5 00
Zinc nails, per quintal	2 00
Empty sacks, each	4
Starch, per quintal	2 00
Buckets or pails of galvanized iron, per dozen	3 00
Ordinary iron single bedsteads, each	2 50
Ordinary iron single bedsteads, large, each	4 00
Ordinary iron, fine, of gilded metal	Will pay on valuation
Sapolio soap, per quintal	4 00
Cocoanut soap, per quintal	4 00
Glass globes, per hundred	50
Metal sieves, per dozen	1 00
Safety pins, per thousand	2 00
Sweetmeats ("Colas de dulce"), per quintal	8 00
Ginger beer, per dozen	70
Nipples for guns, per thousand	1 50
Cases for revolvers, per dozen	4 00
Ordinary waterproof cloaks, per dozen	12 00
Ordinary waterproof impermeable, per dozen	24 00
Ordinary waterproof, fine, of other kinds, per dozen	24 00
Stuffs for girths and girdles, per yard	5
Mineral waters, per dozen	1 50
Ordinary sheepskins for hats, per dozen	1 50
Ordinary sheepskins, fine, per dozen	3 00
Ordinary linings for hats, per dozen	1 50
Fine linings for hats, per dozen	3 00

Article 4. All articles imported as samples, if not rendered useless for consumption, will be considered as articles for use, and will, consequently, pay duty in accordance with the tariff law of imposts in force, even though they may be odd articles, if they belong to a class of articles which are used in pairs, as boots and shoes.

Article 5. The present decrease is of a temporary character, and its provisions annul any other law, decree, or arrangement which may be contrary thereto, and it will come into force from October 1 next.

URUGUAY.

THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO.

The most important public enterprise in which the people of Uruguay are now concerned is the proposed construction of a safe and commodious harbor for the city of Montevideo. The last session of congress appropriated $150,000 for the purpose of making preliminary surveys and studies with the view of obtaining a definite plan for carrying out this great work. A commission known as the "Port studies commission," was appointed to receive proposals for the execution of the work, and awarding the contract. The commission has submitted its report to the government, and it is understood the contract for doing the preliminary work has been given to the German firm of Luther & Co.

In referring to this subject, President Borda, in his message at the opening of the present annual session of congress, says:

> For a long time past there have been attempts, both on the part of the public powers and of private firms, for the building of the port of Montevideo. Under all aspects that this important question may be considered, it comprehends interests so valuable, in every sense, that it may be said to condense within itself the life of the nation in the principal manifestations of its economic and commercial prosperity, and of the legitimate influence corresponding to it as an independent people. The government will soon give effect to the law of July 14, 1894, which provides for beginning the preliminary work of special studies. Various respectable firms have offered themselves for this purpose, and I can now state that one of these proposals has been accepted, and that the execution of the studies and the definite scheme for

building the port will be proceeded with without delay. It is easy to understand the beneficial influence the determination of this matter should produce on the country, for the prospect of important works, and the movement of labor and capital, are necessarily represented in the labor of the port.

URUGUAY.

EL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO.

La obra pública de mayor importancia de que se ocupa actualmente el pueblo del Uruguay es la construcción de un puerto cómodo y seguro para la ciudad de Montevideo.

El Congreso en su última sesión concedió un crédito de $150,000 para hacer los estudios preliminares y determinar definitivamente el mejor modo de llevar á cabo dicha obra.

Una Comisión, que fue nombrada oportunamente, á que se dió el nombre de "Comisión de los estudios del puerto," y que fue autorizada para recibir proposiciones y escojer la que estimara mas ventajosa, ha dado ya su informe al Gobierno, y adjudicado la obra, según se dice, á la sociedad alemana que está establecida bajo la razón social de Luther & Co.

El Presidente Borda, al ocuparse de este asunto en su último Mensaje anual al Congreso, dijo que desde hace mucho se habían venido haciendo tentativas, tanto por parte de los Poderes públicos, como de los particulares, para construir el puerto de Montevideo, y que como en este importante asunto se encuentran comprendidos tantos y tan valiosos intereses, podría decirse que él condensa en un breve espacio la vida de la nación en las principales manifestaciones de su prosperidad económica y comercial, no menos que en lo que respecta á la influencia legítima que le corresponde por razón de su independencia. Prometió el mismo Presidente que pronto se procederá por parte del Gobierno, en cumplimiento de la

Ley de 14 de Julio de 1894, á hacer que se efectuén los estudios y reconocimientos necesarios. Varias casas respetables, dijo, habían hecho sus proposiciones, y como una de estas últimas había sido aceptada, nada impedía ya que se comenzaran inmediamente los trabajos. Es fácil de entender, observó el Presidente, que cuando estos se concluyan, habrá resultado un inmenso beneficio para el país, y se habrá aumentado considerablemente el movimiento de jornales y de capital en aquella importante región de la República.

REVISION OF THE VALUATION OF IMPORTS.

The government has issued a decree appointing seven commissions, whose duty it shall be to revise the valuations on which ad valorem duties are at present levied. This decree, among its other provisions, contains the following:

Article 1. There are hereby created seven commissions for the revision of the present tariff of imports, which commissions shall represent the different branches of importing commerce, and shall be composed of representatives of—

(a) Comestibles, drinks, tobacco, and general groceries.
(b) Drapery and haberdashery.
(c) Hardware, naval articles, gunnery, paper ware, etc.

Each commission to be composed of five members of firms engaged in the import trade of Montevideo, an equal number of custom-house employes, and the director general of customs.

(d) Wood, stone, brick, etc. (artículos de barraca).
(e) Drugs, and medicines in general.
(f) Furniture, pianos, and upholstery
(g) Saddlery, leather goods, and skins.

Each commission to be composed of three members of importing firms, three custom-house employes, and the director general, who shall preside over the seven commissions.

Article 2. Each of the said commissions shall proceed to study carefully the valuations of the goods imported by the

branch it represents, and shall make note of the modifications of which the actual tariff may be susceptible.

REVISIÓN DE LOS AVALÚOS.

El Gobierno ha expedido un Decreto por el cual se nombran siete comisiones distintas, presididas todas por el Director General de Aduanas, y formadas cada una de ellas de un número igual de comerciantes importadores, establecidos en Montevideo, y de empleados de las aduanas.

Cada Comisión se ocupará de revisar un capítulo de la Tarifa de Importación, y propondrá las reformas que deban hacerse en los avalúos que sirven de base para la cobranza de los derechos.

La Comisión No 1 estudiará el capítulo relativo á "Efectos de Almacén."

La No. 2 el titulado "Tienda y Mercería."

La No. 3 el denominado "Ferretería, Papelería, Artículos navales y Joyería."

La No. 4 el que se ocupa de los llamados "Artículos de barraca."

La No. 5 el destinado á "Drogas y productos químicos" y medicinas en general.

La No. 6 el que se refiere á "Mueblería y Tapicería."

Y la No. 7 el que tiene por objeto la "Zapatería, la Talabartería y las Pieles."

Con esta división del trabajo se facilitará considerablemente la reforma de la Tarifa, y se obtendrán mas pronto las ventajas que de ella reportará el comercio.

A REPUBLICA ORIENTAL.

MELHORAMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDEO.

Recebemos a noticia de que o Governo deste paiz está estudando a questão da construcção de um porto seguro e espaçoso para sua capital.

Seu Congresso na ultima sessão auctorizou a despeza de $150,000 para os estudos preparatorios de um plano practicavel e definitivo para levar a cabo essa empreza tão importante para o commercio do paiz.

Foi nomeada uma commissão para receber propostas e fazer um contracto para a execução das obras constantes do plano, e a Commissão tendo submettido seu parecer ao Governo, um contracto, como consta das noticias recebidas, foi celebrado com a firma social allemã de Luther e C^{ia}, para os trabalhos preliminares.

REFORMA DA AVALIAÇÃO NA TARIFA DE IMPORTAÇÃO.

Consta-nos que o mesmo Governo nomeou por decreto. Commissões incumbidas de estudar a reforma das avaliações que formam a base da arrecadação dos direitos ad valorem de importação actualmente em vigor. O referido decreto por seu primeiro artigo constitue sete commissões para estudar a reforma da tarifa actual, devendo ellas representar os ramos differentes do commercio importador e ser constituidas da forma seguinte:

(a) Para os comestiveis, bebidas, tabaco, e viveres em geral; (b) Fazendas e artigos de armarinho; (c) ferragens, papelaria, artigos navaes, bijouteria, etc.; composta cada uma de cinco membros de casas importadoras de Montevideo e outros tantos empregados da Alfandega, com o Inspector-Geral desta; (d) para artigos diversos, taes como telhas,

tijolos, canos, madeiras, pedras, etc. (artículos de Barraca); (e) drogas e productos chimicos; (f) mobilia, tapeçaria, artigos de estofador, etc.; (g) artigos de couro e pelles; cada uma de tres membros de casas importadoras, tres empregados da Alfandega, e o Inspector-Geral, o qual presidirá ás sete commissões.

Pelo segundo artigo do referido decreto as commissões ficam incumbidas de estudar cuidadosamente as avaliações dos artigos dos respectivos ramos que se acham em deposito aduaneiro, e dar seu parecer sobre as modificações que julgarem conveniente fazer na tarifa actual.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH URUGUAY.

Consulado General de la
Republica Oriental del Uruguay,
Washington, D. C. March 20, 1895.

Hon. Clinton Furbish,
Director, Bureau of the American Republics,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I give you below the volume of trade, and respective increase of business between the United States and the Republic of Uruguay, for the year 1894, and its comparison with that of 1893:

EXPORTS TO PORTS IN URUGUAY.

From New York	$972,885 00
From Pascagoula, Miss	28,705 48
From Mobile, Ala	20,349 00
From Boston, Mass	134,732 00
From Portland, Me	89,045 00
From Pensacola, Fla	64,250 00
From Brunswick, Ga	8,105 00
From Savannah, Ga	56,221 35
	$1,374,292 83

Following this, I take pleasure in giving you the amount of increase over 1893 at the different ports of export, show-the sections of the country in which it was made:

EXPORTS FROM PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO PORTS IN URUGUAY, 1893 AND 1894.

From	Amt. Exports.	Increase.
New York in 1894	$972,895 00	
do. 1893	37,585 00	$28,374 00
Boston in 1894	$134,732 00	
do. 1893	102,594 00	32,138 00
Savannah, Ga , in 1894	$56,221 35	
do. 1893	15,798 14	40,422 71
Portland, Me., in 1894	$89,045 00	
do. 1893	46,517 00	42,528 00
Pascagoula, Miss, in 1894		28,705 48
Mobile, Ala., in 1894	$20,349 00	
do. 1893	4,800 00	15,549 00
Pensacola. Fla., in 1894	$64,250 00	
do. 1893	30,900 00	33,350 00
Brunswick, Ga., in 1894		8,105 00
Total increase		$229,172 19

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

From	Amt. Exports.	Increase.
Southern States in 1894	$177,630 83	
do. 1893	51,498 64	$126,132 19 or 200 pct.
Eastern States in 1894	$223,777 00	
do. 1893	149,111 00	74,666 00 or 50 pct.
New York in 1894	$972,895 00	
do. 1893	937,585 00	28,374 00 or 3 pct.
		$229,172 19

The imports at New York for 1894	$1,294,847 00
The imports at Baltimore for 1894	88,385 00
The imports at Philadelphia for 1894	20,556 00
The imports at Boston for 1894	20,507 80
Total Imports, 1894	$1,424,295 80
Total Exports, 1894	1,374,292 83
Imports over exports	50,002 97

These figures may be of interest to the readers of the *Monthly Bulletin.*

Very truly yours,
PRUDENCE DE MURGUIONDO,
Consul General.

VENEZUELA.

NEW LAW OF PUBLIC LANDS.

[Translation.]

The Congress of the United States of Venezuela,

CONSIDERING that the law of public lands enacted and promulgated on the 10th of April, 1848, was virtually repealed by the federal constitution of 1864, under whose provisions the ownership of the said lands was declared to belong to the states within whose limits they were situated, the jurisdiction of the president of the whole Republic, in respect to them, becoming restricted to their mere management or administration; and

CONSIDERING, also, that by virtue of this new condition of things, and in pursuance of the provisions of the civil code in regard to management or administration of property belonging to others, the national executive issued the decrees of January 10, 1874, and May 29, 1874, the former to stop the sale and lease of public lands, and the latter to vacate and annul the patents and title papers issued either by the national government, or by the government of any state, and the proceedings taken or initiated to obtain possession of the land subsequent to the promulgation of the constitution, and previous to the action which congress might deem proper to take; and

CONSIDERING, also, that under the constitution, as amended on April 27, 1881, the right of ownership of the states in the public lands respectively situated within their limits was ratified and affirmed, and the management and administration thereof was made incumbent upon the general government of the Union, for the purposes set forth in paragraph 16, article 13, of the amended instrument; and

CONSIDERING, also, that under these circumstances it is indispensable for the federal executive to define what lands are public, and what rules must be observed for their administration,

DECREE:

ARTICLE 1.

The Public lands are:

First.—Those which, being situated within the limits of the nation, have no lawful owner, or do not belong to any city corporation, to any other corporation whatever, or to private individuals.

Second.—Those which are called *realengos*, even if tenanted by some person who has no title at all to justify his occupancy, or who has one of such defective or unlawful character as not to allow validation, unless by means of the *títulos supletorios* referred to in article 4 of the royal instruction of October 15, 1754, published in No. 805 of the Gaceta de Venezuela, if the defective title is anterior to 1700; or by a regular patent, issued in due form of law, if it is subsequent to that date. If the *título supletorio* is in order, it must be recorded at the register's office in the district in which the lands are situated.

Third.—Those whose ownership has been recovered by the state in pursuance of the provision of the present law.

ARTICLE 2.

The ownership of the public lands is vested, according to the constitution, in the states of the Union. The law of April 28, 1856, which provided for the territorial division of the country, fixed the area which belongs to each.

ARTICE 3.

The public lands shall be managed, or administered, by the federal executive, as provided in paragraph 16, article 13, of the constitution, and the granting thereof shall be made under the following rules, to wit:

First.—Preferable to all other purposes, for the establishment of either agricultural or mineral colonies, as the development of the wealth of the territory in which they are situated may require.

Second.—For the establishment of territories or settlements intended to develop the natural resources of the locality, as india-rubber, Cinchona bark, Sarapia, or other valuable productions.

Third.—For aiding and encouraging the work of civilizing the Indians, as provided by law.

Fourth.—For promoting immigration, by giving, under the law on the subject, to foreign immigrants, the use or the ownership of certain lands.

Fifth.—For aiding or promoting the construction of railroads, by granting the railroad companies such lands as may be needed for that purpose; but no grant shall exceed one-half of the area adjacent to the line, or consist of lots contiguous to each other. The lots are to be alternate, with a frontage of not more than 1,000 meters* on each side of the railroad line, and a depth of not more than 5,000 meters, perpendicular to the same line.

Sixth.—For promoting agriculture, cattle raising, and other private undertakings, by granting, with the previous consent of the respective states, to the citizen or citizens engaged in that business, the tracts of land which may be needed, provided that the said citizen or citizens apply for them and conform to the rules and provisions of the present law.

ARTICLE 4.

The president of the Republic, in making a grant of public lands, in pursuance of the provisions of this law, shall secure the grantee, his heirs and assigns forever, the absolute ownership of the land granted by him.

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*A meter equals 39.39 inches, or 3.28 feet.

ARTICLE 5.

The following rules shall be observed by the national executive in the issuance of land patents, namely:

First.—The grants of lands intended for mining purposes shall be made in strict compliance with the provisions of the mining code. The federal executive shall have the power to set apart, and organize as an auriferous territory, any section of land of that kind which, owing to the increase of its wealth and its population, should be submitted to special rule.

Second.—All other grants of land, intended for purposes which in no way can be comprehended in the mining industry, shall be made according to the provisions of a special decree to be issued hereafter by the federal executive; but no land on which valuable natural productions are found shall be sold without the approval of congress; nor shall the working and exploitation thereof be given by contract to any private person, or company, without the same approval.

The national executive shall make such rules and regulations in regard to this matter as may be necessary to allow every citizen or individual capable of doing so, to apply for lands of this class and take advantage of their wealth.

Third.—In the grants of public lands to a railroad company, or to any other company of national interest, the statement, in the respective concession, of the area granted by it shall be sufficient to make the title complete.

Fourth.—All favors and privileges in land matters granted to Indians and immigrants shall be subject to the control of the federal executive, and governed by the provisions of the law by which the old Indian *resguardos* were abolished, and the fourth rule of the 4th Article of the present law.

Fifth.—All land patents issued by the federal executive in favor of private individuals shall contain a statement of the conditions and requisites attending the grant, as explained in the following articles.

ARTICLE 6.

If the public lands are sold to private individuals, the patent shall set forth the use to be made of said lands, or the purposes for which they are intended. The following stipulations shall be inserted in the land patent and made a part of its text:

First.—That in all cases of controversy as to the ownership of the land, jurisdiction of the Venezuelan functionaries and officers shall be recognized, and the question shall be decided according to the laws of Venezuela; any rights or privileges to the contrary shall be expressly waived.

Second.—That in the grants of public lands bordering upon the sea, a lake, or a river navigable by rowboats or by sailing vessels or steamers, each lot must have a depth at least ten times greater than its frontage on the water's edge.

Third.—That no grant of land is valid if the tract granted is situated at a distance of less than one kilometer* on each side from a saltwork, 500 meters from the coast of the sea, 200 meters from the shores of lakes and first and second-class navigable rivers, or 50 meters from navigable rivers of lesser importance.

ARTICLE 7.

The applications for grants of public lands must be presented to the president of the state in which the latter are situated. A record shall be made, under the signatures of the president and the applicant, of the day and hour in which the petition is filed.

ARTICLE 8.

All applicants for grants of public lands shall bind themselves in their respective applications to perform the following duties:

First.—To place under cultivation, within four years immediately succeeding the date of the grant, at least one-third of the area applied for, and to submit, in case of failure, and as a penalty, to the forfeiture of all their rights and title in and to that portion of the lands which, at the expiration of the time above named, proves to be uncultivated.

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*A kilometer equals nearly two-thirds (.621) of a mile.

Second.—If the lands are intended for cattle raising, the applicants shall bind themselves to start their business on the tract applied for within one year after the date of the grant; and the penalty in case of failure to do so shall be forfeiture as explained in the foregoing paragraph.

ARTICLE 9.

Persons who may desire to become the owners, by purchase, of a tract of public land shall bind themselves to pay in coin the expenses of the survey, to be made by an expert to be appointed by the president of the state. The standard of measure to be used in these surveys shall be the Venezuelan *legua* (three square miles), in exact pursuance of the metric system.

ARTICLE 10.

The surveyor shall draw, and authorize with his signature, a topographic map, which shall show not only the situation, extent, and limit of the lands surveyed, but also their peculiar features and circumstances, so as to give a complete idea of the value of the lands and of the purposes for which they may be used.

ARTICLE 11.

Upon the completion of the survey, and immediately thereafter, two experts, appointed respectively, one by the president of the state, or by an official duly authorized by him for that purpose, and the other by the purchaser himself, shall proceed to the appraisement of the land. If they can not agree, an umpire previously appointed by them, or by the president of the state, or his delegate, shall finally fix the value. When the appointment of the umpire devolves upon the president of the state, neither he, nor his delegate shall have the power to choose any person outside of those suggested by the experts themselves.

In no case shall the square hectare (2,471 acres) be appraised at less than 40 bolivars;* nor shall the *legua* of land when intended for cattle raising, be appraised at less than 2,000 bolivars.

ARTICLE 12.

As soon as the foregoing proceedings are over, their correctness being proved, and no opposition having been made to the grant, then, upon evidence that the application has been published in some official paper, the president of the state shall refer the whole record to the council of government, and after hearing its opinion, shall report to the national executive, and express his views as to the advisability of the sale.

If the national executive, upon examination of the record, finds that faults or errors of any kind have been committed in the prosecution of the case, the correction of the same shall be ordered at once.

ARTICLE 13.

No grant covering an area greater than 500 hectares of land to be used for agricultural purposes, or two leguas land intended for cattle raising, shall be made in favor of an individual or corporation.

ARTICLE 14.

The following rules of preference shall be observed in the granting of public lands to different applicants:

First.—Preference shall be given to those who, at the date of the publication of the present law, are in actual possession of the lands, and keep therein an agricultural or cattle raising establishment, whether with lawful title or without it. Also to those who, after having denounced as *realengas* the lands on which they settled, incurred expenses in having them surveyed.

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*A bolivar equals 19.3 cents U. S. currency.

Second.—Preference shall be given to the first applicant when the lands applied for are vacant.

ARTICLE 15.

The price, which shall never be greater nor less than the amount fixed by the experts, or by the umpire, shall be paid, by order of the department of fomento, at the office of the board of public credit, either in bonds of the national consolidated debt, bearing 5 per cent annual interest, or in coin at the rate of quotation of the aforesaid bonds in the market.

The patent or final title of ownership of the lands shall shall not be issued until after the price is paid and the evidence of the payment is put on file with all other papers of the case.

ARTICLE 16.

The patent or title, in case of purchase, shall be issued in the following form:

"Whereas, All the formalities established by the law in force on the subject have been duly complied with; therefore, the national executive, upon the favorable advice of the council of government, has decided, under date of………… ………, to adjudge in favor of………N. N…………………… hectares of land (if the lands are agricultural) or…………… ………………leguas (if the lands are intended for breeding purposes), situated in the district…………………………… section……………………of the state of………………bounded as follows: ……………………………………………

"The adjudication has been made for the price of………… bolivars, in bonds of the national consolidated debt bearing

5 per cent annual interest (or in coin), duly paid by the purchaser at the office of the board of public credit. And whereas, The government has ordered the present title of ownership of the said lands to be issued, the undersigned minister of fomento declares, in the name of the United states of Venezuela, that by virtue of the sale above referred to, the absolute ownership of the said lands is hereby transferred to the purchaser N. N., all the declarations of articles 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the present law, which is supreme on the subject, and under whose provisions the present patent is issued, being herein made and inserted."

ARTICLE 17.

The actual delivery of the lands shall be considered to be made by the mere issuance of the patent, in the manner and form provided in the foregoing article, and its registration at the register's office. No other formality of any kind shall be necessary.

ARTICLE 18.

All purchasers of public lands intended for agricultural purposes shall be bound to put under cultivation at least one-third of the purchased area within four years immediately following the date of the patent.

If the land was purchased for the purpose of raising cattle, the purchaser shall be required to put it in actual use within the period of one year subsequent to the date of the patent.

ARTICLE 19

Purchasers of public lands intended for agricultural or for cattle-raising purposes who do not comply with the obligations set forth respectively in the foregoing article, shall forfeit, at the expiration of the time therein fixed, the ownership of that portion of the land which was left uncultivated or not used.

Such purchasers shall not be entitled to recover, in any case, more than one-half of the price which may correspond to that portion of the lands whose ownership and possession were resumed by the government; nor will they be entitled to claim anything for expenses of survey or registration of the patent, this loss to be considered a penalty for their delinquency in failing to comply with the obligations of their contracts.

Article 20.

The declaration that a sale of public lands is null and void, or is rescinded and vacated whether wholly or in part, shal entail the invalidation and cancellation of the patent, and the secretary of fomento shall transmit to the register of the respective locality all the information necessary to enable him to enter upon his books the proper annotations.

A new patent shall be issued in favor of the owner, and at his expense, for the portion of the land which was cultivated, or used, within the time required by article 18.

Article 21.

Those applicants for grants of public lands whose applications were left suspended and unacted upon under the executive decree of January 10, 1874, shall then be entitled to have their applications revived, and in that case they will enjoy preference, as provided in No. 1 of article 14 of the present law.

Article 22.

When the price of the lands was paid in bonds of the public debt, the portions of that price to be returned under the foregoing provisions for a tract or section whose possession was resumed by the government, shall be calculated at the rate quoted for said bonds at the time they were given in payment.

Article 23.

The resumption by the government of the ownership and possession of any land, originally public, or *reslenga*, shall be made public through the *Gaceta Official*, and communicated to the registers of the different districts and states, so as to enable them to make the proper entries on their books.

ARTICLE 24.

The national executive is hereby authorized to make and enforce the rules and regulations necessary for the proper execution of the present law.

ARTICLE 25.

The law of June 2, 1882, and the executive decree which regulated its execution, are hereby repealed.

Given at the Palace of the Federal Legislative Body at Caracas, on the 22d of August, 1894, the eighty-fourth of Independence, and the thirty-sixth of the federation.

P. FEBRES CORDERO,
President of the Senate.
J. FRANCISCO CASTILLO,
President of the Chamber of Deputies
FRANCISCO PIMENTAL,
Secretary of the Senate.
J. A. BOSA,
Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies.

Federal Palace at Caracas, 24th of August, 1894, the eighty-fourth of Independence, and the thirty-sixth of the Federation.

Let it be complied with and enforced.

JOAQUIN CRESPO.

By the President.

A. LOTOWSKY,
Secretary of Fomento.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

U. S. Minister Haselton, in a dispatch to the Department of State, dated Caracas, April 1, 1895, says:

"I have the honor to announce the following changes in the Venezuelan cabinet, in all departments except that of war. The new ministers are as follows: Dr. Juan Francisco Castillo, minister of the interior; Dr. Lucio Polido, foreign affairs; Sr. Manuel Antonio Matos, hacienda; General Ramon Guerra, war and marine; General Jacinto Lara, fomento; Dr. Alejandro Urbaneja, public instruction; Sr. José Maria Manrique, public works.

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

MAY, 1895.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

(Continued.)

CHAPTER X.

POULTRY.

PURE-BRED CHICKENS.

There are, including all classes of games, several hundred breeds of chickens, but those which are most popular and best known are classed as Asiatics, American, English, French and Spanish. The Asiatics are feathered on the legs; the Americans are clean-legged; the English and French are compact (the favorite breeds possessing five toes), and the Spanish are non-sitters. No particular breed possesses all the qualities necessary to perfection. Though excelling in some respects, a breed may be deficient in others. But each is adapted to certain climates, soils and modes of management. The best breed depends upon the purposes for which it is intended, the distance from market, the quarters, the range, the fences, and the color of its carcass when dressed.

In an examination of the breeds, the Asiatics may be divided into light Brahmas, dark Brahmas, Partridge, buff, white, and black Cochins and Langshans. The light and dark Brahmas in appearance differ in plumage, though the lights have been bred more carefully for utility than the darks. They have stood the test of several decades, and are as great favorites to-day as at any previous period. The advantages possessed by the Brahmas are pea combs and short wattles, which fit the heads closely and enable the birds to endure exposure without being subjected to frosted combs and wattles—a great advantage in a cold climate. They are all heavily feathered, being protected with short, fluffy down on every portion of the body, while their powers of digestion enable them to consume large quantities of food, and thereby not only create a sufficiency of animal heat, but also to lay during the cold season under disadvantages that would be fatal to some breeds. Hence, many persons, while admitting the Brahmas to be excellent layers, do not approve of their capacity for eating a large amount of food, which, however, is really an excellent and necessary qualification instead of being a cause for objection. As they can not fly, low fences easily confine them; and they usually lay dark colored eggs. The Brahmas are heavily feathered on the legs and to the ends of the outer toes, even the middle toe being covered. This is objectionable where the ground is damp and muddy, often causing the feet to become frozen. Some care is also necessary in feeding them, as they readily become fat after maturity and cease to lay. They seldom begin laying before they are eight months old, but if fed judiciously they lay well at all seasons. As market fowls their yellow legs and skin, as well as bodies, render them very attractive, and when crossed upon other breeds they always effect an improvement.

The Cochins differ very little from the Brahmas so far as hardiness and general market purposes are concerned; but they are more compact in body, and have single combs, yellow legs and skin, are feathered probably even more heavily on the shanks and toes than the Brahmas, and can be easily kept in confinement. The different varieties of Cochins are alike in nearly all respects but color, the Partridge being extremely beautiful. The Cochins are the best sitters and mothers of all breeds, though their large size is often a disadvantage to them where eggs used for hatching are thin shelled.

The Langshan is the latest addition to the Asiatic breeds, and is the only one that has not been changed by the breeders of Europe and America, as it is the same in form and characteristics as when first brought from China. The fowls greatly resemble the black Cochin, but an observer may notice that the Langshan, though nearly as large as the Cochin, can fly over a high fence while the Cochin cannot leave the ground. The Langshan has white, thin skin, pinkish webs between the toes, legs the color of those of the turkey, and long sickle feathers; it lays when from six to seven months old. It is not at an attractive market fowl, its dark legs and white skin being objectionable; nevertheless it excels as a table fowl, and as layers, also, the Langshans are said to be intermediate between the sitters and the non-sitters.

The American breeds are the Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, Javas, and Wyandottes. They are all clean legged, with yellow shanks and skin. Their popularity is due to their hardiness, medium size and adaptation to nearly all climates. They combine partially the heavy feathering of the Asiatics with the long duration of the laying season of the non-sitters. They are not only easily kept in confinement, but also make excellent foragers when running at large. They lay eggs darker in color than those of some breeds, which, added to their early maturity, considering their size, is one of their desirable qualities. The Dominiques are of small size. The black or mottled color of the Java is not preferred by many, as they are, in other respects, very similar to the Plymouth Rocks—some classifying them as black or mottled Plymouth Rocks, though they are really distinct.

Of the non-sitters, the Houdans (a French breed) are the largest, and they are excellent table fowls, but their dark legs are an objection in market, while the crests render them liable to roup in damp weather. The Black Spanish is one of the old established breeds, and once a favorite; but breeding close for a white face has taken away their compactness and injured them in vitality. The Leghorns are the best layers, and are hardy, while the Hamburgs are considered by some as possessing an excellent merit in the rose comb. All the non-sitters lay white eggs, and all mature early and are good flyers. Hence, while they are inveterate layers, and will even lay well in winter if kept warm, they feather quickly when young and are therefore not so easily raised as the larger breeds. Their heavy combs and wattles are not in their favor in winter, while they, like all other breeds, cease laying at certain times, both for the purpose ot moulting and recuperation.

The Minorcas, which it is claimed are the best layers of all, even excelling the Leghorns, may be mentioned as being of the same size as the Black Spanish, but more compact. There are three varieties—black, white, and red. They are non-sitters, and of fair size for that class, and are also considered hardy; they are likely to become favorites. The Games are not considered fully up to the average as layers, but in proportion to weight they possess less offal and more breast meat than any other breed, and stand at the head of the list for the table. Crossed on large Asiatic hens, the Game produces the finest of market poultry, while the largest and choicest capons are the result of a Dorking cock and Asiatic hen.

The breeds best adapted to the Northwest, where the temperature gets below zero and there remains, are the Brahmas and Cochins, the former being perhaps the better layers and the latter more suitable for hatching young turkeys and ducks; but where there are good markets for poultry and eggs, the Wyandottes and the Plymouth Rocks are excellent if they can have outdoor exercise. The Asiatics, if not fed too heavily, can be under shelter with contentment; but other breeds are liable to the evil of feather pulling if confined too closely. The Asiatics may be used for crossing upon the common breeds; but the crossing should be continued until the stock is three-fourths Asiatic, and the last cross should be Brahma, in order to secure the small pea comb as a protection against severe cold.

In the East, or where the winters are not as severe as in the Northwest, the American or Spanish breeds may be used, while the Asiatics would not be out of place. On wet soils, avoid feathered legs. Where there is much rain in spring, crested breeds often suffer. There are but few breeds that can not be adapted to the Eastern and Middle states; a warm, dry poultry house compensating for many disadvantages.

The best breeds for the southern countries are the Leghorns and Minorcas for eggs, and the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes for market; as the winters are mild, and these breeds, being active, have a longer season for foraging. But where one is not partial to the keeping of breeds in their purity, many advantages may be secured by crossing, provided pure bred males only are used for that purpose. Any of the breeds may be kept in any section if properly managed, there being greater distinction between those kept under confinement and those roaming at large than between those raised in different climates.

HOW TO BREED AND RAISE CHICKENS.

Where fowls are desired merely for their beauty or for amusement, several breeds and different varieties of breeds can be kept; but where the largest return in dollars and cents is of importance, and particularly where space is limited, we strongly recommend keeping only one breed.

The choice of breed must be determined by the special object for which it is intended. Fowls that yield the largest number of eggs in a year usually produce the most of them when prices are low, and lay very sparingly, if at all, during severest weather when prices are highest. The most plentiful layers do not make the best market poultry, especially as broilers and roasters, and the breeds that are the most valuable for market purposes, are not the most prolific layers. Further: Some breeds that make the very choicest roasters when weighing five or six pounds each, are so long legged and ill shaped at half this size, as then to be almost unsaleable and refused by the best class of customers.

While nearly all the leading breeds possess excellencies and advantages peculiar to each, yet where both eggs and poultry enter largely into the source of income, as is usually the case, the most desirable breed is one that occupies a middle ground rather than either of the two extremes. Whatever breed is decided upon, the breeding stock should be chosen with great care, because upon their vigor and general character depends the success in hatching and rearing, and the usefulness of future flocks. The breeding stock being the very foundation of the business, should be selected from farms where they have enjoyed unlimited range, which is indispensable to the very highest type of perfection, and no matter how high their "score," or how many premiums they have won, should never be purchased from yards where they have been raised in partial confinement or in circumscribed quarters.

It is a prevailing belief that adult fowls, two years old or more, constitute the best breeders; and this idea has been repeated, parrot like, by successive writers year after year, until it has been stereotyped. Facts, however, do not substantiate the theory, and we regard fully matured pullets, for breeders, quite equal to hens, and infinitely better for winter layers, while as a rule, fully matured cockerels for service are far superior to old cocks.

Particular attention should be given to the continued health of breeding stock. Their house should be comfortable both in summer and winter, but we are opposed to artificial heat in their case. Not less than four square feet of floor room is enough for each fowl, and more space is better still. Where natural drainage is good, the very best floor is bare earth, and no other can compare with it, but every particle of dampness must be avoided, and where this cannot otherwise be accomplished, as in damp locations having no drainage, a floor of some kind becomes necessary as the least of two evils. We prefer cement to a board one, because the latter is a first class harbor for rats and other enemies, soon decays, and is no cheaper than the former, which, if well laid will last almost indefinitely. One objection to floors is that they must of course be covered with dirt, more in winter than in summer, and this dirt is apt to become so dry and dusty as to be unpleasant for the attendant, and uncomfortable and unhealthy for the fowls, producing sore eyes and other troubles. If the dirt is covered with litter, as explained a few pages further on, this difficulty is considerably lessened, but not entirely remedied.

Ventilation is indispensable, but no direct drafts of air should reach the fowls, for they will catch cold as quickly as children. A simple and very good ventilator is obtained by nailing four boards together, in the form of a box 8x12 inches square, open at both ends, having one end project through the roof and the other extending within a foot or two of the floor. If necessary to protect it from entrance of snow or rain, the top can be notched, and a board nailed over it; or this board can be somewhat larger than the top and fastened a few inches above it—being held in place by any of the many ways that will suggest themselves to a person of ordinary ingeuinity.

Our roosts for adult fowls are 2x3 joists planed and with corners slightly rounded. Being smooth, they can be readily washed with kerosene by means of a sponge or brush, which should be done as often as necessary to effectually guard against vermin. Round roosts should never be used either for fowls or chickens, as they injure the breast bone. Many eminent breeders of valuable poultry use 2x6 plank for roosts, and some prefer to have their exhibition fowls use no roosts, but squat on clean litter, like ducks. Roosts should be placed low, andf or large breeders from eighteen to twenty-four inches high. Even for Leghorns we would not have them over thirty inches high at most. Platforms under roosts greatly assist in keeping poultry houses in proper condition, and they should be cleaned daily. There are some advantages in placing the roosts on movable horses in the center of the house, but where the droppings mingle with the dirt and litter, even if removed every three or six months, it usually produces scurvy legs, and the fowls do not otherwise thrive as well. Nests are generally lousetraps, for which reason we long since adopted single ones, fourteen inches square, with sloping top. We suspend them to the sides of the house, and can remove, clean and replace them easily and quickly. A dust bath should be in every house, and a bottomless box will answer the purpose very well. Dry road dust is the very best material to use in it, but any dry fine dirt will do. A proportion of coal ashes is also good, and perhaps improves it, and some breeders mix a liberal addition of sulphur, but wood ashes should be used with great care, for if it becomes wet, a caustic lye is formed, which is injurious to the fowls and does more harm than good.

Next in importance to comfortable, suitably ventilated and properly furnished quarters, is exercise. This is true of all poultry, of all ages, and for whatever purpose kept, and no less so for ordinary laying stock than of breeding stock. Exercise must be had in abundance, or speedy failure is inevitable, for it is the immutable law of nature and cannot be disregarded with impunity. When fowls are at liberty, as in summer, this matter will take care of itself; but when confined, as in winter, they must be furnished with the means of obtaining it, and this can be secured by a proper system of feeding, to which subject we now refer.

(To be continued.)

ANIMALES AMERICANOS.

(Continúa.)

CAPÍTULO X.

AVES DOMÉSTICAS.

POLLOS Y GALLINAS DE RAZA FINA.

Contando todas las clases de pollos y gallinas puede decirse que hay muchos centenares de razas de estas aves. Las de mayor fama son las denominadas asiática, americana, inglesa, francesa y española. Las de la raza asiática tienen plumas en las patas; las de la americana presentan las patas descarnadas y sin pluma; las de la inglesa y la francesa son de cuerpo compacto, distinguiéndose las mejores familias por tener cinco dedos en las patas; y las de la española no empollan los huevos. Ninguna raza por si sola posee todas las cualidades necesarias para hacerla perfecta, y una que es excelente en algunos respectos puede ser deficiente en otros. Pera cada una está adaptada para ciertos climas, ciertos suelos y cierta manera especial de tratamiento. La determinación de cual es la mejor raza depende de los objetos á que se la destine, de la distancia del mercado, de las condiciones locales, del terreno, de las cercas, y del color de la piel del animal después de desplumado.

Examinando las diferentes razas se encuentra que la asiática puede subdividirse en siete grupos á saber: los "Brahmas" de color claro, los "Brahmas" de color oscuro, los "Cochins" llamados perdices (partridges), los de color amarillento, los blancos, los negros y los "Langshans." Los "Brahmas" claros y los oscuros solo se diferencian en el plumaje, á pesar de que los claros han sido criados con mayor cuidado para objetos de utilidad que los oscuros. Unos y otros han resistido á la acción del tiempo por varias décadas, y en el día gozan de tanta popularidad como en cualquiera otra época anterior. La ventaja que los "Brahmas" poseen consiste en que sus crestas y los apéndices carnosos de sus cabezas están muy junto á esta, de modo que los animales pueden sufrir mejor la intemperie sin peligro de que se les hielen aquellos órganos, lo cual es una gran ventaja en los países frios. Todos tienen muchas plumas, consistiendo una parte de estas en un plumón corto y lijero que cubre la totalidad del cuerpo. Tienen un gran poder digestivo y consumen por lo tanto grandes cantidades de alimento, de donde se origina que no solo pueden crear una cantidad suficiente de calor animal, sino también que pueden poner huevos durante el invierno, aún en condiciones desventajosas que serían fatales para otras razas. Muchas personas, admitiendo que las gallinas "Brahmas" son excelentes como ponedoras, no las quieren á causa de la gran cantidad de alimento que requieren; pero esto en realidad es una cualidad excelente y necesaria, mas bien que una objeción. Estas aves no pueden volar, y con cercas bajas pueden fácilmente tenerse encerradas. Sus huevos son generalmente de color oscuro. Sus patas están muy cargadas de plumas que llegan hasta los extremos de los dedos exteriores en ambos lados. El dedo medio está también cubierto. Esta disposición no es favorable cuando el suelo es húmedo y fangoso, porque muchas veces hace que se les hielen las patas.

Se necesita algún cuidado para alimentar las gallinas de esta clase, porque se engordan con mucha facilidad después de llegar á cierta edad, y entonces dejan de poner huevos. Raras veces empiezan á ponerlos antes de tener ocho meses de edad, pero si se las alimenta con cuidado, ponen en todas las estaciones. Como aves para el mercado sus patas y su piel de color amarillo, así como sus cuerpos. hacen á los "Brahmas" muy atractivos; y cuando se cruzan con otras razas producen siempre una mejora.

Los "Cochins" difieren muy poco de los "Brahmas," en cuanto á resistencia y utilidad general; pero son mas compactos de cuerpo y tienen la cresta sencilla, y las patas y la piel amarilla, y mas plumas probablemente todavía en las patas y los dedos que los "Brahmas." Se les puede fácilmente tener encerradas. Las diferentes variedades de los "Cochins" son casi iguales unas á otras en todos los respectos, menos en el color; y las llamadas perdices (partridges) son extremadamente bellas. Las gallinas "Cochins" son las mejores, como ponedoras y como madres, entre todas las razas, aunque su grande tamaño es á menudo una desventaja cuando los huevos que se les ponen á empollar tienen la cáscara fina.

Los "Langshan" forman la última y única clase de la raza asiática, que no ha sido modificada por los criadores de Europa y de América, y que es igual en forma y cualidades características á la primera que se trajo de China. Se parecen mucho á las "Cochin" de color negro; pero un observador cuidadoso puede advertir que las "Langshan," aunque casi tan grandes como las "Cochin," pueden volar por encima de una cerca alta, mientras que las "Cochin" no pueden alzarse del suelo. Las "Langshan" tienen el pellejo delgado y blanco, con la membrana interdigital de color rosado, las patas del mismo color que las del pavo y las plumas encorvadas de la cola bastante largas. Las gallinas ponen desde que tienen seis á siete meses de edad. No son aves atractivas en el mercado porque sus patas oscuras y su piel blanca, no gustan pero son sin embargo excelentes para la mesa, y como ponedoras ocupan el lugar intermedio entre las que empollan y las que no empollan.

Las razas americanas son las denominadas "Plymouth Rocks," "Dominiques," "Javas" y "Wyandottes." Todas tienen las patas sin plumas, cubiertas de un pellejo amarillo y la piel del mismo color. Su popularidad se debe á su robustez, su tamaño mediano y su adaptación á casi todos los climas. Se combina en ellas parcialmente el pesado plumaje de las asiáticas, con la larga duración de la época de poner huevos, característica de las razas que no empollan. No solo se las puede tener encerradas con facilidad, sino que también son excelentes para buscarse la comida en el campo cuando se las deja sueltas. Los huevos que ponen son mas oscuros que los de las otras razas, lo que añadido á su pronto desarrollo considerando su tamaño, es una de sus mejores cualidades. Las "Dominiques" son todas de pequeño tamaño. El color negro ó jaspeado de las "Javas" no les gusta á muchos. Las "Javas" en otros respectos son muy semejantes á las "Plymouth Rocks," hasta tal punto que muchos las clasifican como "Plymouth Rocks" negras ó mosqueadas aunque, en realidad son distintas.

Entre las que no empollan, las llamados "Houdans" (una raza francesa) son las mas grandes y constituyen excelentes aves para la mesa, aunque sus patas oscuras las hacen no ser admitidas sin objeción en el mercado: sus crestas suelen también enfermarse en tiempo húmedo. Las negras de raza española (Black Spanish) forman una de las familias mas antiguas y acreditadas, que gozó en un tiempo de mucha popularidad; pero los cruzamientos que de ella se han hecho con el objeto de conseguir que su cabeza sea blanca han disminuido la forma compacta de su cuerpo y perjudicado su vitalidad. Las gallinas de la familia llamada "Leghorns" son las mejores ponedoras, y están dotadas también de mucha robustez. Las "Hamburgs" se consideran por algunos como poseedoras de un mérito excelente por causa de su cresta de color de rosa. Todas las gallinas que no empollan ponen huevos blancos, se desarrollan en edad temprana, y son buenas voladoras. Ponen huevos en todo tiempo, hasta en invierno, si se las tiene en lugar caliente: se empluman pronto cuando son chiquitas y no se las cría tan fácilmente como á las aves de las otras razas. La pesadez de sus crestas y de los apéndices carnosos de su cabeza no les es ventajosa en invierno. Como sucede en todas las demás familias dejan de poner huevos cuando están mudando la pluma.

Las gallinas "Minorcas," que según se pretende son las mejores ponedoras de todas, aún mas que las "Leghorns," son del mismo tamaño que las españolas negras, pero más compactas. Hay entre ellas dos variedades, las blancas y las rojas. Pertenecen á la clase de las que no empollan, son de un tamaño bastante grande para su clase, y se las considera también como robustas. Están destinadas probablemente á gozar de mucha popularidad. Las llamadas "Games" no pueden ocupar un alto puesto entre las buenas ponedoras de huevos; pero en proporción á su peso tienen menos intestinos y más pechuga que cualesquiera otras de las demás razas, por lo que ocupan el primer lugar en la lista de las que son propias para la mesa. Por su cruzamiento con las grandes gallinas asiáticas, las "Games" producen la mejor clase de aves para el mercado. Los mejores y más grandes capones son el resultado de un gallo "Dorkin" y una gallina asiática.

Las razas mejor adaptadas para el Noroeste, donde la temperatura baja á más de cero y permanece en ese estado por algún tiempo, son las "Brahmas" y las "Cochins," las primeras por ser quizás las mejores ponedoras de huevos, y las segundas por que son muy á propósito para empollar los huevos de pavo y los de pato. Pero donde quiera que hay un buen mercado para aves y para huevos, las "Wyandottes" y las "Plymouth Rocks" se llevan la palma cuando han podido tener ejercicio al aire libre. Las de la raza asiática, si no están demasiado alimentadas, pueden permanecer bajo techo sin experimentar descontento; pero las de las otras razas están expuestas á contraer el vicio de arrancarse las plumas si se las tiene demasiado encerradas. Las asiáticas pueden usarse con provecho para cruzarlas con las razas comunes, pero el cruzamiento debe continuarse hasta que el animal obtenido sea asiático en sus tres cuartas partes, debiendo ser "Brahma" el último cruzamiento para asegurar que la cresta sea pequeña, como protección contra el frío.

En el Este, ó donde los inviernos no sean tan severos como en el Noroeste, las razas americana y española pueden usarse con preferencia, pero no por ello deben desecharse las asiáticas. En terrenos húmedos deben evitarse las que tienen las patas con plumas. En las localidades donde llueve mucho en la primavera las familias de mucha cresta sufren á menudo. No hay más que unas pocas razas que no puedan adaptarse á los Estados del Centro y del Este. Un gallinero seco y caliente puede compensar muchas desventajas.

Las mejores razas para los países del Sud son las "Leghorns" y las "Minorcas" como buenas ponedoras de huevos, y las "Plymouth Rocks" y las "Wyandottes" para el mercado. Como allí los inviernos son benignos y estas aves son activas pueden por mucho tiempo andar sueltas en el campo buscando que comer. Cuando uno no es particularmente cuidadoso en mantener en su pureza las razas, puede asegurar muchas ventajas por medio del cruzamiento, con tal que no use para ello sino gallos de raza pura. Todas las aves de cualquier clase que sean pueden tenerse en cualquier lugar del país si se las trata debidamente; habiendo mayor distinción entre las que se tienen encerradas y las que andan sueltas que entre las que son criadas en climas distintos.

MANERA DE CRIAR LOS POLLOS Y GALLINAS.

Cuando se desea tener estas aves solo por su belleza, ó para recreo y entretenimiento, son varias las clases que pueden escogerse; pero cuando se las quiere para propósitos lucrativos, es importante, y en particular si el espacio de que se puede disponer es pequeño, que no se dedique la atención sino á una sola raza.

La elección de esta debe hacerse según el objeto especial que se tiene en mira. Hay gallinas entre las que ponen mayor cantidad de huevos al año, que aciertan á ponerlos en mayor número cuando están baratos, y solo ponen pocos, ó ninguno, durante el tiempo frío, y cuando los precios son más altos. Las que más ponen no son tampoco las que mejor se venden en el mercado, ó cuya carne sea mas apetecida en las mesas. Hay aves de esta clase, que cuando pesan de cinco á seis libras son excelentes para la cocina, pero que antes de llegar á aquel tamaño son tan zancudas y tan mal formadas que casi no pueden venderse para ese objeto y son rechazadas por todos los compradores.

En casi todas las principales razas de pollos y gallinas se encuentran excelencias y ventajas especiales, propias de cada una de ellas; pero cuando se trata, como generalmente sucede, de producir una grande cantidad de huevos, y de la multiplicación de las aves, la raza más útil es la que ocupa el término medio, sin inclinarse á ninguno de los dos extremos. Y sea cual fuere la raza que se prefiera, hay que escoger los individuos con gran cuidado, puesto que de su vigor y carácter general depende el buen éxito de la cría, y su utilidad futura. Debe irse en busca de estos individuos, que para los propósitos de la cría forman la verdadera base del negocio, á aquellas haciendas en que han andado completamente sueltos. Esto es indispensable para conseguir el más alto tipo de perfección; y poco importará su renombre, ó el número de premios que hayan ganado en las Exposiciones, si se les compra en puntos donde han sido criados en corrales pequeños, ó donde se les ha tenido encerrados más ó menos estrechamente. Es general la creencia de que las aves cuando llegan á la edad de dos años ó más, están en la mejor época para la cría; y esto se ha dicho y repetido tanto, día tras día, y año tras año, por varios escritores, pue puede decirse que se ha estereotipado la idea. Los hechos, sin embargo, no justifican esta teoría, y para nosotros es cosa clara que para criar son tan buenas las de la edad antedicha como las más viejas, y que estas son infinitamente mejores para poner huevos en el invierno. Por regla general son también mejores para la cría los gallos plenamente desarrollados que los viejos.

Debe concederse especial atención á conservar en buena salud los individuos escojidos para la cría. El gallinero debe ser cómodo, tanto en invierno, como en verano, pero nos oponemos decididamente á que se le caliente artificialmente. No menor espacio que el de cuatro piés cuadrados se necesita para cada ave, y si se les da más sera mejor. Cuando el terreno es naturalmente seco, el mejor piso del gallinero es el mismo suelo, y ninguno otro puede comparársele. La humedad se debe evitar con cuidado, y donde no pueda conseguirse esto, como en los lugares que no tienen el propio desagüe, se necesitará construir un piso artificial de cualquiera clase. Para nosotros es mejor el de cimiento que el de madera, porque este último es muy á propósito para guarecer ratas y toda clase de sabandijas, á más de que se destruye pronto. No es tampoco más barato que el de cimiento, que cuando está bien hecho dura casi indefinidamente. La objeción contra los pisos artificiales consiste en que la basura acumulada sobre ellos, en invierno más aún que en verano, después de seca y reducida á polvo, puede ser muy molesta para el que cuida las aves, y malsana para estas, produciéndoles enfermedades en los ojos y otras molestias. Si se cubre esa basura con paja ó yerba, como se explicará algunas páginas más adelante, se alijera considerablemente esta dificultad, pero no se la remedia del todo.

La ventilación es indispensable, pero debe evitarse que las aves se encuentran bajo la acción de una corriente directa, porque se acatarran can tanta facilidad como un niño. Puede conseguirse un ventilador muy bueno á la vez que sencillo usando cuatro tablas clavadas de manera que formen una especie de tubo cuadrado ó prismático, cuya base mida de 8 á 12 pulgadas cuadradas, y que esté abierto por ambos extremos, uno de los cuales atraviese el techo saliendo al exterior y el otro alcanze hasta la distancia de uno á dos piés cerca del suelo. Si se necesita proteger el interior de este tubo contra la nieve ó la lluvia,.pueden hacerse en él los arreglos que se usan en estos casos para las chimeneas ordinarias.

Nuestras perchas ó escaleras para las aves adultas son de dos ó tres escalones acepillados y con los ángulos ó filos ligeramente redondeados y pulidos. Esto último permite que puedan lavarse fácilmente con aceite de carbón por medio de una esponja ó brocha, y este lavado debe hacerse con la frecuencia necesaria para impedir la cría de parásitos. Las perchas redondas deben evitarse lo mismo para las aves grandes que para los pollitos, porque con ellas se les daña el hueso de la pechuga. Muchos criadores de pollos y gallinas de gran valor usan las perchas bajas, y algunos prefieren no usar ninguna y que sus aves duerman en paja limpia como los patos. De todas maneras las perchas deben ser bajas, y para las aves de gran tamaño su altura no deba pasar de diez y ocho á veinte y cuatro pulgadas. Hasta para las "Leghorns" nunca tendríamos perchas colocadas á más de treinta y seis pulgadas de altura. La colocación de un tablado debajo de las perchas ayuda mucho para tener los gallineros en la propia condición de aseo. Estos tablados deben limpiarse diariamente. Hay alguna ventaja en colocar las perchas sobre apoyos movibles en el interior del gallinero; pero cuando los excrementos de las aves se mezclan con el polvo del suelo y con la paja que en él se encuentre puede suceder, aunque el todo se barra cada tres ó cada seis meses, que se produzcan enfermedades escorbúticas entre los animales ó les acontezcan otros males.

En los nidos se aglomera generalmente el piojillo, y por esta razón hemos adoptado los que se construyen para solo una gallina, que son de 14 pulgadas cuadradas, con techo inclinado, como en otro lugar se describe y dibuja. Estos nidos se suspenden en los costados del gallinero y pueden quitarse, limpiarse y volverse á poner con facilidad y prontitud. En cada gallinero debe haber facilidad para que las gallinas y los pollos se revuelquen en el polvo, y esta especie de baño puede arreglarse facilmente construyendo una caja grande sin fondo. El polvo seco del camino es el mejor material que puede usarse, pero cualquiera tierra fina sirve para el mismo objeto. Es bueno también que se ponga en este polvo cierta cantidad de ceniza y hay algunos criadores que agregan azufre en bastante proporción. Las cenizas de carbón son mejores que las de leña, pero unas y otras deben usarse con gran cuidado, porque si se humedecen forman una especie de lejía cáustica que es dañina para las aves, produciendo su uso más daño que provecho.

(Continuará.)

BRAZIL.

NEW INTERNAL LOAN.

For the purpose of meeting the deficit in the national treasury for the fiscal year 1895, caused by the extraordinary expenditures incurred in suppressing the naval revolt of 1893, and for the further purpose of withdrawing from circulation a certain amount of paper money, the last congress empowered the government to negotiate a domestic or internal loan to the amount of 100,000,000 milreis—about $20,000,000.

Subscriptions were received at certain banking houses in the city of Rio from February 28 to March 9, and the loan was enthusiastically accepted, not only by the capitalists, but also by citizens of small means desirous of finding a safe depository for their savings. Latest advices indicate that at the time for closing the subscriptions more than double the amount of the issue had been taken.

Article 7 of the decree authorizing the loan says: "Half of the product of the loan shall be applied to the redemption of the paper money issued in virtue of Decree No. 1,616A, of December 23, 1893."

BRAZILIAN NOTES.

PURCHASE OF AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

The French line of railway from Paranaguá to Curityba, Parana, has been authorized to purchase four American locomotives to be substituted for others, condemned as unserviceable.

THE FRENCH GUIANA BOUNDARY.

The government has voted 120 contos gold (about $65,000) for the expenses of a commission to be appointed for the exploration of the Guiana boundary, with a view to settling the dispute with France. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a note to the French legation, has requested the appointment of a commission of that nationality to act in conjunction with the Brazilian commission, in order to have this much-vexed question set at rest.

ANNUAL EXPORTS FROM PARA AND AMAZONAS.

The exportation of rubber and cacao from the states of Para and Amazonas for the years 1893 and 1894 was as follows:

From Para—Rubber—1893, 42,125,953 pounds; 1894, 42,927,971 pounds. Cacao—1893, 10,134,963 pounds; 1894, 7,571,943 pounds.

From Amazonas—Rubber—1893, 10,457,876 pounds; 1894, 9,650,772 pounds.

CHILE.

PROPOSED LEGATION IN ASUNCIÓN.

It is stated that Chile, desiring to court closer diplomatic relations with Paraguay, has established a legation in Asunción whose special mission will be to thoroughly study the question of present and future communications through the Bolivian and Paraguayan Chaco.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The superintendent of Chilian customs has reported to the finance minister that the imports and exports of Chile for the last three years were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1892	$78,003,104	$64,205,038
1893	68,235,874	72,245,111
1894 (estimated)	55,000,000	72,500,000

It will be seen that there has been a considerable balance in favor of Chile during the past two years, being $4,009,240 in 1893, and $17,500,000 in 1894.

COLOMBIA.

CHANGES IN TARIFF AND DOMESTIC TAXES.

In order to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred in suppressing the late revolution, the government of Colombia has, by decree dated March 22, 1895, established the duty on imports and exports, as well as certain domestic taxes, as follows:

1. Fifteen per cent additional to existing tariff on all imports, to be levied and collected from and after the promulgation of the decree.
2. The export duty on coffee from date of decree to be as follows: Husked coffee, $1.50 per quintal (100 pounds); unhusked coffee, $1.20 per quintal.
3. The tax on slaughtered cattle to be $10 per head. This provision to take effect April 1, 1895.
4. All stamped paper—revenue, and all other stamps, from date of the decree, shall be increased to double the present amount.

By the same decree, and for the same purpose, the governor of the state of Panama is authorized to make a forced loan of $250.000.

TEXTILE GOODS.

The French consul at Panama, in a report to his government, dated December 9, 1894, says:

"Cotton piece goods are the chief articles of import to Cauca; at present they all come from England, but the

United States make better and cheaper goods and could in a short time become master of the situation. The few woolen cloths, cashmeres, merinos and cheviots imported come from France. Germany also supplies cotton and woolen cloths. A coarse woolen cloth called 'bayetones' is imported from Manchester."

COSTA RICA.

CONTRACT WITH PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 502.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
SAN JOSE, C. R. April 15, 1895.

Hon. W. Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Mr. W. P. Tisdel, general agent of the Pacific mail steamship company, has recently renewed the contract of that company with the government of Costa Rica, the last of the five Central American states.

The contract took effect on March 14, 1895 and will expire on April 8, 1898. The term of this contract is two years shorter than that of the contracts with the other republics. The company is to receive a subsidy of $12,000, Costa Rican currency, annually, for transporting the mails and having its steamers touch at the port of Puntarenas three times a month, each, going north and south. I etc.,

(Signed.) LEWIS BAKER.

ECUADOR.

STATISTICS OF REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

The following statistical information regarding the commercial and financial condition of Ecuador is derived from the Official Budget Report for 1892–93:

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue and expenditure for the two years were:

	Amount.	
	1892.	1893.
	Sucres.	Sucres.
Revenue	3,799,304	4,325,702
Expenditure	4,080,525	4,433,450
Deficit	281,221	107,748

Conjointly, the deficits amount to slightly over 4¾ per cent, but taken separately, and allowing for increased revenue in 1893, they stand proportionately in the ratio of 7 to 3. During the latter year, there was an increase of 13⅞ per cent in the revenue, but only 8 per cent in expenditure, which, together with a policy of retrenchment that would appear to have been inaugurated, accounts for the decrease in the deficit.

The yield to the revenue during 1892–93 from each of the fifteen provinces of Ecuador, excluding the trans-Andean territory of Oriente, which may be classed as unproductive was as follows:

Table showing the amount contributed by each Province to the national income.

Province.	Amount.
	Sucres.
Guayas	6,679,350
Los Rios	334,859
Manabi	275,220
Pichincha	219,431
Esmeraldas	99,090
Azuay	89,384
Chimborazo	76,215
Tungurahua	69,393
Del Oro	60,817
Loja	48,875
Imbabura	47,746
Leon	38,829
Carchi	34,018
Bolivar	26,343
Canar	25,436

In no case, with the exception of Guayas, is a province self-supporting. The province of Los Rios, and the littoral or coast provinces of Manabi, Esmeraldas, and Del Oro, however, as a set-off against their deficits, raise almost all the produce that is exported from the country, and thus contribute indirectly much larger amounts than appear in the foregoing list.

The expenditure of each province, excepting Guayas, as mentioned above, ranges between double and five times the amount of its local income, and this is particularly noticeable in the province of Azuay, where the annual income is about 44,000 sucres, and the expenditure 120,000 sucres, and in Chimborazo, with an income of 38,000 sucres, and expenditure of 180,000 sucres. The province of Pichincha, which derives its revenue mainly from a tax on white rum (aguardiente) and excise dues, expends annually between 720,000 sucres and 960,000 sucres, whereas its income averages 110,-

000 sucres, but this expenditure is explained by Quito (the capital), which is situated in this province, being the seat of government and the center of administration.

The remaining ten inland provinces, which are very fruitful, at present produce crops for local consumption only, as owing to the rudimentary stage of roads to the coast and consequent exorbitant charges for transport, they are debarred from exporting any surplus, or even supplying Guyaquil and other coast ports with sufficient for their requirements.

The day that a railway or system of railways becomes established, connecting these inland provinces with the Pacific seaboard, the trade of Ecuador will be considerably enhanced, for then, instead of importing flour from California and Chile, and swine, vegetables, fruit and other articles of everyday-consumption from Peru, Ecuador will be in a position to export large quantities of this class of produce.

The value of the foreign trade was:

	Amount.	
	1892.	1893.
	£	£
Exports	1,510,770	1,805,223
Imports	1,047,250	1,315,270
Difference	463,520	489,953

This shows an excess of exports over imports of 44½ per cent in 1892, and 37¼ per cent in 1893. The percentage of increase of exports and imports in 1893, as compared with the year previous, was 19 per cent and 25½ per cent respectively; but allowing for the larger stride in the export trade during the latter year, the proportionate increase of imports was only 5 per cent. In "Annex C" are given details of the export and import trade of the Republic for 1893.

The value of the local or home coast trade was £219,242 in the year 1892, and £259,840 in 1893.

Post and Telegraphs.

Five new post offices have been opened, and with rare exceptions, every parish throughout the Republic has its respective postal establishment.

During the years 1892 and 1893, sixteen new telegraph stations were established, which raises the total number to sixty. The length of lines in operation is 1,242 miles.

Annex C.—Return of Ecuadorian trade for the year 1893.

Countries.	Value.	
	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£
Great Britain	213,297	381,700
France	700,318	260,254
Germany	314,237	210,983
Spain	163,653	29,706
Portugal		65
Italy	4,432	14,829
Holland	56,384	48
Belgium		14,673
Austria		45
Switzerland		159
United States	187,414	250,643
China		15,038
Mexico	6,648	
Central America	16,560	4,696
Colombia	15,487	3,627
Venezuela	710	
Peru	40,300	78,746
Bolivia	147	
Chile	71,715	46,730
Argentine Republic	593	
Santo Domingo	362	
Cuba	12,166	3,328
St. Thomas (W. I.)	800	
Total	1,805,223	1,315,270

The value of the Ecuadorian sucre as used in the above statistics is sixty cents in United States coin.

HONDURAS.

TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

Advices from Tegucigalpo of recent date are to the effect that the constitutional assembly has approved the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between Honduras and Nicaragua.

TRADE OF PUERTO CORTES.

Mr. R. J. Maclachlan, British consul at Puerto Cortes, speaking of the trade of his consular district, in his report to the foreign office for the year 1894, says:

"Second in value on the list of exports, coffee at present is taking a leading position, and coffee growing will very soon be the principal industry on this side of Honduras. There is a large area adapted for its cultivation, and the quality of Honduras coffee is considered superior to that of Guatemala or Costa Rica. Six years ago only 2,000 soles* worth of coffee was exported; in 1892, four years later, the value of this export exceeded 20,000 soles. Last year the value of coffee exported from Puerto Cortes is stated by the collecto- of customs to have been one-third more.

"Nearly every steamer brings people from the states anxious to embark in coffee planting. The planter has to wait five years for the first crop, but is then rewarded by a return averaging one and a half pounds per tree.

"The only drawback to its cultivation on a large scale is the want of labor; but this can be remedied, as the governr ment does all in its power to facilitate and promote agricultural industry.

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*Note —The sol as used here is equivalent to 48 cents in United States currency, and the centavo to ½ cent.

"The construction of the wharf by the lessee of the railway is of much advantage to shipping; and as there are no charges for wharfage, pilotage, or lights, steamers incur little expense in calling at this port.

"Port charges are as follows:

Description.	Charges. Soles.	Charges. Centavos
Manifest of cargo	1	50
Permit to discharge	2	0
Permit to load	2	0
Passport	2	0
Bill of health	2	0
Consular bill of health	5	50
Ship broker's commission	25	0
Total	40	0

Equivalent in sterling, £4.

"The wharf admits of vessels drawing thirty feet to come alongside, and the anchorage is good.

"Provisions are dear, with the exception of beef, which is sold to vessels at the rate of 25 centavos per pound, equal to sixpence. Water is scarce.

"The following steamship lines are now running steamers regularly to Puerto Cortes:

From New Orleans, weekly: The Royal mail, Belize, and Central American steamship company. From New York, fortnightly: The United States and Central steamship company, and the Merchants' regular steamship line.

"In addition to these regular steamers, many others call during the fruit season, from March to August."

POPULATION.

"According to the latest census the population within the limits of the municipality of Puerto Cortes is 1,780. The population of Omoa is about 800, and that of San Pedro, now the capital of the department of Cortes, is estimated at 4,000. The adjoining country, with the exception of a few scattered settlements upon the coast, and on the banks of the rivers, is nearly all in a state of nature."

MINES.

"In this district almost all the mines have ceased to work. One, named the "Oro," is still working on a small scale, and I am informed pays expenses. The want of roads for the conveyance of machinery, and the heavy cost for transportation of mining materials and provisions, are much against their development."

WAGES.

"The wages of laborers vary a good deal at Puerto Cortes. Mechanics and carpenters are paid from 5 to 3 soles per day, railway and dock laborers 1 sole 50 centavos per day, and field or plantation laborers 1 sole, all in Honduras currency."

MEXICO.

STEP TO STIMULATE NEW ENTERPRISES.

General Porfirio Diaz, president of the Republic, has tendered to Mr. Edward Page Gaston of this city the appointment of representative of the Department of Fomento, to act for the Mexican government in the encouragement of colonization, industries and the general promotion of commercial interests in Mexico, and its advantages abroad. Mr. Gaston has accepted the appointment, and will serve as attache to this department under Cabinet Minister Manuel Fernandez Leal, with the object of influencing capitalists and others looking for safe and profitable investments, to locate in this Republic.

The government evidently realizes that the present is a peculiarly opportune time for pushing forward the claims of Mexico in the field of investment, and its future policy will seemingly not be a backward one in this respect, especially with regard to the great advantage offered United States and other foreign capitalists of nearly doubling their money when converted into Mexican silver by the long prevailing high rates of exchange. The number of inquiries regarding conditions in this Republic is constantly on the increase; and, with the well known policy of encouragement and liberality employed on the part of the general and state governments toward all intending investors, it is not difficult to predict a large increase in the amount of capital coming into this country in the near future.

IMPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE FOR THE FREE ZONE.

Under decree of President Diaz, dated April 27, importation of foreign merchandise destined for the free zone can be made through the ports of Guaymas, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, and the remission of duty on goods deposited in the bonded warehouses of Guaymas to the zone is also authorized.

The free zone duties, which are 10 per cent of the regular duties to other parts of Mexico, are payable at the frontier custom house in the zone to which the merchandise is consigned.

IMPORTACIÓN DE MERCANCÍAS DESTINADAS Á LA ZONA LIBRE,

Por decreto del Presidente Diaz, fechado el 27 de April, podrán importarse en transito por Guaymas, Veracruz y Tampico las mercaderias extranjeras destinadas á la zona libre, autorizándose al mismo tiempo la remisión á la misma zona de las mercancias introducidas en los Almacenes de depósito de Guaymas.

Eos derechos de zona, que son un diez por ciento de los derechos pagaderos en cualquiera otra parte de México, se causarán en la aduana fronteriza adonde vayan consignados los efectos.

O MEXICO.

O CAFÉ—IMMIGRAÇÃO—ESTADO FINANCEIRO.

Tudo que diz respeito aos paizes productores do café, e nos quaes o Brazil pode presentir rivaes possiveis n'um futuro mais ou menos remoto, deve ter um interesse para os Brazileiros.

Nestes ultimos annos o Mexico está-se esforçando para attrahir a immigração europea e asiatica, e ainda que até hoje esta não tenha attingido proporções consideraveis, dizem que o futuro promette resultados mais importantes.

Alguns capitalistas dos Estados Unidos estão estudando a questão de estabelecer plantações em grande escala na zona cafeeira e o resultado, que se espera ser favoravel, não pode deixar de ser um augmento notavel na producção e exportação do café. Já se nota um crescimento consideravel nestas.

Ligado intimamente com as questões agricolas e commerciaes é naturalmente o estado financeiro do paiz, o qual, segundo a ultima Mensagem Annual do Presidente Dias, e a todos os respeitos satisfactorio.

No orçamento do Ministro da Fazenda para o anno fiscal de 1894-'95, este contou com um augmento de 500,000 libras esterlinas nas rendas aduaneiras, sendo este calculo bastante escarnecido da parte dos adversarios politicos. Agora, porem, parece que a previsão do Ministro está plenamente justificada, sendo as ditas rendas em excesso de seu calculo.

A baixa grande e inesparada no valor da prata, que constitue exclusivamente a moeda nacional, foi para o Mexico um golpe mais duro do que para as outras nações americanas, e podia bem ser mortal para suas industrias e commercio. De um abatimento tão profundo não se podia prever um levantamento tão rapido como aquelle que se está realizando sob o governor firme e prudente do presidente Dias.

O Governor evidentemente reconhece a opportunidade actual de chamar a attenção dos capitalistas, e especialmente dos Estados Unidos, ás vantagens offerecidas pelo paiz para o emprego lucrativo de quantias consideraveis. Para estes uma consideração importante é o facto de que, por causa do combio alto, seu capital ficaria dobrado na troca para prata mexicana.

Já ha muita procura por informações relativas ás vantagens e facilidades offerecidas pelos governos federal e estadoaes, quer á immigration, quer para o emprego de capital estrangeiro.

A estatistica mineira do Mexico para o anno de 1894 mos-

tra um augmento de 2,700,000 onças na producção de prata, e de cerca de 100,000 na de ouro.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

Following are the receipts of the frontier and martime custom houses of this Republic for the month of March, 1895:

Acapulco ....$	3,595	83
Campeche	12,137	42
Coatzacoalcos	3,543	88
Ciudad Juarez	75,436	50
Camargo	179	24
Frontera	19,528	27
Guaymas	19,295	67
Guerrero	64	41
Isla del Carmen	8,727	78
La Paz	4,436	87
La Morita	1,055	69
Laredo de T	141,332	19
Mazatlan	96,393	90
Matamoras	3,948	37
Manzanillo	6,446	00
Mier	573	95
Nogales	43,244	22
Progreso	90,953	61
Puerto Angel	5,079	12
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	77,694	15
San Blas	6,422	89
Salina Cruz	1,970	62
Santa Rosalia	324	25
Soconusco	19,676	34
Tampico	157,016	30
Tuxpan	3,355	46
Todos Santos	3,566	34
Tonala	7,194	60
Tijuano,	134	62
Vera Cruz	1,057,449	44
Zapaluta	5	30
Total	$1,870,783	23

IMPROVING THE HARBOR OF VERA CRUZ.

The Mexican government has closed a contract with the English firm of S. Pearson & Son for the improvement of the harbor of Vera Cruz. The contract is one of the largest ever made by the government with private parties, involving an expenditure of eighteen to twenty millions of dollars.

The terms require that within four years from the date of the contract the work of deepening the harbor shall have so far advanced that six vessels of the largest class may lie alongside of the pier and simultaneously discharge their cargoes directly into the railway cars. The entire work is required to be completed in five years.

The firm undertaking the contract is the same that is now finishing the canal and tunnel for draining the Valley of Mexico.

Sir Weetman Pearson, and a party of engineers have left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz for the purpose of inaugurating the work.

MEXICAN NOTES.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, has issued the following order:

"Mexican cattle which have been inspected by an authorized officer of this department and found free from any infectious or contagious diseases, may be admitted into that portion of the state of California south and west of the quarantine line through the port of San Diego, and into that portion of the state of Texas, south and east of the quarantine line, through the ports of Eagle Pass and Laredo, for grazing or for immediate slaughter.

"Cattle may be admitted through the port of El Paso for immediate slaughter only. In all cases where cattle are admitted for immediate slaughter they shall be shipped by rail or boat to the point of destination.

"On and after May 1, 1895, cattle will be admitted at the port of Brownsville, Texas, for grazing and immediate slaughter."

CONCESSION MODIFIED.

The concession held by Mr. Enrique Baz, promulgated June 17, 1891, which empowered him to construct a railway starting from the city of Lampazos, Nuevo Leon, touching at Las Hermanas, a station of the Mexican International, at Cuatro Cienegas and Sierra Mojada, in the state of Coahuila, and terminating at the station of Jimenez, on the Mexican Central, with the right to build a branch from Hermanas station to the coal fields of Carrizo and Mota del Cura and to the town of Muzquiz, as well as any other branches that the company might deem fit, provided none exceeded 100 kilometers, has been modified in such manner as to empower the concessionaire to tap several important districts not included in the original concession.

According to the new concession, promulgated on the 18th instant, Mr. Baz is empowered to build a railway from Barroteran, Coahuila, to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to prolong the line from the last named point to the port of Tampico, touching the towns of Mier and Camargo, with a branch starting from Santa Teresa, or other convenient point, and terminating at the port of Matamoras.

By the former concession the company was obliged, after January 1, 1894, to construct in each fiscal year a given number of kilometers, to be fixed by the ministry of communications before the close of the preceding year. By the modified concession at least 120 kilometers must be completed by June 17, 1896, another 120 kilometers by June 17, 1897, and another 130 kilometers by June 17, 1898. The remainder of the main line and branches must be completed within the two years following.

Under the original concession the subsidy was $8,000 per kilometer, payable by means of a special issue of six per cent bonds, to be taken by the company at ninety per cent of their par value. Agreeably to Minister Limantour's scheme for unifying all classes of subvention bonds, it has been arranged under the new concession that the company shall receive in the new five per cent bonds of the Interior redeemable debt, created by law of September 6, 1894, a subsidy of $9,200 per kilometer, but no subsidy shall be paid with respect to more than 370 kilometers.

The above modifications in no wise affect the line from Jimenez to Sierra Mojada, for which the concession was sold on February 3, 1893, to the British Mexican railway company, limited.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD.

This company has purchased in Europe 3,000 tons of steel rails, which will be used on the extension from Reata to Monterey. Track laying has begun on the branch from Monclova to Sierra Mojada.

AN IMPORTANT CONTRACT PROPOSED.

On the 29th of April last, Messrs. Samuel Brothers, of the City of Mexico and New York, submitted to the Mexican government a proposition to supply $2,000,000 worth of roll-stock, shop machinery, bridges, etc., for the Tehuantepec railway; dredges, tugs and lighters for the harbors, also steamers for lighthouse purposes.

It is understood that Messrs. Samuel Brothers are also negotiating for the construction of the harbors of Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, the terminii of the Tehuantepec railroad.

VENEZUELA.

EXECUTIVE DECREE OF FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

ESTABLISHING RULES FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE LAW OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, IN VENEZUELA, OF JANUARY 7, 1893.

I, Joaquin Crespo, chief magistrate of the Republic, in pursuance of article 39 of the law of January 7, 1893, on immigration and colonization, do hereby decree:

CHAPTER I.

IMMIGRATION BOARDS.

Article 1.—The central board of immigration created by article 9 of the law of January 7, 1893, shall meet for the purpose of organization as early as practicable after the promulgation of the present decree.

Article 2.—The director (commissioner) of statistics and immigration in the department of fomento shall be necessarily a member of the central board.

Article 3.—The central board shall elect, at its first meeting, by majority of votes, and from its own members, its president, secretary and treasurer. All these officers shall serve for six months and may be re-elected.

Article 4.—The central board shall take no action whatsoever without the presence of a quorum, consisting of at least four members.

Article 5.—In the absence of the president and the vice-president, the central board shall elect from the members present a president *pro tempore*, who shall act as such at that special meeting.

Article 6.—The members of the central board of immigration shall be appointed by the federal executive.

Six alternates, or deputy members, shall be also appointed by the federal executive, to take the place of the regular members of the board in cases of absence, and they shall be called to attend the meetings and do all other duties of the absent member, in the order in which their names are given in the decree by which they were appointed.

If the list of the six alternates becomes exhausted, it shall be renewed by the federal executive, at the request of the central board.

The federal executive shall also have the power to appoint a clerk and a messenger for the central board; but the central board itself may remove both employes, provided that it gives information thereof to the secretary of fomento.

Article 7.—The emoluments of the members of the central board of immigration for attending the meetings, and the salaries of the president, secretary, treasurer, clerk and messenger shall be paid out of the immigration and colonization appropriation bill. The expense of stationary, and all other expenses necessary for the work of the central board shall be provided for in the same way.

Article 8.—The director (commissioner) of statistics and immigration shall perform no other duties in the board than those of a regular member. He shall receive no pecuniary compensation whatever for his services in this respect.

Article 9.—No salaried officer of the central board shall be allowed to receive, in addition to his salary, the emoluments which he might have claimed for his attendance at the meetings if such salary had not been paid to him.

Article 10.—The payment of emoluments to the members of the central board for their attendance at the meetings shall be made every fifteen days, upon examination of the minutes of the proceedings. That estimate shall be approved by the president of the central board.

Article 11.—The central board shall meet to discuss matters belonging to it whenever called by its president, or by two members, or by its secretary; but the latter shall have no authority to issue the call except when directed to do so by the secretary of fomento, for the purpose of considering or reporting upon some special matter. If the business for the transaction of which the central board meets cannot be disposed of at one meeting, the latter may be adjourned as many times as may be necessary for the completion of the work.

Article 12.—The central board of immigration shall have the following powers:

1. To establish, as provided by article 10 of the Immigration law, a subaltern board, or sub-board, in each principal port, city, town, or locality of the Republic wherein a principal depot for immigrants may be in existence, or in which the said subaltern board may for some reason be necessary. The central board shall fix the territorial jurisdiction of each sub-board, and shall give notice of its action in this respect to the federal executive.

2. To ask the subaltern boards for such reports as may be necessary in order to grant or refuse the applications made to the federal executive, either directly or throughthe government of some state, or by companies or private individuals, for permission to bring immigrants.

3. To make such reports as are necessary under article 18 of the Immigration and Colonization law, founded upon the information required by article 21 of the same law, or any others which may be asked for by the national executive.

4. To transmit to the department of fomento the reports received from the subaltern boards, and to express at the same time its own opinion concerning them.

5. To cause its secretary to keep a journal of its proceedings, and also a book wherein a copy of all the correspondence of the board shall be copied, and another book especially set apart for recording in full all the resolutions passed by the board, and the reports made by it to the government.

6. To keep a register, where the following shall be stated chronologically, to wit.: (1) The arrival of each immigrant; (2) the name and nationality of the ship in which the immigrant came, and whether the said ship was or was not chartered for immigration purposes, and by whom, and, if so, its

burden; (3) the port from whence the vessel sailed, and all ports at which it touched during the trip for the purpose of taking immigrants; (4) whether the immigrants have come on their own account, and if not, the name of the company or individual who brought them to the country; (5) the name of each immigrant, age, sex, nationality, state of life, religion, trade, occupation or profession, whether or not he knows how to read and write, and whether he came under any contract, and, if so, with whom the contract was entered into.

7. To make a list of not less than four nor more than six persons, from which the national executive may select the person for appointment to any position in the immigration service.

In making these lists, the names shall be chosen by the board by secret ballot and by a majority of votes.

8. To keep itself in active and direct communication, as far as may be necessary, with the information agents of the Republic abroad, with the immigration officers, and all the public authorities and officials of Venezuela, in everything relating to the encouragement of immigration.

9. To stimulate the immigration of honest and industrious people, and suggest such measures as may be proper to prevent the coming of undesirable immigrants.

10. To inspect ships bringing immigrants to Venezuela imported by companies or individuals, under contracts with the government, and also the immigrant depots established within its jurisdiction. The inspection of ships may be made by the board itself, or by special commissioners who may be selected from its members. Any infraction of the law which may be disclosed as the result of this inspection shall be reported to the government.

11. To intervene whenever it may be deemed advisable in the landing of immigrants and the payment of fares.

12. To receive, through one of its members or officials, immigrants arriving at the capital of the Republic, and to see that they are comfortably lodged in the proper depot.

13. To aid immigrants who have not come under contract, to get work or occupation in the country.

14. To see that the immigrants are taken to the places for which they are intended, or to those places which the government has set apart for colonization purposes.

15. To appoint special commissioners, who may be members either of the central or subaltern boards, to inspect the immigrant colonies, whatever may be their character.

16. To supervise the contracts which may be entered into with the immigrants, and the treatment accorded them, and to see that the laws on immigration and colonization are duly complied with.

17. To encourage the discovery of lands belonging to the state, and make charts of the same, explaining their geographical position, climate, quality of the soil, supply of water, and all other circumstances requisite to make a proper use and distribution of the lands.

18. To apply to the national executive for the selection of such tracts of public lands as are referred to in article 37 of the Immigration law, and to cause the same tracts to be surveyed, classified, and adjudicated to immigrants, in pursuance of the provisions of article 12 of the same law.

As soon as the conditions required by the said article 12 of the Immigration law are duly complied with, it shall be the duty of the central board to report the fact to the national executive, through the secretary of fomento, in order that the proper land patent may be issued.

19. To execute, under article 33 of the Immigration law, the conveyance of the first parcels of land to pioneer immigrants, founders of colonies, and to award, in cases of sale at auction, the ownership of the lands, or to enter in regard to the latter into such agreements as may be deemed proper, under the same article, and to fix the time in which the second sale shall be made.

20. To execute the conveyance of such lots as are mentioned in article 34 of the Immigration law.

21. To manage the funds appropriated for immigration and colonization purposes, which shall be received by the board every fifteen days, and keep proper account thereof. It shall submit, monthly, to the secretary of fomento, an

itemized statement of the expenses, and of the amount of money on hand.

If at the end of the year there should be an unexpended balance, it shall be applied, together with the amount of the next year's appropriation, to the payment of passenger fares, or if approved by the national executive, to some work tending to promote immigration, or enlarge the means of support of the people, such as the construction of wagon roads to the principal centers of agricultural production, the study and introduction of new industries, the improvements of breeds of useful animals, etc.

22. To submit every year to the secretary of fomento, the estimate of the expenses required to carry on the department of immigration and colonization, so as to obtain through the interposition of that official tne necessary appropriation.

23. To suggest and recommend to the national executive all measures which in the opinion of the board may be conducive to the promotion of immigration, or improving the existing plans of colonization.

24. To submit every year a report or "memoria," stating the number of immigrants that arrived in the country, the classes to which they belong respectively, their ages, etc., making suggestions and recommendations as to the best manner of promoting and increasing immigration, and explaining, in case the movement in this respect has been less active than before, what in the opinion of the board are the causes of the stagnation or decline. This report shall be appended to the report which the secretary of fomento shall himself submit to the legislative body.

TITLE II.

THE SUBALTERN BOARDS.

Article 13.—The subaltern immigration boards shall consist of five members, appointed by the central board, with the approval of the executive. No action can be taken by these boards unless a quorum of at least three members is present. They shall elect their own officers in the same manner as the central board.

To fill the places which may be left vacant, either temporarily or permanently, in each subaltern board, the central board shall make, with the approval of the executive, a list for each board containing the names of five alternates.

When the list is exhausted it shall be renewed by the central board at the request of the respective subaltern board.

The secretary shall keep the same books as are provided by No. 5 of article 12 of the present rules.

Article 14.—The subaltern board shall have the following powers:

1. To meet whenever called by their respective president.

2. To consider such matters as may be submitted to them by the central board or by the national government, and make the proper reports.

3. To inform the central board of the difficulties which may be found in their respective localities for the proper development of immigration and colonization, and to suggest measures which, in their opinion, may be conducive to removing those obstacles.

4. To perform any duty which may be intrusted to them either by the central board or by the national executive.

5. To receive the immigrants arriving in the place where the subaltern board is established, and see that they are properly installed in the depot.

6. To inspect the ships bringing immigrants to Venezuela on account of companies or individuals, under contracts with the government, and also the immigrant depots established within their respective jurisdiction. They shall also supervise the action of the immigration officers, and either correct or report to the central board whatever irregularities may have been noticed by them.

7. To examine and approve, or disapprove, the expenditures which may be required for the immigration service in their respective jurisdiction; and in case of disapproval to refer the matter with the proper explanation to the central board.

8. To appoint auxiliary boards, consisting of at least three

members each, in such departments or districts, municipalities, and towns, as they may deem advisable.

9. To make active propaganda in favor of immigration.

TITLE III.

PROVISIONS COMMON TO THE CENTRAL AND THE SUBALTERN BOARD.

Article 15.—Should it be impossible for the property owners, referred to in section 2 of article 23 of the Immigration law of January 7, above named to reach the agreement therein provided for, it shall be their duty to refer the matter to the respective board for such decision as may be proper.

Article 16.—The government does hereby grant full authority to the owners of the lots referred to in section 3 of article 33 of the decree of January 7, above named to regulate the free distribution of the waters pertaining to them, and in case of failure to agree they shall refer the same for decision to the respective board.

Article 17. The immigration boards are hereby authorized within their respective jurisdictions to provide for the acquisition of books, periodical publications, newspapers, maps, views, etc., and the collection of specimens of natural products and manufactured articles, all of which are to be used in the formation of libraries and sample rooms to be attached to the bureaus of agencies of information.

The central board shall however have the power to control the acquisition of such books, papers and samples, even in places subject to the jurisdiction of the subaltern boards.

CHAPTER II.

INFORMATION AGENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

TITLE I.

THE AGENCIES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.

Article 18.—Four offices or bureaus of information shall be created abroad, in the following way, namely: one at

Bordeaux, having the whole of France under its jurisdiction; another at Barcelona, having under its jurisdiction the whole of Spain and Portugal; another at Genoa, having the whole of Italy under its jurisdiction; and another at Las Palmas, having under its jurisdiction the Canary Islands and the Portuguese islands of Madeira and Porto Santo.

Article 19.—The business of each one of these offices shall be conducted by an agent of information, whose salary shall be paid out of the funds provided by the annual appropriation for immigration purposes.

Article 20.—A special appropriation shall be made to meet the expenses required for the establishment of each agency, its library, and sample room, as well as furnishing of the agent's office.

Article 21.—The information agents and the consuls shall have all the powers and fulfill all the duties mentioned in the Immigration and Colonization law of January 7, 1893, and in this decree.

Article 22.—The information agents and the consuls residing in places outside the territorial jurisdiction of the agencies above named shall have the following additional duties, namely:

1. To furnish gratuitously, either verbally or in writing and in the language of the nation wherein they exercise their functions, all the information which may be asked of them by private individuals, or corporations, or companies, in regard to the physical and material conditions and resources of the Republic her codes, laws, and treaties, general statistics, production, tariff, prices current, finance, industry, and, generally everything relative to the condition of things and progress of the nation.

2. To visit from time to time the whole district under their jurisdiction, so as to make the working classes thereof acquainted, by means of short and succinct advertisements, circulars, or other publications *ad hoc*, profusely distributed, the inducements which Venezuela offers the immigrant who may desire to settle on her soil, and the advantages granted them by her laws.

3. To report to the central board of immigration the condition, prosperous or otherwise, of the working classes in their respective agencies, and furnish by special report, either to the central board or to any executive department or office, both federal and state, whatever information may be desired from them.

4. To keep a register wherein shall be inscribed the name and surname of each immigrant, sex, age, country of birth, trade or occupation, civil status, religion, port of embarkation, name of the person or company for whose account he comes, or whether he came at his own expense, and issue to the emigrant the proper certificate (cédula), which must be, moreover, viséd by the consul of the Republic at the port of embarkation.

5. To see that the registered parties are either mechanicst tradesmen, professional men, or laborers by occupation, and ascertain that they have no organic or contagious disease, or are not disabled in any way.

6. To transmit to the central board of immigration a copy of each notice, review or any other publication they may undertake, besides a monthly report giving a detailed account of the work of the office, of the results expected from their efforts, and of anything relating to progress in the way of immigration.

7. To take the declaration of every alien, who, coming a, his own expense, desires to receive the benefits of the Immigration law of January 7, 1893, and assume the obligations imposed thereby, or of such as, accepting the free transportation of the nation, may come in the vessels and in the class that the companies or individuals authorized to introduce them may have selected.

A minute shall be made of such declaration, which shall be recorded in a special register, setting forth the aforesaid circumstances, and further, the port of embarkation if possible, the name and nationality of the vessel in which he expects to sail, the name and surname of the declarant, place of residence, age, sex, civil status or condition, nationality, religion, trade or profession, whether able to read and write, and whether he comes under contract, and with whom, signed by the agent, or in his default by the consul, and by the declarant, who will receive a certified copy thereof for the effects of article 79.

Immigrants coming at their own expense may make this declaration before the consuls exercising their functions within the jurisdiction of an information agent, and in such case the consuls will transmit a certified copy of the declaration to the proper agent.

8. To make, through the agents, and with the intervention of the government, the contract which, according to article 21 of the Immigration law above cited, private individuals or companies may wish to enter into, and see that the immigrants meet all the requirements of said individuals or companies.

9. To keep a register which shall record the fact and circumstances of having made known to the immigrants the provisions of the Immigration law. This declaration shall be signed by the agent or consul, and by the immigrant.

Article 23.—To attain the end the government has in view in establishing information offices, the latter shall use the following means:

1. The organization in each office of a free public library, containing works on the Republic, both official and unofficial, maps, views, plans, and the principal dailies of the capital and the states.

2. The holding of public lectures.

3. The correction of erroneous notices of the country which may be published, and the spreading, through the press or by pamphlet, of correct information touching the advantages offered by the Republic through her climate, institutions, and industries, to foreigners and capital.

4. A permanent exhibition in the said offices of samples of the national and industrial products of the Republic, to which end the manufacturers, and the government of the nation and the states, shall be invited to take part.

Whenever practicable the collection of products should consist of duplicate samples for each office, so that one of the collections may be used to enable the Republic to take part in the local and district exhibitions, which are frequently organized.

Article 24.—Catalogues will be made of the library and archives, as well as of the sample room, which shall be placed at the disposal of the public, one copy thereof being annually sent to the ministry of fomento, and another to the central board of immigration.

Article 25.—The officers will give their entire attention to the encouragement of the development of natural products, opening markets therefor, or enlarging the same, through a propaganda consistent with the circumstances and the locality; and shall devote themselves to an examination of the causes which may hinder the importation of raw articles and material from Venezuela, transmitting to the central board of immigration, for publication, the result of their investigations.

Article 26.—When the information agents shall receive from aliens residing within their jurisdictions, applications to come to the Republic as immigrants, and the agents cannot, or do not deem it expedient, to send them on vessels bringing parties of immigrants for account of companies or individuals who may have entered into a contract for the purpose with the government, they shall transmit said applications to the ministry of fomento, which will pass upon them, following the provisions of title V, chapter I of the Immigration law.

The authority to forward immigrants having been obtained, the agent will embark them, taking care to see that they are provided with all proper documents, and will draw on the central board of immigration for the amount of the passage agreed on with the national government, and the central board will accept the draft after the immigrants have been received and the passage paid.

In case immigrants arrive on vessels bringing parties on account of companies or individuals who may have contracted with the government for bringing them, they will be computed in the number which the contractor may be authorized to introduce, and considered in every way as though introduced by him.

[Title 2, on the duties of the agents of information in their relations with the agent in Bordeaux; Title 3, on the interior organization of the offices; Title 4, on libraries; Title 5, on sample rooms, and Title 6, on local exhibitions—are omitted owing to their purely domestic characters.]

TITLE VII.

VISÉING OF DOCUMENTS.

Article 64.—Agents may visé personal documents of immigrants applying to them, especially such as refer to their good habits, emanating from the local authorities. This viséing shall be in the following form: "Viséed, to leave for Venezuela as an immigrant under the law of January 7, 1893. (Date, signature and seal.)

CHAPTER III.

ON THE DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS FROM PORTS OF EMBARKATION, AND THE MEANS OF COMING.

Article 65.—Emigrants shall be cleared at the ports of embarkation by the respective consuls.

Article 66.—Consuls shall not clear emigrants except they are bound to the port of La Guayra, or to some other port which the government may determine.

Article 67.—At points where there is no consul of the republic, the information agent shall issue to the emigrants the passport referred to in No. 4 of article 11, of the Immigration law of January 7, 1893.

Article 68.—Consuls shall not clear any emigrant who is not provided with the proper ecrtificate, issued by the respective information agent.

Article 69.—Immigrants may come, according to the law aforesaid, by paying personally their passage; that is to say, at their own expense, or accepting the payment the nation offers.

These last named may come on vessels bringing parties of immigrants on account of companies or individuals, who may have contracted with the government to bring them, or on vessels and in the class that the companies or individuals authorized to introduce them may select.

Article 70.—On clearing a vessel carrying a body of emigrants on account of some company or individual who may have contracted with the government to bring them, the consul at the port of embarkation shall make a list, on which shall appear the name, tonnage and nationality of the vessel and the name of the captain, the date of departure, the names and surnames of the emigrants, their places of residence, age, sex, condition, nationality, religion, trade or profession, whether they can read and write, and whether they come under contract, and with whom. He shall make wo copies of this list, delivering one to the captain and sending the other one, closed and sealed, at the earliest opportunity, to the president of the central board of immigration.

Article 71.—Immigrants coming to the Republic in the vessels and class which the companies or individuals authorized to introduce them may have selected, shall present themselves to the agent of information in whose jurisdiction the port of embarkation may be, or to the consul, if the port should be beyond the jurisdiction of an agent, and shall make the declaration referred to in No. 7 of article 22 of this decree.

Emigrants coming on their own occount shall make this declaration before the agent of information, or according to No. 7 of article 22, before the consul at the port of embarkation, although the latter may be within the jurisdiction of an agent of information.

Article 72.—Consuls shall give the respective agents of information notice sufficiently in advance of the sailing of vessels carrying emigrants to Venezuela.

CHAPTER IV.

ARRIVAL, DISEMBARKATION AND STAY OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE DEPOTS.

Article 73.—The port of La Guayra, and others which the government may designate, shall be ports of entry for the introduction of immigrants.

From the port of disembarkation the superintendent of the immigrants' depot will transfer them to the principal depots to which they are destined, and will attend to everything relating to the dispatch of the baggage through the custom house, its transportation, and everything relating to the landing. In all of this the superintendent will act in concert with the president of the subaltern board, who will authorize the necessary expenses and will transmit a detailed report thereof to the central board, that the order for payment may be issued.

Article 74.—Immediately upon the arrival at the port of disembarkation of a vessel carrying a body of immigrants brought on account of a company, or individual, who may have contracted with the government for the purpose, the president of the subaltern board shall make it known to the minister of fomento and to the president of the central board, who shall inform the minister of the treasury, who shall then issue the landing order to the custom house.

Article 75.—The order to which the preceding article refers having been received, the landing of the immigrants will be proceeded with. The landing may be witnessed either by the central board of immigration or by any one duly commissioned by it, or by the president of the respective subaltern board, or, in his absence, by one of its members; by the health officer, and by the custom house interpreter.

Article 76.—It is optional with the minister of fomento whether or not to send an official of his department to witness the landing of the immigrants, together with the officials referred to in the preceding article.

Article 77.—The landing effected, a minute thereof shall be drawn and subscribed by all the persons mentioned in the preceding articles, which minute shall express who the importer of the immigrants is, if any there be; the class, tonnage, nationality, and name of the vessel; the name of the captain, the date and port of the departure of the vessel, the number of immigrants landed, the place of residence thereof, their names, ages, sex, civil condition, nationality, religion, trade or profession, whether they can read and write, the date of landing, and whether they come under contract, and with whom.

Article 78.—The original minute shall be sent by the president of the subaltern board by registered mail to the president of the central board, who shall cause it to be published by the press, and transmit a certified copy thereof to the minister of fomento.

Article 79.—Immigrants coming on their own account, or on vessels and in the class selected by companies or individuals authorized to introduce them, shall present themselves to the president of the subaltern board at the port of destination, and shall make known the circumstances aforesaid, the date of landing, the name and nationality of the vessel bringing them, the port of departure, the name and surname of the declarant, place of residence, age, sex, civil status, nationality, religion, trade or profession, whether able to read and write, and whether coming under contract, and with whom.

This declaration shall be transmitted to the president of the central board in order that, together with the copy to which No. 7 of article 22 refers, it may serve as a voucher for the immigrant to enjoy the benefits of the law of January 7, 1893, if he came on his own account, or if otherwise, for the payment of the passage.

Article 80.—When the immigrants come on their own account, the superintendent of the depot at the port of destination shall assume charge of their transportation to the principal depot they may select, and shall attend to everything relating to the dispatch of the baggage through the custom house, its transportation, and all matters connected with the landing. In this the superintendent of the depot shall act in concert with the president of the subaltern board, who will authorize the necessary expenses and transmit a detailed account of the respective order for payment.

Article 81.—When immigrants come under contract with the government of a state, a company or individual, the superintendent of the depot will render them the same services as to those who may come on their own account, and will send them to the principal depot when the government shall have agreed to receive them.

Article 82.—To meet the expense of boarding the immigrants in the depots, the salaries of employes, and other expenses of the establishment, the superintendent shall make out a daily statement of such expenditures, authenticated by himself and viséd by the president of the respective subaltern board, who shall draw for the amount thereof on the central board of immigration.

The statement of expenses for the Caracas depot shall be presented to the president of the central board, who shall order the corresponding payment.

Article 83.—The cost of maintenance of immigrants in the depots shall be estimated and paid as follows:

For each person over twelve years, 1 bolivar and 50 céntimos per day.

For each person under twelve years and over two, 75-100 of a bolivar per day.

And nothing for those under two years of age.

Article 84.—The salaries of employes, and other expenses of the depots, shall be included in the immigration estimates.

CHAPTER V.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Article 85.—An employment bureau shall be annexed to the principal immigration depot, in charge of an agent under the respective board, whose duties are: (1) To invite calls for farm hands, workmen, artisans, day laborers, etc., who may be in the depot, and to furnish those requested; (2) to endeavor to seek favorable conditions in procuring places for the immigrants and taking care that the employment is with honorable parties; and (3) to enter on a special register the number of employments secured, giving the date, kind of of work, conditions of the contract, and the names of the persons connected therewith.

CHAPTER VI.

RATES OF PASSAGE AND THEIR PAYMENT.

Article 86.—Passage may be requested for one or more parties at the same time.

Article 87.—No rates higher than those given below shall be paid for the passage of immigrants:

From Europe to the Canary Islands:	
From twelve to sixty years	120 bolivars*
From three to twelve years	60 bolivars
From the United States to Venezuela:	
From twelve to sixty years	80 bolivars
From three to twelve years	40 bolivars

Article 88.—For persons over sixty or under three years of age no passage will be paid unless the former are the father or mother of a family, accompanying the same, or which may be already in the country, which fact must be proved by the importers or contractors, in case there be any, or by the immigrants themselves, should they come on their own account.

Article 89.—For the land transportation, from the place of residence of the emigrant to the port of embarkation, the government shall not pay more than twenty bolivars.

Article 90.—For the payment of the passage of immigrants coming in vessels, or in the class selected by persons authorized to bring them, it is necessary that such persons present to the central board of immigration the copy of the declaration to which No. 7 of article 22 refers, and that the subaltern board at the port of destination shall have transmitted that to which article 79 refers.

Article 91.—The passage of immigrants not provided with the certificate which should be issued to them by the agent of information within whose jurisdiction the port of embarkation lies, will not be paid.

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* NOTE—The bolivar is equivalent to 19.3 cents in United States currency.

CHAPTER VII.

NATURALIZED IMMIGRANTS.

Immigrants who become naturalized must prove the fact before the minister of war by the production of a certificate of the central board of immigration showing that they are such immigrants, and also the naturalization papers they may have secured, in order that they may enjoy the privileges accorded them by article 14 of the law of January 7, 1893.

CHAPTER VIII.

REQUISITES TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY IMMIGRANTS DESIRING TO ABSENT THEMSELVES.

Article 93.—An immigrant desiring to absent himself from Venezuela should secure in every case from the central board of immigration a certificate showing the date of his arrival in the country, the port of disembarkation, from whence he came, his nationality, and the name of the vessel bringing him. Without this requisite, and the proof of having made the reimbursement prescribed by article 15 of the Immigration law, or given security according to article 16 of the same, in case one or the other should have been made or given, he will not be permitted to absent himself prior to the eighteen months of residence in the country.

CHAPTER IX.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Article 94.—As the ministry of fomento receives propositions to enter into immigration or colonization contracts, the original propositions will be referred to the central board of immigration, which will make the report to which article 18 of the law refers, on the last day of each month, or as soon thereafter as possible, making a comparison of all the reports received during the month.

Article 95.—The guarantees referred to in article 18 of the law of January 7, 1893, relating to immigration and colonization, may be given, offering real or personal security. In the first case the board will pass upon the sufficiency of the security, and in the second will see that the bondsman conforms to the following qualifications:

1. That he has no legal disability, and enjoys no jurisdictional privileges.

2. That he is domiciled within the jurisdiction of the courts of the federal district, or declares himself willing to submit to the same.

3. That he has property sufficient to meet the obligation; but sequestrated property or that in litigation shall not be considered, nor such as is situated beyond the territory of the Republic. In both cases—that is to say, if the security be real or personal—the board shall determine the minimum amount for which security is to be given.

Article 96.—The authority granted by article 19 of the Immigration law to the individuals or companies who may desire to introduce immigrants, to bring them on the vessels and in the class they prefer, is understood to mean individuals or companies who may have obtained authority to introduce the same and who have established by agreement with the government the rates of passage, but reserved the right of exercising that privilege for the benefit of the immigrants.

Article 97.—So soon as the ministry of fomento shall have made a contract relating to immigration or colonization he shall transmit a certified copy thereof to the central board.

CHAPTER X.

CONTRACTS MADE WITH IMMIGRANTS.

Article 98.—The contract to which article 21 of the Immigration law relates shall consist of a minute which shall set forth that the emigrants have accepted the proposition of the petitioners sent to the agent of information by the minister of fomento. This minute shall be certified by the court of Venezuela before whom the contract was made, and shall be signed on the one hand by the emigrants and on the other by the agent of information as representative of the companies or individuals to which said article 21 refers.

This original minute shall be recorded in a register kept for the purpose by the consuls, and four certified copies thereof will be made; one to be delivered to the emigrant, another to the respective agent of information, another to be transmitted to the minister of fomento, and the last to the central board of immigration.

Article 99.—Should any immigrant and the government of the state, or the person or company with whom he may have contracted, desire to extend the contract, it will suffice to make it known in writing to the minister of fomento before the termination of such contract, which fact will be reported to the central board of immigration.

CHAPTER XI.

PURCHASES OF PUBLIC LANDS MADE BY IMMIGRANTS DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THEIR RESIDENCE IN THE REPUBLIC.

Article 100.—An immigrant desiring to exercise the right granted him by article 24 of the law of January 7, 1893 relating to immigration and colonization, must give a satisfactory bond to the central board of immigration.

If at the lapse of the term the immigrant fails to pay the price of the land purchased, he shall be summarily compelled to make payment, the land sold being especially mortgaged therefor; and if through any cause this land should return again to the Republic the immigrant shall not be entitled to indemnity for the improvements made thereon.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC SALE OF PARTS OR LOTS OF GROUND IN COLONIES FOUNDED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ON LANDS BOUGHT FROM PRIVATE PARTIES.

Article 101.—The public sale of parts or lots of ground to which articles 33 and 34 of the law of January 7, 1893, relating to immigration and colonization refer, will be held before the central board of immigration and will be advertised by public notices three times, ten days apart, and in the press, should any newspaper be published in the locality.

Article 102.—Said notices will be posted in the capital of the Republic as well as at the place where the lots or parcels of land to be sold are situated.

Article 103.—The notices shall state clearly the dimensions and location of the parcel or lot of land and the price, to serve as a basis for the sale.

Article 104.—The notice shall be fixed to the door of the office of the central board of immigration, and of the subaltern board of the place where the parcel or lot may be situated, and the last notice shall designate the day and hour at which the sale shall take place. Should there be no subaltern board in the place where the parcel or lot is situated, the central board will commission the highest civil authority of said place to affix the notices.

Article 105.—In designating the day on which the sale is to be held, the distance of the parcels or lots from the capital of the Republic shall be taken into account.

Article 106.—On the day of the sale the board shall meet to consider the proposals that may have been submitted up to the moment of beginning the sale, and shall cause to be opened and read publicly by the secretary all proposals submitted by the bidders.

Article 107.—Bids submitted to the board must be in writing, and signed, closed and sealed, without containing conditions of any kind whatsoever, limiting themselves to stating that such an amount in cash is offered for the parcel or lot offered for sale. The board shall deem as not made, and therefore shall not consider such bids as are not submitted in accordance with the clear and explicit terms laid down in this article, or which shall be for a less price than that established as the basis.

Article 108.—The reading of the bids being concluded, the president of the board shall immediately designate the day and hour when the award will be made to those offering the greatest advantages to the national treasury, provided however, that this award shall not be made until twenty-four hours subsequent to the sale.

Article 109.—The board having met at the appointed day and hour to make the award, it will give preference to bids offering the greatest advantage to the national treasury, and in case of tie-bids the award will be made publicly by lot, should the law not provide otherwise.

Article 110.—No bidder shall withdraw his proposal after it has once been deposited in the office of the central board of immigration.

Article 111.—The bidder securing the award shall at once pay to the board in gold or silver, in cash, the price of the parcel or lot awarded to him, with the understanding that in default thereof the bid shall not only be immediately thrown out, but he shall summarily be made to pay without resort to the courts, the difference between his bid and the next highest. Bidders to whom this article refers will be disqualified from making proposals at subsequent sales.

Article 112.—Any doubt or difficulty arising in the conduct of the sale will be at once decided by the board by a majority of votes, and its decision will take immediate effect.

Article 113.—The board shall immediately publish in the press the result of the sale, giving a detailed account of the bids received, of the bid securing the award, and of the parcel or lot soid.

Article 114.—The award having been made and the price tendered, the central board of immigration shall make a minute of the sale, signed by all the members present, and the secretary shall furnish a certified copy thereof to the vendee, who shall cause it to be registered.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Article 115.—Immigrants are bound to comply with the formalities which have been, or may hereafter be, established by the laws of the Republic regarding the baggage or articles not subject to duty embarked in foreign countries destined to Venezuela; and the agents as well as the consuls will furnish all necessary information on the subject.

Article 116.—In every case where the emigrant or immigrant may be required to sign any document and may be unable to do so, a witness will sign for him, the fact being noted on the document itself and on the register where such document should be received.

Article 117.—The ministry of public works shall superintend the construction of the immigrant depots, taking care that they satisfy all hygienic conditions, demands of comfort, etc., required by the object for which they are intended, and shall consult with the central board of immigration as to the plans.

Article 118.—The central and subaltern boards of immigration shall act as supervising boards for the construction of the depots in their respective localities.

Article 119.—The boards of immigration are authorized to make their own regulations, and the central board those of the depots.

Article 120.—The minister of fomento is charged with the execution of this decree.

Made, signed by my hand, sealed with the great national seal, and attested by the Minister of Fomento in the federal palace of the capitol in Caracas, the 23d of February, 1893.

JOAQUIN CRESPO.

Attest:

V. RODRIGUEZ,
Minister of Fomento.

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

JUNE, 1895.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF SECRETARY GRESHAM.

(ENGLISH, SPANISH, AND PORTUGUESE.)

Hon. Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, died in Washington May 28, 1895.

The following proclamation announcing the sad event was issued by the President:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, is dead.

The President, in making this distressing announcement to his fellow countrymen, speaks from the depths of a personal affliction to remind them that they too have lost a pure and able public servant, a wise and patriotic guardian of all their rights and interests, a manly and loyal American, and a generous and lovable man.

As a suitable expression of national bereavement, I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half-mast for ten days, that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half-mast at all forts and military posts, and at all naval stations, and on all vessels of the United States.

I further order that on the day of the funeral the executive departments in the city of Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half-mast.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President.

EDWIN T. UHL,
Acting Secretary of State.

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1895, and of the independence of the the United States of America the 119th.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

MUERTE DEL SEÑOR SECRETARIO GRESHAM.

El Honorable Señor Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, falleció en Washington el 28 de Mayo de 1895.

La siguiente proclama, anunciando al pueblo americano tan lamentable suceso, fue expedida en la misma fecha por el Señor Presidente:

PROCLAMA DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

El Señor Walter Q. Gresham, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, ha fallecido.

Al anunciar á sus conciudadanos este triste acontecimiento,

el Presidente, personalmente afligido hasta lo mas hondo de su espíritu, les recuerda que ellos también han sufrido una gran pérdida. La muerte les ha arrebatado un servidor público de notable pureza y habilidad, un guardián patriótico y prudente de todos sus intereses y derechos, un americano lleno de lealtad y virtudes viriles, y un hombre decididamente amable y generoso.

Para dar adecuada expresión al sentimiento nacional, he dispuesto que los representantes diplómaticos de los Estados Unidos en los países extranjeros hagan poner á media asta las banderas de sus respectivas Embajadas y Legaciones por el término de diez días, y que se efectúe la misma cosa, por el mismo periodo, en todos los fuertes, puestos militares, estaciones navales, y buques nacionales de los Estados Unidos.

He ordenado además que todas las oficinas del Gobierno en la ciudad de Washington permanezcan cerradas el día del entierro, y que durante el mismo día se tenga á media asta la bandera nacional en los edificios públicos en todo el territorio de los Estados Unidos.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Por el Presidente.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Secretario de Estado interino.

Fecho en la ciudad de Washington hoy 28 de Mayo del año del Señor 1895, el 119° de la independencia de los Estados Unidos de América.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMERICA.

MORTE DO SECRETARIO DE ESTADO GRESHAM.

O Illmo. Senhor Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretario de Estado, falleceu em Washington a 28 de Maio de 1895.

No mesmo dia o Presidente expediu a seguinte proclamação para participar o triste acontecimento ao povo americano.

PROCLAMAÇÃO DO PRESIDENTE DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMERICA.

O Senhor Walter Q. Gresham, Secretario de Estado, acaba de morrer.

Ao annunciar a seus concidadãos este lamentavél successo, o Presidente, profundamente afflicto, lhes recorda que elles tambem soffreram uma perda irreparavel com a morte de um servidor publico de rara pureza e habilidade, um guarda patriotico e prudente de todos seus interes ses e direitos, um americano brioso e leal, e um homem generoso e amavel.

Como uma expressão adequada do pesame nacional, ordeno que os representantes diplomaticos nos paizes estrangeiros, durante o prazo de dez dias, mandem arvorar a meio páu as bandeiras de suas respectivas embaixadas e legações, e que pelo mesmo periodo, a mesma cousa se faça em todas as fortelezas, postos militares, estações navaes e navios nacionaes dos Estados Unidos.

Ainda mais ordeno que todas as repartições do Governo na cidade de Washington fiquem fechadas o dia do enterro, e que durante o mesmo dia a bandeira nacional se arvore a meio páu em todos os edificios publicos por todo o territorio dos Estados Unidos.

(Assignado) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Pelo Presidente.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Secretario de Estado interino.

Feito na cidade de Washington a 28 de Maio do anno de nosso Senhor 1895 e 119° da Independencia dos Estados Unidos da America.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(English and Spanish.)

(Concluded.)

Chapter XI.

POULTRY.

(Continued.)

THE CARE OF POULTRY.

The judicious feeding of poultry, whether breeding or ordinary laying stock, is a matter of importance, and, particularly in winter, involves considerable care, labor, and good judgment to obtain best results. During cold weather, and in fact excepting the summer months, fowls seem to require a warm breakfast of soft food, but it should not be too highly concentrated. As the result of many careful experiments, it has for several years been our practice to prepare it in some of the following forms, adding a very little cayenne pepper or ordinary ginger in the coldest weather:

Coarse shorts	50 per cent
Ground oats	20 per cent
Corn meal	20 per cent
Ground scraps	10 per cent

Coarse shorts	50 per cent
Ground oats	15 per cent
Corn meal	15 per cent
Ground buckwheat	10 per cent
Ground scraps	10 per cent

Coarse shorts	25 per cent
Boiled vegetables	25 per cent
Ground oats	15 per cent
Corn meal	15 per cent
Ground buckwheat	10 per cent
Ground scraps	10 per cent

Scalded stale bread	50 per cent
Ground oats	15 per cent
Corn meal	15 per cent
Ground buckwheat	10 per cent
Ground scraps	10 per cent

If buckwheat is not desired or cannot be readily obtained, add 5 per cent each to oats and corn meal. If 10 per cent of scraps produces looseness of the bowels, it can be reduced to 5 per cent or entirely omitted for a time, meanwhile increasing the per cent of oats and corn meal. The ingredients should be well mixed while dry, after which use only enough water to thoroughly scald the entire mass, which if properly treated, will be firm and crumbling, but all thin or sloppy appearance must be avoided lest it produces derangement of the bowels. It should remain in the trough for an hour or two, tightly covered with bagging, sailcloth or anything that will retain the heat and exclude the cold, that it may have some opportunity to cook, and hence increase its value previous to being used. It should be fed as warm as the fowls can comfortably eat it, and after having been before them fifteen minutes, the remainder, if any, should be entirely removed, and if it continues sweet, can be mixed with the next morning's rations; but a careful and observing person will usually mix so near the required quantity that little or none will be left. While eating their breakfast is perhaps the best time to water them. During the day poultry should be continually supplied with pure, clean drinking water, but never compelled to drink freezing water or ice water, much less snow water which is very injurious. In very cold weather we prefer that their drink be slightly warm. Ground oyster shells or something similar should be within constant reach of poultry, and the receptacle containing it should never be permitted to become empty. It is both asserted and denied that oyster shells are necessary for poultry in the formation of their shells, but aside from this consideration we value them principally as a preventive of egg-eating; because when not thus supplied fowls are very prone to acquire this vice, which is seldom practiced when oyster shells are liberally and continually provided; and such provisions, in connection with other means, will usually break up the habit when already formed.

The floor of poultry houses in winter should be covered with litter of some kind to the depth of three inches or more. Where stable litter cannot be had, orchard or hard wood forest leaves are excellent. Besides possessing some warmth for the feet of poultry and adding to the general cleanliness of the flocks, we prize them mostly as a convenient material in which to scatter and bury whole dry grains, that the fowls may have necessary exercise in scratching for it. This scattering of grain should commence immediately after the soft breakfast has been eaten, and should continue in moderate quantities at frequent intervals during the day. If enough is scattered at any one time to surfeit the fowls or satisfy their appetites, it causes a cessation of activity and defeats the end sought. This scattered grain may consist mainly of oats, with some wheat, barley, etc., but no corn, as this is too fattening. Whole corn should be fed only at night. In cold weather it is the very best supper, and will go further toward keeping fowls warm during a zero night than any other known food. At such season of the year we warm the corn gradually (as elsewhere described) and feed it quite warm, placing it before the fowls in keelers or something equally convenient for removing every particle of the remainder after having eaten all they want. None should remain in their house over night. But while permitted to eat all the warm corn at night that they desire, it should be the constant aim during the day to so fill their crops with less objectionable food that but little room will remain for the corn. Remember this: green food of some kind must be provided daily. A stock of refuse cabbage is excellent for the purpose and not expensive. Half a head placed cut-side up in a keeler, is quite accessible to the fowls, and with little liability to waste; or it can be suspended at proper height from the floor, and the fowls in reaching or jumping for it will obtain additional exercise. This constant exercise is not only essential to health, but it is the best possible preventive of feather-picking, egg-eating, or any of the numerous vices to which fowls in confinement are usually addicted.

Poultry thus selected and treated will furnish as many eggs in winter as they can lay under any circumstances, and if the weather is such as to prevent out-of-door range, these eggs will hatch as well as any. It is true that the eggs of fowls enjoying such range are the most highly fertilized and produce the most vigorous chickens.

Although litter of some kind is desirable on the floors of poultry houses in winter, it is objectionable in summer, for obvious reasons. A little dry earth should then be scattered on cement or board floors, not only to facilitate their being readily cleaned, but as a slight protection to the feet of poultry when coming in contact with such hard substances. Earth floors, however, if smooth and firm, can easily be kept clean with a stiff broom, if swept daily.

Where flocks are sufficiently numerous to furnish enough sitting hens and at such times as desired, and where no more chickens are wanted than can be hatched by them, and especially where funds are too scarce to be wasted in experimenting with incubators, we recommend hatching by nature's method, which is so generally understood that few remarks concerning it are needed. Some breeders confine sitters on their nests during the period of incubation, taking them off and returning them every day or two. Others place slatted coops in front of open nests, provide corn and water, and permit the hen to come off and return at pleasure. The latter plan seems most in accordance with nature, although we have practiced both—but whichever is adopted, neither hens nor eggs should be disturbed, much less interfered with, except in case of extreme necessity. The practice of testing eggs under hens, to accertain their fertility or progress, cannot be too strongly condemned. It is usually unnecessary, always very uncertain, and eggs are frequently removed that would have hatched had they been let alone. If highest success is to be reached, all such fumbling with the eggs must be avoided.

Where incubators are employed, the eggs must, of course, be tested. We do not test as soon as many operators, but usually test hens' eggs on the seventh or fourteenth day, and no more. The selection of an incubator is of the very first importance. A poor one is worse than none, and the best are not too good. We never advise as to which is best, nor whether expedient to use any—because we prefer that in this matter everybody should suit themselves. Incubator advertisements must be taken with from fifty to ninety per cent of salt. The more emphatic the statements, the more salt necessary. Even the verbal declarations of manufacturers, made squarely to your face, have not always proved strictly in accordance with facts, and the only advice we can give is, to see a machine in actual operation and under ordinary conditions before purchasing one, or if this cannot be done, to confer with some friend or reliable disinterested person who has enjoyed such opportunity.

Incubators are managed to best advantage where the temperature is uniform, and this should be above the freezing point, both for safety of eggs when being turned and aired, and for the comfort and health of the operator—40 degrees Fahrenheit will do, but 50 degrees, or even 60 degrees is more comfortable. Where a properly constructed incubator house is not to be had, a good cellar is the next best place.

Good incubators are usually accompanied by such explicit instructions that little on that subject need be said here. Reliable thermometers are indispensable, and should indicate 100 degrees when lying on the bottom of the trays, before placing the eggs in them. Having done this, the inner doors of the machine should not be opened for at least twenty-four hours, nor should the outer ones be disturbed further than to ascertain by looking through the glass, that the proper temperature of the egg chamber has been restored and is steadily maintained—thirty-six hours delay even will do no harm If, for instance, the incubator is filled Saturday evening, open it Monday morning, take out the trays, closing the doors instantly lest the temperature becomes deranged; turn the eggs by hand, and replace them in the machine as soon as it can be done. Avoid all arrangements for turning them automatically. Simply remove a few from each end of the tray and pile them on those in the centre; then gently roll those in the centre toward both ends, letting those piled on top drop into their places, and your eggs are turned in the best possible manner.

It is difficult to prescribe exact rules for the use of moisture in an incubator, because the necessary quantity depends much upon the humidity of the atmosphere in the room where the machine is operated, and this humidity depends upon circumstances and conditions—such as whether in a cellar and whether in a damp one or otherwise, or whether used in a room above ground. The weather must also be taken into account; less moisture, of course, being required in wet weather than in dry. Where an ordinary cellar containing no furnace is used, and the incubator is of medium size, having three evaporating pans, introduce one on the third day, another on the tenth day, and the third one on the seventeenth day. We have not space here to explain why. Do not decrease the temperature of the egg chamber throughout the entire period of incubation, and particularly keep it at no less then 102 degrees while the chickens are emerging from the shell. A reduction then would retard and impair, if not destroy, the hatch. The temperature necessary to complete the hatch is too high for the comfort and welfare of the chickens already hatched, as will be observed by their crowding against the glass and by other symptons of uneasiness, and they should be removed to the nursery below, as soon as dry and strong, but the machine should not be opened every few minutes to do this, and once in four or five hours will suffice.

Even where chickens are hatched by hens, we decidedly recommend rearing them in brooders as being much the easiest, surest, and most profitable method. In severe winter weather it is indeed the only practical one that can be adopted, to any extent or with any great degree of satisfaction. Not only this, but the hens can resume laying and continue to furnish their quota of the income. We have experimented extensively and expensively with brooders—having one long brooder house costing over $700. accommodating 1,500 to 2,000 chickens, but although it may be said to work fairly well, yet the small separate brooder houses prove so very much better in every particular—being inexpensive to build, vastly cheaper to operate, and far more successful in raising healthy, vigorous chickens—that we have for some time used them exclusively and devoted the long brooder house to other purposes.

Whether hatched by natural or artificial means, chickens should not be removed to brooders until at least twenty-four hours old. The brooders should be properly prepared to receive them, being carefully cleaned (if they have been used before), well aired, and thoroughly warmed. The temperature of the brooders should be 90 degrees before placing the chickens in them, and the warmth from their boilers will increase it to 100 degrees, which is warm enough.

The first food which many breeders give their chickens consists of infertile eggs, boiled hard and chopped fine. We have occasionally seen this done with fair success, but in every such instance the eggs had been boiled for an hour and mixed with at least their bulk, and sometimes twice their bulk, of stale bread. We are not in favor of feeding eggs at all, but are very much opposed to it. Hard boiled eggs are not easily digested; we decline to eat them ourselves, or feed them to our young chickens. Whenever we have thus fed them, it has been followed by indigestion and consequent bowel troubles, resulting in a complication of ailments and frequently death, which we could only attribute to the eggs. We prefer at first to feed bread crumbs or plain corn meal johnny cake, well baked and crumbled, and both of these either dry or moistened with sweet milk. Scalded corn meal, or if preferred, with say one-quarter its bulk of coarse shorts, mixed stiff and crumbling, is very good—preferable while warm, although it can be fed when nearly cold. Coarsely ground dry corn meal, in small quantities, placed on a board or in a shallow dish, seems to delight young chickens, and they will pick up considerable of it. After they are a week or ten days old a little whole or broken wheat, of good quality, can be fed to advantage and is much relished by them. From this time we also aim to keep them constantly supplied with cracked corn from which the larger particles and also the meal has been removed. As the chickens increase in size only the meal need be sifted out, and later on, when large enough to eat whole corn, it can be substituted, and the labor of preparing the cracked corn becomes unnecessary. The objection to feeding so much corn in any of its forms to adult fowls does not exist in the case of growing chickens, as it tends to accelerate their growth and promote their health without rendering them too fat; and in the absence of this plan they are seldom in proper flesh for market, but where it is adopted they are usually ready to kill whenever wanted. The theory that chickens should be confined in order to fatten them is as idiotic as it is unsuccessful, and should never be entertained. If the breed is good for anything, the chickens will reach their very best condition while enjoying full liberty. The constant access to cracked corn does not appear to destroy or materially diminish their appetite for soft food, of which they seem to eat about as much as when the cracked corn is withheld, and the latter is apparently used by them as a reserve fund in case of emergency and to which they resort very frequently. In cold weather it is especially true that soft food should not be fed to chickens later than the middle of the day, and they do much better when their crops are filled with dry grain at night. Soft food should be offered them every two or three hours in the morning until they are three or four weeks old, but for various reasons named elsewhere we prefer to remove what they do not immediately eat, and they will not go hungry so long as cracked corn is within reach. In warmer weather soft food can be fed later in the day, and as the chickens grow older it can be fed at longer intervals, but chickens will not thrive on soft food alone They can do very well on dry grain alone if necessary, but it is only when both soft food and dry food are intelligently used that the highest and most satisfactory results are obtained.

Milk is one of the best articles that can be had in connection with poultry, either old or young, and whether used to wet their food, or for drink, or both; and where the flocks are sufficiently numerous to consume all the skim milk from a cow, and the animal can be conveniently kept, it is profitable to do so. Sour milk, and particularly sour bonny-clabber, sometimes causes trouble with young chickens—but not generally; it is well therefore to feed it cautiously at first and to carefully watch its effect.

Animal food and green food are as important for chickens as for fowls, and the same kinds used for the latter are equally good for the former; but as a rule the younger the chickens the more watchfulness necessary in feeding them.

Charcoal is a very valuable assistant in raising chickens, although seldom mentioned in poultry publications; but we regard it as of vital importance. It assists digestion and hence corrects or prevents a multitude of evils. It need not be completely pulverized, but should be well broken up and placed in shallow pans, or on bits of boards, or on the sills of the brooder houses, or in various places about the premises where it will be readily discovered by the chickens. This simple suggestion should not be forgotten.

The more dry grain and the less moist food given to chickens, the more drink they will require. We are in favor of keeping water or milk before them and permitting them to drink all they want, because otherwise they may become excessively thirsty, and when watered may drink enough to injure themselves. Their drink should be given in such a manner as to prevent them from wetting their feathers, especially in winter. Where drinking fountains which admit only their bills are not at hand, some simple arrangement, such as placing their drink in a saucer containing an inverted flower pot, will answer the purpose very well.

Every brooder house should be provided with a low movable roost, not over twelve inches high, that the chickens may become familiar with it and learn to use it as soon as possible. One by three inch stuff, such as furring or pickets, with corners slightly rounded, is best in their case, and, if planed, so much the better, as it can be more easily kept clean, as already described. A small temporary yard is indispensable to every brooder house, and in winter should be sheltered and sunny, and is then better than a large one.

When chickens weigh from two to two and a half pounds, if well feathered, they no longer need the brooder proper, even in winter, and are quite likely to be found occupying the roost at night, which is better for them at that age than any brooder ever devised. They can then be easily removed to other quarters if desired, or if the brooders are required for another batch of young chickens. These new quarters can be obtained in no better or cheaper way than by using similar brooder houses, minus the brooders, and, being fac-similes of those they have just left, the chickens at once feel at home in them and experience no interruption of growth.

These little houses in winter should be thoroughly protected from storms, wind and cold, which is readily done by banking them up with leaves, refuse hay, or any convenient material that may be at hand. They are also equally well adapted to raising chickens in summer, the effort then being to keep them cool instead of warm, and as the chickens occupy them principally at night it can be accomplished by the use of screen windows and doors.

(Concluded.)

ANIMALES AMERICANOS.

(Inglés y Castellano.)

Capítulo X.

POLLOS Y GALLINAS.

(Continúa.)

CUIDADO QUE DEBE TENERSE CON LAS AVES.

El modo juicioso de alimentar las aves sea cual fuere su raza, particularmente en el invierno, es asunto de importancia y envuelve considerable atención, cuidado, trabajo, y buen juicio. En tiempo frío, y en realidad en todo tiempo excepto el verano, las aves requieren un almuerzo caliente compuesto de alimentos suaves pero no demasiado concentrado. Después de muchos experimentos cuidadosos ha sido nuestra práctica por varios años preparar este almuerzo en cualquiera de las formas siguientes, añadiendo en cada caso, en la época mas fría, una cantidad muy pequeña de capsicum ó de gengibre ordinario:

I.

Salvado grueso y ordinario	50 por ciento
Avena molida	20 por ciento
Harina de maíz	20 por ciento
Chicharrón molido	10 por ciento

II.

Salvado grueso y ordinario	50 por ciento
Avena molida	15 por ciento
Harina de maíz	15 por ciento
Trigo sarraceno molido	10 por ciento
Chicharrón molido	10 por ciento

III.

Salvado grueso y ordinario	25 por ciento
Verduras hervidas	25 por ciento
Avena molida	15 por ciento
Harina de maíz	15 por ciento
Trigo sarraceno molido	10 por ciento
Chicharrón molido	10 por ciento

IV.

Pan duro mojado	50 por ciento
Avena molida	15 por ciento
Harina de maíz	15 por ciento
Trigo sarraceno molido	10 por ciento
Chicharrón molido	10 por ciento

Si no se quiere trigo sarraceno, ó si no se le puede obtener con facilidad, puede aumentarse en 5 por ciento la cantidad de avena y la de la harina de maíz. Si el 10 por ciento del chicharrón produce soltura de los intestinos se le puede reducir á 5 por ciento, ú omitirlo enteramente por algún tiempo, aumentado entretanto la proporción de avena y de harina de maíz. Los ingredientes todos deben mezclarse bien mientras están secos, y después de mezclados deben ponerse en agua aunque solo en la cantidad necesaria para obtener una masa sólida, la que cuando está bien preparada debe ser firme y desmoronable. Todo estado líquido ó pastoso debe evitarse porque es capaz de producir desarreglo en los intestinos. El alimento debe permanecer en la artesa, por una hora ó dos, bien tapado con tela de sacos, ó con lona ú otro lienzo cualquiera, que retenga el calor y excluya el frío, de manera que pueda cocinarse algo más y aumentar su valor nutritivo. Debe servirse este almuerzo á las aves tan caliente como pueda comerse por ellas sin molestia. Después que hayan comido de él por espacio de quince minutos el resto, si hay alguno, debe ser removido enteramente, y si á la mañana siguiente continúa fresco ó sin fermentar puede usársele mezclado con la ración cuotidiana. Toda persona cuidadosa y observadora debe sin embargo preparar el alimento diario en cantidades tales que no sobre nada ó sobre muy poco.

El mejor momento de dar agua á las aves es cuando están almorzando. Durante el día deben tener siempre agua de beber pura y limpia; y nunca se las debe obligar á beber agua helada ó que está para helarse, y mucho menos nieve derretida que es siempre muy dañina. En tiempo muy frío nosotros preferimos que la bebida sea ligeramente caliente. Debe haber siempre al alcance de las gallinas conchas de ostras molidas, ó alguna otra cosa de la misma especie, y los receptáculos ó vasijas en que ese polvo se encuentre nunca debe permitirse que queden vacíos. Unos afirman y otros niegan que las conchas de ostras son necesarias en el gallinero para la formación de las cáscara de los huevos; pero sea así, ó no, nuestro principal objeto al usarlas es el de impedir que las gallinas se coman los huevos. Cuando faltan las conchas de ostras es muy frecuente que las gallinas adquieran dicho vicio, pero cuando se las tiene á mano y en abundante cantidad no sucede tal cosa. Por este medio se conseguirá por regla general romper el hábito una vez formado.

El piso de los gallineros debe estar en el invierno cubierto con paja hasta la profundidad de tres pulgadas ó mas. Cuando no puede conseguirse paja buena, se pueden emplear con ventaja las hojas de los árboles, sean estos frutales ó de otra clase. Estas hojas además de mantener calientes las patas de las aves y de contribuir á la mayor limpieza del gallinero, son de grande utilidad para el efecto de cubrir los granos y pedazos de alimento que sobre él se rieguen, lo cual es muy útil porque obliga á las aves á hacer mucho ejercicio en su busca. Si se esparce en cada ocasión la bastante cantidad de comida para saciar las aves, ó satisfacer su apetito, se producirá una cesación de actividad y se habrán contrariado los fines que se desean. El alimento así regado puede consistir principalmente en avena mezclada con trigo, cebada, etc., pero sin ningún maíz, porque este engorda demasiado. El maíz entero debe darse solamente por la noche. En tiempo frío es la mejor cena y contribuye mucho más que ningún otro alimento conocido á que las aves tengan el calor necesario, aunque la temperatura de la atmósfera durante la noche baje hasta cero. En esta estación del año nosotros calentamos gradualmente el maíz de la manera que en otra parte se describe, y se lo damos á comer á las aves todavía bastante caliente, colocándolo en una artesa, ú otra vasija análoga á fin de remover toda la que quede despues que hayan comido cuanto deseen. No debe dejarse en el gallinero, de un día para otro, ningún maíz; y aunque se permita á las aves comer todo el que quieran en su artesa, debe procurarse el resto del tiempo que tomen otro alimento más aceptable, de modo que se deje poco lugar para el maíz. Recuérdese bien que debe dárseles un alimento verde de cualquiera clase todos los días, y que un pedazo de repollo de col es excelente para el objeto y poco costoso. La mitad de una col puesta en una batea con la parte cortada hacia arriba será bien accesible á todas las aves y evitará grandes desperdicios. También se la puede poner colgada del techo, á conveniente altura para que las aves puedan alcanzarla ó saltar sobre ella, con lo que se consigue un ejercicio adicional. Este ejercicio constante es no solo indispensable para la salud, sino que es el mejor modo de impedir los hábitos de arrancarse las plumas, comer huevos y otros numerosos vicios á que las gallinas cuando están encerradas suelen inclinarse.

Las aves así escogidas y tratadas suministrarán tantos huevos en el invierno como puden ser puestos dentro de aquellas circunstancias, y si el tiempo es tal que impide el ejercicio en campo abierto los dichos huevos podrán también empollarse entonces. Es la verdad sin embargo que los huevos de las gallinas que disponen de mayor espacio para correr al aire libre son los mejores y los que producen los pollos mas vigorosos.

Si durante el invierno es importante que el suelo del gallinero esté cubierto con paja ú otra cosa análoga, sucede lo contrario en verano. Entonces lo que debe hacerse es regar un poco de tierra seca ó de cimiento sobre las tablas del suelo, no solo para facilitar la limpieza sino para proteger algo las patas del animal al ponerse en contacto con sustancias duras. Los pisos de suelo natural, si son suaves y firmes, pueden fácilmente conservarse limpios, si se les barre diariamente con una escoba dura.

Cuando las aves son tan numerosas que haya siempre gallinas echadas y en la época que se desee, y cuando no se quieren mas pollos que las que ellas mismas pueden empollar, y especialmente cuando los recursos no son bastantes para emprender en experimentos con incubadores, recomendamos que el empollamiento se verifique por el sistema natural, el cual está tan bien entendido por todos, que se necesita decir muy poco acerca de él. Algunos criadores tienen encerradas á las gallinas en sus nidos durante el período de la incubación, quitándolas de ellos y volviéndolas á poner cada dos días y á veces en un mismo día. Otros permiten que la gallina salga y entre á su voluntad, poniendo cerca del nido la suficiente cantidad de maíz y agua. Este último plan parece ser el que está mas de acuerdo con la naturaleza; pero hemos practicado los dos. Cualquiera que sea el adoptado es necesario no andar con los huevos, ni molestar á las gallinas, excepto en el caso de extremada necesidad. La costumbre de examinar los huevos cuando todavía la gallina está echada sobre ellos á fin de comprobar si son fértiles, ó formar idea de su estado, es cosa que debe condenarse en los mas fuertes términos. Es cosa generalmente innecesaria y siempre incierta, no quedando duda de que muchos huevos que con frecuencia se han quitado del nido por creerlos malos hubieran empollado dejándolos solos. Si se quiere obtener el mayor éxito posible debe abandonarse toda idea de tocar los huevos.

Cuando se usan incubadores es necesario por supuesto examinar los huevos. Nosotros no hacemos esto tan tempramo como otros muchos criadores; y esperamos generalmente, cuando se trata de huevos de gallina, hasta el séptimo dia, pero nunca después del décimo cuarto. La elección de un incubador es de la mayor importancia. Uno malo es peor que ninguno, y el mejor que haya nunca es demasiado bueno. Nosotros nunca damos nuestra opinión acerca de cual es el mejor, ni tampoco sobre si es útil ó no usar alguno, pues preferimos en ambos casos que cada uno siga sus gustos.

Los anuncios de incubadores deben tomarse con cincuenta y hasta noventa por ciento de sal. Mientras mas enfáticas sean sus promesas mayor cantidad de sal se necesitará. Hasta las mismas declaraciones verbales hechas cara á cara por los fabricantes han resultado muchas veces no estar estrictamente en consonancia con los hechos; y el consejo que sobre el asunto podemos dar es que antes de comprar una máquina se la vea funcionar bajo las condiciones ordinarias, y si esto no puede hacerse, se consulte á algun amigo ú otra persona desinteresada y de fiar, que la haya visto en ejercicio.

Los incubadores trabajan con más ventaja cuando la temperatura es uniforme; pero esta debe ser mas alta que el punto de congelación, así para que no se echen á perder los huevos como para la salud y comodidad del operador. Con una temperatura de 40 grados de Farhenheit habrá lo suficiente, pero si se eleva aquella á 50 ó 60 grados será mucho mejor. Cuando no haya una buena casa bien construida para incubar, lo mejor que puede hacerse es ocupar con ese objeto el piso que está debajo del principal.

Los buenos incubadores están acompañados generalmente con instrucciones tan explícitas que hacen inútil decir mucho sobre ellos. Es indispensable tener buenos termómetros á fin de conocer bien la temperatura, que debe ser de 100 grados en el fondo de las gavetas antes de poner en ellas los huevos. Después de puestos, no deben abrirse al menos por veinte y cuatro horas las puertas interiores de la máquina, ni debe andarse mucho tampoco con las exteriores á no ser para mirar al través del vidrio, si la propia temperatura de la cámara destinada para los huevos está mantenida debidamente. Aunque esto se detenga treinta y seis horas no resultará mal alguno. Si, por ejemplo, se ha llenado el incubador el sábado por la noche, no debe abrirse hasta el lunes por la mañana, en que se sacarán las gavetas, cerrando inmediatamente las puertas, á fin de que la temperatura no se perturbe. Entonces se dará vuelta á los huevos con la mano y se les volverá á colocar en la máquina tan pronto como sea posible. Deben evitarse todos los mecanismos inventados para dar esta vuelta automaticámente. El mejor modo es remover algunos huevos de cada uno de los extremos de la gaveta, colocarlos encima de los que están en el centro y entonces hacer rodar estos últimos suavemente hacia los extremos, dejando que entren á ocupar su lugar los que se habían puesto encima. Con esto se habrá hecho lo mejor posible.

Es dificil dar reglas exactas para el uso de la humedad en un incubador, porque la necesaria cantidad de aquella depende mucho del estado de la atmósfera en el cuarto donde la máquina está colocada, y porque esta humedad depende de circunstancias y condiciones especiales, como por ejemplo, si la máquina está en un subterraneo, ó si este es ó no húmedo, ó si se coloca la máquina á alguna elevación sobre el terreno. El tiempo también debe tomarse en cuenta, pues mucha menos humedad se necesita en la estación de las lluvias que en la seca. Cuando se usa un sótano ordinario, en que no hay estufa, y el incubador es de tamaño mediano, con tres bandejas de evaporación, debe introducirse una de estas al tercer día, la otra al décimo y la tercera al décimo séptimo. No tenemos especio suficiente para explicar aquí la razón de esto. La temperatura de la cámara destinada para los huevos no debe disminuirse durante el período entero de la incubación, y debe tenerse cuidado de que se conserve por lo menos á 102 grados cuando los pollos están saliendo de la cáscara. Cualquiera reducción de la temperatura en este momento retardaría y tal vez haría imposible el empollamiento. La temperatura necesaria para que este se complete es demasiado elevada para la comodidad y bienestar de los pollos que ya hayan salido, lo cual se observará al verlos agrupados contra el vidrio y por otros síntomas de intranquilidad. Entonces se les debe sacar de allí y transferirlos al cajón de abajo, que llaman el criadero (the nursery), lo cual debe hacerse tan pronto como los pollos estén secos y fuertes. La máquina no debe sin embargo estarse abriendo á cada rato para hacer esto, y bastará con que se verifique esta mudada cada cuatro ó cinco horas.

Aún en el caso de que el empollamiento se haga directamente por medio de las gallinas mismas, recomendamos decididamente que se críe á los pollos en criadores mecánicos, pues que este es el método más facil, seguro y provechoso. En el invierno, es en realidad el único practicable en escala grande ó que resulte satisfactorio. No solamente esto, sino que las gallinas pueden continuar poniendo y aumentando la renta. Hemos hecho grandes y costosos experimentos con estos criaderos, usando uno largo que costó mas de $700, y que tenía cabida para 1,500 ó 2,000 pollos; pero aunque puede decirse que trabajaba bastante bien, siempre resultó que es mejor usar muchos pequeños separadamente, primero porque cuesta menos construirlos, segundo porque son también más baratos para trabajar, y tercero porque son mejores para criar pollos sanos y vigorosos. Por esta razón es que por algún tiempo hemos usado exclusivameute los pequeños y dedicado el grande á otros objetos.

Bien sea que se empollen los huevos por medios naturales ó artificiales, no se deben remover los pollitos y llevarlos al criadero hasta que tengan veinte y cuatro horas de edad. Esos criaderos deben estar propiamente preparados para recibirlos, teniendo cuidado de limpiarlos bien, si se han usado antes, y de conservarlos bien ventilados y calientes en todos sus partes. La temperatura de los criaderos antes de poner en ellos los pollos debe ser de 90 grados, y el calor que le darán los animales hará que suba hasta 100 grados, lo cual es bastante.

El primer alimento que muchos criadores dan á sus pollos consiste en huevos cocidos, duros y finamente picados. Hemos visto alguna vez que esto se hace con bastante éxito, pero en cada caso se han tenido los huevos en agua hirviendo por una hora mezclándolos con una cantidad de pan duro, igual en volumen al de ellos ó tal vez dos veces mas grande. Nosotros no aprobamos sin embargo el uso de los huevos para alimento y nos oponemos mucho á que así se haga. Los huevos duros no se digieren facilmente y parece mejor no darlos á los pollitos, porque cuando lo hemos hecho han sobrevenido indigestiones y dificultades intestinales, que han venido en muchos casos á producir la muerte, la que no podemos atribuir sino á los huevos. Nosotros preferimos que al principio se les dé á comer migajas de pan, ó harina de maíz simple, ó en forma de torta bien cocida y desmoronada, todo ello ó seco ó humedecido con leche fresca. La harina de maíz mojada en agua caliente y, si se quiere con la cuarta parte de su volumen de salvado grueso y ordinario, todo ello en pasta seca deleznable, es cosa muy buena, preferible cuando está caliente, pero muy util también cuando está casi fría. El maíz seco molido en pedazos gruesos, colocado en pequeñas cantidades en una tabla ó en un plato llano, parece deleitar á los pollitos que comerán de él considerablemente. Cuando ya tengan una semana ó diez dias de edad debe dárseles un poco de trigo en grano entero ó quebrado, pero de buena calidad, y esto les gustará mucho. Desde los diez dias en adelante se les debe dar bastante cabecilla de maíz teniendo cuidado de quitarle las partículas mas grandes y también la parte suave. A medidá que los pollos crecen en tamaño la harina debe irse escaseando y más tarde cuando son ya bastante grandes para comer el maíz entero debe este dárseles évitándose asi el trabajo de machucar el maíz. La objeción que hay contra el uso de este grano en tanta cantidad y en todas sus formas cuando se trata de aves adultas, no existe en el caso de los pollos que están creciendo, pues dicho grano tiende á acelerar su crecimiento y á mantenerlos sanos sin engordarlos demasiado. Si no se sigue este plan pocas veces son á propósito para venderlos en el mercado, pero si se le adopta se les podrá matar cuando se quiera.

La teoría de que los pollos deben estar encerrados para engordarlos es equivocada y nunca tiene buen éxito. Por consiguiente debe ser rechazada. Si la cría es buena los pollos alcanzarán su mejor estado gozando de completa libertad. El constante acceso al maíz machucado no parece que destruya ó disminuya materialmente su apetito por el alimento suave, del que toman casi lo mismo cuando no se les dá el maíz. Este lo usan á lo que parece como una especie de fondo de reserva para casos de emergencia, al que recurren con bastante frecuencia. En tiempo frío es particularmente la verdad que no debe darse á los pollos alimento suave después del mediodía, y que ellos lo pasan mucho mejor cuando sus buches se llenan de grano seco por la noche. El alimento suave debe dárseles cada dos ó tres horas por la mañana hasta que tengan tres ó cuatro semanas de edad; pero por varias razones expuestas en otra parte, preferimos remover lo que no comen inmediatamente, y no tendrán hambre en tanto que haya á mano maíz machucado. En tiempo caliente el alimento suave debe darse mas tarde durante el día y á mayores intervalos á medida que los pollos avanzan en edad. Ninguno de ellos, sin embargo, prosperará con solo el alimento suave. Pueden pasarlo muy bien con solo grano seco si es necesario, pero nunca se consiguen los mas altos y satisfactorios resultados si no se usan inteligentemente el alimento suave y el grano seco.

La leche es uno de los mejores artículos que pueden usarse con las aves viejas ó jóvenes, bien sea para humedecer su comida ó para darles de beber, ó para ambas cosas, y cuando son en bastante número para consumir toda la leche descremada de una vaca, y puede tenerse á este animal con comodidad, es provechoso hacerlo. La leche agria y particularmente cuando está del todo cuajada, suele hacer daño á los pollos, pero esto no sucede generalmente; es bueno por lo tanto que se tenga cuidado al usar la leche y que se observe bien el efecto que produce

El alimento animal y el verde son tan importantes para los pollos como para las aves grandes, y las mismas clases que se usan para estas últimas pueden usarse para los primeros, aunque debe seguirse la regla de que mientras más jóvenes sean los pollos, más vigilancia debe tenerse con su alimentación.

El carbon de leña es un auxiliar valioso en la crianza de los pollos, aunque raras veces se le menciona en los libros. Nosotros lo consideramos de vital importancia. Ayuda la digestión y corrige ó impide multitud de males. No es necesario que está completamente pulverizado, pero debe estar bien quebrado y en vasijas llanas ó en tablillas ó en los durmientes de los criaderos, ó en otros puntos donde los pollos puedan encontrarlo fácilmente. Esto no debe olvidarse.

Mientras más cantidad de grano seco y menos alimento suave se dé á los pollos, mayor será su necesidad de beber.

En nuestro concepto debe tenerse siempre á mano una cantidad de agua ó de leche y dejar á los pollos que beban toda la que quieran, porque de otra manera sucederá que se pongan excesivamente sedientos y que cuando se les dé agua beban con tanto exceso que les haga daño. La bebida debe dárseles de tal manera que no se les mojen las plumas, especialmente en el invierno. Cuando no hay fuentes á propósito en que el ave ponga solamente su pico, debe hacerse alguna cosa que llene más ó menos el mismo fin.

Cada criadero debe estar provisto con una percha baja y movible de no mas de doce pulgadas de altura, para que los pollos se acostumbren á usarla tan pronto como sea posible. Palos de 1 por 3 pulgadas de ancho y grueso, con las orillas ligeramente redondeadas, son los mejores para formar los escalones; y si están acepillados son todavía mejores, pues que se les puede mantener limpios, según se dijo antes. Cada criadero debe tener un pequeño patio que en el invierno debe estar bañado por el sol y cubierto. Un patio pequeño es mejor que uno grande, si tiene estas condiciones.

Cuando los pollos pesan de dos á dos y media libras, si están bien emplumados, no necesitarán permanecer en el criadero ni aún en el invierno, y es muy probable que se les encuentre por la noche encaramados en alguna percha, lo cual en aquella edad es mejor para ellos que todos los criaderos inventados. Se les puede llevar entonces facilmente á otros puntos si así se desea, ó si las criaderos se necesitan para otra bandada de pollos. Los mejores lugares y los mas baratos que pudieran usarse serían casas hechas á manera de los criaderos y una especie de *fac-simile* de ellos, porque con esto los pollos no estrañarían nada el nuevo local y no se interrumpiría en modo alguno su crecimiento.

Estas casitas deben estar perfectamente protegidas en el invierno contra toda clase de tempestades y contra el viento y el frío, lo que se consigue facilmente con amontonar al rededor de ellas las hojas caidas ó el heno regado por el suelo, ó cualquiera otro material análogo que se tenga á mano. En ellas puede igualmente tenerse con ventaja á los pollos durante el verano, con la diferencia de que entonces los esfuerzos tendrán que hacerse en el sentido de tenerlas frescas en vez de calientes; y como los pollos las ocuparán principalmente por la noche esto podrá conseguirse empleado puertas y ventanas de alambre tejido que permita la libre entrada del aire exterior.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

DEBTS OF THE PROVINCES.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, dated Buenos Aires, December 29, 1894, U. S. Minister Buchanan says:

"The subject of consolidating the debts of the different provinces of the Argentine Republic and issuing therefor national bonds, is now occupying the attention of congress. As the inclosed bill, submitted by the minister of hacienda — Dr. Terry — has passed the chamber of deputies,* a brief sketch of the subject may be of interest.

The foreign gold debt of the different provinces, including past-due interest, will stand on December 31, as follows:

Provinces.	Amount.	Provinces.	Amount.
Buenos Aires	$50,532,910	San Luis	$927,068
Córdoba	23,294,651	Catamarca	3,217,964
Santa Fé	20,081,955	San Juan	2,064,420
Entre-Rios	16,380,034	Tucuman	3,051,756
Corrientes	6,309,183		
Mendoza	5,825,888	Total	131,685,829

A considerable part of this debt was created in starting the different provincial banks under the guaranteed banking act of November 2, 1887. The proceeds of the bonds sold abroad under this act were paid to the general government, which issued to the provincial bank of the province as its capital an amount of paper money equal to the amount of gold received from the sale of the bonds of that province. In addition, the government issued to the province 4½ per cent gold bonds for the same amount, but held these bonds as security for the paper money issued to the provincial bank, paying the interest, however, to the province. By the terms of the banking act, the resources of the provincial banks were pledged as security for the payment of the provincial bonds, thus making the national government secondarily responsible to the foreign bondholders in the amount of the bonds issued to the different provinces as follows :

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*Since the above was written, the bill has become a law.

Provinces.	Amount.	Provinces.	Amount.
Santa Fé	$10,805,652	Catamarca.............	$2,390,400
Entre-Rios.................	6,980,400	San Juan	1,656,000
Corriente	3,163,500	Tucuman	3,714,285
Mendoza	3,000,000		
San Luis....................	630,000	Total....................	32,340,237

The interest on the provincial bonds varies from 5 to 6 per cent, and, in many instances, has lapsed since 1890, at which time all the provincial banks collapsed.

It will be seen that, for the gold dollar thus handed to the government by the provinces, they received in return a paper dollar, then, I believe, at par, but worth now about 27 cents; so that to pay their debts, the provinces would be obliged to pay at this time more than three and a half times the amount they received.

The plan of the minister of hacienda is understood to contemplate the issue of national 3 per cent gold bonds for the face value of all provincial bonds, retiring them and the national bonds held by the provinces under the banking act. The method by which the government proposes to secure itself for such an issue or provide for their payment or the plan by which the people of these provinces which have no foreign indebtedness, are to be relieved from being obliged, under such a scheme, to help pay the debts of those provinces which borrowed these great sums, is not mentioned.

DESIGN FOR A NEW CAPITOL BUILDING.

The government of the Argentine Republic has decided to invite bids from architects throughout the world for plans for a new building intended for the use of congress. Three prizes will be offered for the best design—one of $20,000, one of $10,000, and one of $5,000. The architect receiving the first prize will be given the execution of the work. The prizes will be paid in the paper currency of the country, based on its value on the 12th day of October next, the last day upon which plans can be submitted. The Argentine paper dollar (or peso) is worth at this time in United States gold about twenty-four cents.

A jury composed of five persons—three senators and two members of the house of representatives—has been appointed to receive and examine the plans submitted, and award the prizes. The composition of the jury is such as to guarantee to all competitors an impartial decision. The jury is charged to take the necessary steps for making known throughout the world the conditions under which the proposals may be submitted, and the details as to the erection of the building. Interested parties may secure all desirable information upon application to any of the Argentine consulates.

COLLECTION OF PORT DUES.

The new chief of the custom house has decided to collect the difference between gold and paper on all port dues, light dues, etc., paid within the last four years, on the plea that said dues had been erroneously paid in paper. Many changes must have taken place during this period, and it will be interesting to observe how the work of collection is to be carried out. The question as to liability will not be easily decided in numerous cases, assuming the demand to be legal.—[South American Journal, April 6, 1895.

GENERAL CENSUS.

On May 10 a general census of the Argentine Republic was taken. The population of the city of Buenos Aires is shown to be 620,000, and the total population of the Republic will probably reach 4,500,000.

Of the total it is estimated that 3,000,000 are foreigners.

POINTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Argentine congress was opened on Thursday, May 2, by President Uriburu. The president states that the trade of the Republic with foreign countries continues to improve, and during the past financial year the value of the exports amounted to $102,000,000, or $9,000,000 in excess of the imports.

Referring to the Misiones boundary question, President Uriburu expresses the hope that the settlement of the dispute would serve to draw still closer the ties of friendship uniting Argentina and Brazil. The demarkation of the Chilean frontier was progressing smoothly and satisfactorily, notwithstanding reports to the contrary published in the press. The necessary funds for the payment of the interest on the foreign debt up to September next has been remitted to London.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS FOR 1895.

A correspondent of the South American Journal, writing from Buenos Aires under date of May 1, says:

"Wheat shipments have now slackened off, and the movement will continue small, but I see no reason to alter the estimate of a total export for the year of about 4,500,000 quarters. Quality will probably be fully maintained.

"The importance of an immense maize crop that has all ripened well is now fully recognized, and the estimates are increasing, owing to the very heavy yield that has exceeded expectations in nearly every district.

"The weather has been favorable, and already shipments are being made from the Santa Fé districts that appear dry. This is an unusually early movement, and if the weather keeps good for drying, heavy shipments may be expected next month, and a total export of 7,000,000 quarters in twelve months is possible. That will astonish Europe, as the wheat exports of 1894 did."

BOLIVIA.

MINERAL WEALTH.

In a report to his government on the trade of Bolivia, Mr. St. John, British consul at Lima, Peru, says:

"The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, antimony, bismuth, gold and borax. Silver is the most important, the amount shipped in 1894 not falling short of 15,000,000 ounces, whilst the total output of the mines was about 22,000,000 ounces. One-fifth of the total production has to be delivered to the government for coinage purposes. Difficulties of transportation have prevented many mines containing rich ores from being worked. The railroad communication to Oruro will in part remove these obstacles, and we may shortly expect to see the annual output very largely increased. The greater portion of copper exported is obtained from the Corocoro district, and is shipped in the form of barilla. It is found in soft freestone, crushed in a most primitive manner, washed, packed in bags, and sent to Mollendo by way of the Desaguadero river and Lake Titicaca, for shipment to Europe. The copper is of fine quality, and the ores shipped average from 80 per cent to 85 per cent of pure copper. There is ample scope for large development of the industry."

BRAZIL.

BIDS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The government of the state of Minas Geraes is asking for bids for the erection of public buildings in Bello Horizonte, the future state capital, on the basis of the following maximum prices, calculated in United States money:

Congressional building	$230,580
Department of agriculture	46,185
Department of finance	46,185
Department of interior	54,500
Printing office	25,000
	$402,450

The proposals will be opened on the 20th instant.

EXPORTS FROM THE STATE OF PARA—1893–94.

According to the message of the governor of Para, the exports from that state during the fiscal year 1893–94 were officially valued at $8,136,000 in United States currency.

The following statement shows the weight of the principal exports, expressed in kilogrammes, during the year: Rubber, 8,084,921; cacao, 3,379,184; Brazil nuts, 84,266; hides, 805,977; deer hides, 62,475; cumarú, 59,525; isinglass, 73,699.

CHILE.

TREATY WITH BOLIVIA.

Recent advices from Valparaiso state that a treaty of peace and friendship has been concluded between Chile and Bolivia by which the former cedes to Bolivia a small strip of territory and a port on the Pacific coast.

COSTA RICA.

CACAO FARMING.

The following communication from the Director General of Statistics of Costa Rica, addressed to Señor Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires in the United States, will be found interesting and instructive on the subject of which it treats:

San José, Costa Rica, May 18, 1895.

To Hon. Joaquin B. Calvo,
Chargé d'Affaires,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Replying to letters asking for minute information on the subject of the culture of cacao and the expenses and final results of same, this office will endeavor to answer in a general way by giving a brief account of cacao farming during a period of sixteen years: The space of a letter will not admit a detailed statement of the nature or expenses of the various work done each year, but enough will be stated to enable the reader to decide whether he has the means required for making a plantation alone, or whether he had better join with others and form a company.

I do not hesitate to say, that nearly all pamphlets treating the cacao question have exaggerated the amount of yearly crops, quoting as an average five pounds per tree and even more. In the present statement the average crop is quoted at two pounds per tree, and the value 20 cents gold per pound, although the Costa Rican cacao cannot be had here for less than 40 cents gold per pound, on account of its excellence. The poorer classes drink a cheaper cacao imported from South America. Parties with limited capital had better go into cacao and coffee planting, instead of cultivating the coarser grain on a large scale, as sale products.

There is always a call for coffee and cacao, and the cultivation of these is classed as "gentleman farming," affording plenty of time for outside business, while the cultivation of grain and breadstuffs requires a yearly tilling of the soil combined with heavy expenses for farm hands and animals.

A cacao farm of 200 manzanas,* with about 125 manzanas devoted to cacao, is considered a large farm. According to your own or your friend's means you may cut down the number of manzanas and apportion the expenses to the amount of the crop.

The Costa Rica Immigration Pamphlet† is written for parties whose main object is to create a homestead for their families, and $600 in gold may be considered a reasonable amount to make a start. In this estimate for cacao farming parties with wider views and more capital may see the result of a safe investment.

In the calculations given below the estimates are made in Costa Rica currency. At present $2.50 Costa Rica currency equal $1 American gold. Wages have not increased in proportion, the difference being hardly 25 cents Costa Rica currency per day. The reason for this small increase in wages may partly be attributed to the fact that the people at large consider the intrinsic value of their silver dollar to-day the same as before. *The following calculation was made two years ago, when $1.50 was equal to $1 American gold:*

CACAO CULTURE ON SHARES.

500 SHARES OF $40 EACH, COSTA RICA CURRENCY—EQUALS $20,000—PAYABLE IN YEARLY INSTALLMENTS DURING THE FIRST FIVE YEARS.

	Expense.	Income.
1.—Payment on 500 shares at $10 per share.........		$5,000
Amount paid for 200 manzanas at $10 per manzana..	$2,000	

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*A manzana is equal to 1 5-6 acres.

†Persons consulting this interesting and instructive pamphlet, by Mr. Schroeder, will do well also to read the Special Bulletin on Costa Rica, issued by this Bureau in April 1894.

	Expense.	Income.
Total expenses for plants, culture and houses	2,500	
Balance to credit of the company	500	
First year's planting 10,000 trees on 25 manzanas ... Total	$5,000	$5,000
2.—Payment on shares, $5,000, and deposit from first year, $500		$5,500
Total expenses for culture, etc	$3,000	
Balance to credit of the company	2,500	
Second year's planting 10,000 trees on 25 manzanas ... Total	$5,500	$5,500
3.—Payment on shares, $5,000, and deposit from second year, $2,500		$7,500
2,500 bunches bananas, $312; 120 quintals* corn, $200		512
Total expenses for culture, houses and horses	$3,410	
Balance to credit of the company	4,602	
Third year's planting 10,000 trees on 25 manzanas ... Total	$8,012	$8,012
4.—Payment on shares, $2,500, and deposit from third year, $4,602		$7,102
5,000 bunches bananas, $625; corn, $200		825
Total expenses for culture, houses, etc	$3,430	
Balance to credit of the company	4,497	
Fourth year's planting 10,000 trees on 25 manzanas ... Total	$7,927	$7,927
5.—Payment on shares, $2,500, and deposit from fourth year, $4,497		$6,997
7,500 bunches bananas, $937; corn, $200		1,137
Total expenses for culture, etc.	3,530	
Balance to credit of the company	4,604	
Fifth year's planting 10,000 trees on 25 manzanas ... Total	$8,134	$8,134

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*A quintal is equivalent in weight to 100 pounds.

	Expense.	Income.
6.—All shares paid up. Deposit from fifth year, $4,604		$4,604
10,000 bunches bananas, $1,250; corn, $200		1,450
Total expenses for culture, etc	$2,920	
Balance to credit of the company	3,134	
No more new planting ... Total	$6,054	$6,054
7.—Deposit from sixth year		$3,134
10,000 bunches bananas, $1,250; corn $200; cacao, 50 quintals, $2,500		3,950
Total expenses for culture, etc.	$2,765	
Ten per cent dividend on shares	2,000	
Balance to credit of the company	2,319	
Dividend paid, with $2,000 ... Total	$7,084	$7,084
8.—Deposit from seventh year		$2,319
10,000 bunches bananas, $1,250; corn $200; cacao, 150 quintals, $7,500		8,950
Total expense for culture, etc	$3,425	
Twenty per cent dividend on shares	4,000	
Balance to credit of the company	3,844	
Dividend paid, with $4,000 ... Total	$11,269	$11,269
9—Deposit from eighth year		$3,844
5,000 bunches bananas, $625; corn, $200; cacao,, 250 quintals, $12,500		13,325
Total expenses for culture, sacks, drying machine, etc	$7,665	
Twenty per cent dividend on shares	4,000	
Balance to credit of the company	5,504	
Dividend paid, with $4,000 ... Total	$17,169	$17,169
10.—Deposit from ninth year		$5.504
2,500 bunches bananas, $312; corn, $200; cacao, 350 quintals, $17,500		18,012
Total expenses for culture, etc	$6,015	
Sixty per cent dividend on shares	12,000	
Balance to credit of the company	5,501	
Dividend paid, with $12,000 ... Total	$23,516	$23,516

	Expense.	Income.
11.—Deposit from tenth year		$5,500
Last crop of bananas, $200; no corn this year; cacao, 450 quintals, $22,500		22,700
Total expenses for culture, sacks, machinery, etc	$6,555	
Eighty per cent dividend on shares	16,000	
Balance to credit of the company	5,645	
Dividend paid, with $16,000 Total	28,200	$28,200
12.—Deposit from eleventh year		$5,645
Corn, $200; cacao, 600 quintals, $30,000.		30,200
Total expenses for culture, etc	$6,595	
One hundred per cent dividend on shares	20,000	
Balance to credit of the company	9,250	
Dividend paid, with $20,000 Total	$35,845	$35,845
13.—Deposit from twelfth year		$9,250
Corn, $200; cacao, 700 quintals, $35,000		35,200
Total expenses for culture, new houses, etc	$9,075	
One hundred per cent dividend on shares	20,000	
Balance to credit of the company	15,375	
Dividend paid, with $20,000 Total	$44,450	$44,450
14.—Deposit from thirteenth year		$15,375
Corn, $200; cacao, 800 quintals, $40,000		40,200
Total expenses for culture, fences, sacks, wagons, horses, etc	$9,075	
One hundred per cent dividend on shares	20,000	
Balance to credit of the company	26,500	
Dividend paid, with $20,000 Total	$55,575	$55,575
15.—Deposit from fourteenth year		$26,500
Corn, $200; cacao, 900 quintals, $45,000		45,200
Total expenses for culture, sacks, repairs on fences and houses	$8,275	
Two hundred per cent dividend on shares	40,000	
Balance to credit of the company	23,425	
Dividend paid, with $40,000 Total	$71,700	$71,700

	Expense.	Income.
16.—Deposit from fifteenth year		$23,425
Corn, $200; cacao, 1,000 quinals, $50,000		50,200
Total expenses for culture, sacks, repairs, etc.	$8,275	
All moneys deposited to credit of the company	65,350	
Dividend in treasurer's hand, $65,350.... Total	$73,625	$73,625

RECAPITULATION.

Capital invested, $20,000. Total dividends paid upon said capital during sixteen years. $203,350, or about $12,700 per year.

The value of the share-company's property the sixteenth year stands as follows:

50,000 cacao trees at $2, with land	$100,000
70 manzanas pasture land, at $50	3,500
Houses, with five manzanas grounds	3,000
Fences	1,000
Machines and implements	3,000
Wagons, horses and boat	360
Harness and saddles	100
Furniture for house and office	190
Total value of property	$111,150

You will have observed that any income from small items of husbandry, as garden stuff, fowls, dairy products, etc., is not quoted, because the demands of the household and farm hands generally consume them, with or without permission.

Your attention certainly has, also, been called to the large yearly deposit with the company's treasurer. If a single party is owner of the plantation, of course no deposit is necessary; but in a share company a different arrangement has to be followed. Shareholders may in a greater or less degree neglect to pay their assessments in due time, or misunderstanding may create delay in payments; but the cacao culture does not permit of any delay in meeting necessary expenses, or the plantation is crippled or even killed under the quick tropical vegetation. Therefore a deposit is created sufficient to carry on the work under all arising conditions.

A cacao plantation, as here accounted for, will continue for an an unlimited future in full bearing power, if properly attended to. Without regular attention the trees will develop into forests, their fruit diminish in quantity, or even disappear. If you or your friends make up your minds to start a cacao farm on shares, you had better select from among yourselves a manager who can always be present on the farm and conduct the work.

Respectfully,

JOHN SCHROEDER.

Official letters to be addressed to the "Director General del Departamento Nacional de Estadística, San José, Costa Rica, America Central."

GUATEMALA.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The government of Guatemala has proposed to the holders of the bonds representing the national debt, both foreign and internal, a plan of settlement. The terms submitted are as follows: for every $500 of the internal debt, and for every £100 of the external debt, now outstanding, it is proposed to substitute new four per cent bonds of the value of £70, with the same security as hitherto, together with £5 in bonds for the accrued and unpaid interest.

By this project of finance the holders of the old loans will receive 75 per cent of their present holdings in new four per cent bonds, and Guatemala saves one-fourth of the interest previously paid. This arrangement has received the approval of the President and now awaits the acceptance of the bondholders.

MEXICO.

TAX ON GOLD AND SILVER.

In the budget for the fiscal year 1895–96, as finally passed by the Chamber of Deputies, an item of revenue amounting to $2,275,000, under the head of "Taxes on Gold and Silver," is a new tax. The following is the text of the act authorizing its collection:

"In addition to the taxes imposed by articles 4, 5, and 7 of the decree of June 6, 1887, silver and gold shall pay to the Federation the following mintage, stamp, refining, melting, assay and separation dues:

"A.—From and after July 1 next, the deduction hitherto made on the intrinsic value of gold and silver entered at the mints, for the purpose of defraying the cost and fees of mintage, shall be abolished. In consequence, persons entering the precious metals shall be credited for each kilogram of pure silver at the rate of $\$40\,{}^{915}/_{1000}$, and for each kilogram of pure gold at the rate of $\$675\,{}^{417}/_{1000}$. These values shall be taken as the basis for the estimation of the mintage and stamp dues hereafter to be mentioned.

"B.—The mintage fees on gold and silver shall be reduced to 2 per cent of their value, payment of such fees being made in silver coin.

"C.—The stamp tax imposed by the law of April 25, 1893, on certificates issued by the mints, and that imposed by the same law on gold and silver in bars, are hereby repealed, and in their stead a new stamp tax on gold and silver is created, the amount of said tax to be three cents per one dollar on the value of the gold and silver. From the payment of this tax no one shall be exempted.

"D.—The mintage and stamp tax dues shall be payable not only with respect to silver and gold entered at the mints, but with respect to bars of either metal, or of the two metals mixed, that may be exported. Also with respect to silver sulphides, to argentiferous lead and copper, to ores in the natural state, to concentrates or ore only partially dressed, and to any alloy, object or substance containing gold or silver.

"E.—The mintage and stamp dues shall be paid in the assay offices or at the mints with respect to gold and silver introduced for coinage, and in the same offices or at the maritime or frontier custom houses with respect to gold and silver exported in any form.

"F.—The only exemption from the payment of the mintage fee with respect to silver exported shall be enjoyed by the metallurgical establishments at present enjoying such exemption under their concessions; provided always that the proportion of silver in argentiferous lead does not exceed 7-1000ths, and that in argentiferous copper 15-1000ths, for in case the proportion of silver exceeds the amounts named, said establishments shall pay the mintage fee with respect to the excess.

"G.—Ores of gold or silver exported in the natural state or only concentrated mechanically, shall be subject to the mintage and stamp tax with respect to the value of the gold or silver which they contain, with an allowance of 5 per cent.

"H.—The exemption with respect to 3-1000ths which all the exporters of certain classes of metal have enjoyed, is abolished.

"I.—The refining, melting, assay and separation fees shall be collected according to a schedule of prices to be formed and published by the treasury department.

"J.—The owners of silver bars containing gold may have the separation of these metals performed in private establishments; and in case they introduce mixed silver into a government assay office, they may have the gold separated up to the limit desired on payment of a separation fee per kilogram, in accordance with a schedule to be issued by the treasury department.

"K.—The federal executive shall issue the necessary rules of practice for the enforcement of the above taxes, and shall fix the penalties to be visited on persons who shall attempt to evade or shall evade the payment of the taxes on gold and silver, of which the exportation without payment of mintage or stamp taxes shall be considered as a case of contraband.

"L.—From and after July 1 next, all laws and regulations with regard to federal taxation on gold and silver, opposed to the foregoing bases, shall be repealed."

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR MARKING BOUNDARY.

By agreement between the two countries in interest, the time for completing the work of marking the boundary limit between Mexico and Guatemala has been extended one year from May 7, 1895, the date upon which the ratifications of this agreement were exchanged.

BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF INTERSTATE CUSTOMS.

Just before the adjournment of the Mexican congress a bill originating with Minister Limantour was proposed, looking to the termination of the alcabala, or interstate customs dues. The bill as proposed gives to the federal government alone the right to tax or regulate trade between the states, and between the states and foreign countries. The project contains several amendments to the constitution which will have to be submitted to the different states, but it is believed they will be promptly ratified.

Action will be taken on the proposed measure at the next session of congress, in September.

REDUCTION OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

Under date of June 4 an executive decree was issued reducing the domestic, or interior postage from ten cents to five cents on letters or postal cards for each fifteen grammes or fraction thereof, and from five cents to four cents on letters or postal cards of the same unit of weight when delivered in the city, town or village in which they were mailed.

This reduction is made by virtue of authority conferred on the Executive at the last session of congress.

NICARAGUA.

DISCONTINUANCE OF STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The Department of State is informed by Consul O'Hara, that the steamers of the Prince line (English) which have hitherto touched at San Juan del Norte (Greytown) on their monthly trips between New York and Central American ports, have discontinued their service to that port.

IMPOSITION OF ANCHORAGE DUES AT CORN ISLAND.

The government of Nicaragua has issued a decree imposing anchorage dues on vessels arriving at Corn Island, and at Little Corn Island. Heretofore no shipping dues other than those for entry and clearance have been charged at those ports.

The decree provides as follows:

Article 1.—That steamships and sailing vessels arriving at the ports of Brig bay and South bay, in Corn Island, and Pelican bay, in Little Corn Island, shall pay anchorage dues at the rate of five cents per ton register for vessels in ballast, and ten cents per ton register for vessels with cargo.

Article 2.—The dues established by the present law shall be collected by the official whom the executive power may appoint for the purpose.

CONTRACT WITH THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

The government of Nicaragua has renewed its contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The present arrangement will provide one more monthly steamer, which will touch at the port of Corinto to transport immigrants at three-fourths of the regular rate. The government grants to the company an annual subsidy of 9,000 pesos.

PARAGUAY.

COMMERCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

According to the "South American Journal," the latest information from Paraguay is reassuring. Instead of existing banks going into bankruptcy, as was predicted, new ones are being established; an institution of this kind with a capital of $500,000 has just been authorized.

The gentlemen comprising this banking firm have had long experience in the country and are the largest exporters of maté in the republic. Their yerba plantations cover an area of forty square leagues, equal to 185,320 acres.

PERU.

COTTON PRODUCTION.

In a recent communication to the Department of State on the above subject, Mr. Leon Jastremski, consul at Callao, says:

The cotton plant is a perennial tree, yielding twice a year for from ten to twenty years. The first crop comes some ten months after sowing the seed. It is the most costly, as the succeeding ones require labor only for trimming the plant, and picking. A bale of 175 pounds is made from 490 pounds of seed cotton. The yield of "raw cotton" is said to be from 300 to 400 pounds per acre.

The cultivation of cotton received great stimulus during the Civil war in the United States, and its exportation from Paita began to excite attention in 1862.

It is highly prized by American manufacturers, who frequently import it from the Liverpool market. Referring to Peruvian cotton, a gentleman well versed on the subject said of it:

"For obvious reasons the Peruvian cotton does not at all conflict with the American; quite on the contrary, an extension of its use in the United States will develop business in those manufactures for which American cotton is not suited. This cotton is used exclusively by manufacturers of woolen goods, especially of underwear and hosiery. The mixing of this cotton with wool cannot be called adulteration at all; in fact, in very many cases the cotton is more valuable than the wool with which it is mixed, because it improves the woolen goods, reduces the tendency to shrinkage, makes them more durable, gives them a better luster and a different finish.

"For dyed goods it is equally, suitable as it takes the dye very well—i. e., it makes fast colors.

"This cotton ought to be called vegetable wool; when carded its resemblance is so close and its characteristics so strikingly similar to wool, that it could readily be sold as wool. When woven along with wool, the cotton fibers cannot be determined with certainty except by special tests."

On the subject of the cotton production in Peru, Markham, the historian, whose statements are regarded as authoritative, says:

"Cotton, the indigenous product of the coast valleys, is next in importance to sugar. The staple of Peruvian cotton is longer than that of New Orleans or any indigenous Indian cotton, though shorter than Sea Island or Egyptian. Its mean length is 1.3 of an inch, while that of Sea Island is 1.61, of Egyptian 1.41, of Brazilian 1.17, of New Orleans 1.02, of Indian .89. Peruvian cotton is a perennial, and was cultivated by the ancient people, who used a machine for separating the seeds, consisting of two rollers turning different ways with handles, very like the Indian churka. The chief cotton district in the south of Peru is the provinces of Ica, Palpa, San Xavier and Naska. A single proprietor, Don Domingo Elias, reported 400,000 pounds of cotton in 1853, from Ica. Further north, cotton is cultivated in the valleys of Casma, Trujillo, Chiclayo, Jequetepeque, Lambayeque, Piura and Chira. From the two latter provinces, the export in some years has been 20,000 quintals. The plant here is a perennial tree yielding for ten years and flowering twice annually. It is a variety of 'Gossypium Barbadense,' and that from the south is 'C. Arboreum.' The yield per acre in the Chira valley is from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, and the estates are worked with diligence and a due outlay of capital; there are pumps and cotton gins worked by steam, and on one estate a centrifugal pump. The cotton industry of Peru has been largely extended of late years, and in 1877 the value of the cotton exported was £160,000."

By the extension of irrigation, which is projected and practicable, vast areas of now desert lands would become particularly suited to the cultivation of cotton. Hence, it may be truly said that cotton is destined to become one of the principal products of Peru.

THE PERUVIAN CORPORATION.

For the purpose of completing the remaining 130 miles of railway now under contract by the company, it is stated that the Peruvian Corporation will issue $5,000,000 of new debenture bonds. In order to prevent competition with existing outstanding bonds in the London market, this entire new loan will be taken in Paris.

The payment of the next coupon in full to the debenture holders is already assured.

PUERTO RICO.

By decree of the Spanish cortes, and approved by the Queen Regent, the dues for loading vessels in ports of Puerto Rico, as regards sugar and molasses, have been reduced 25 per cent.

RAMIE CULTURE.

The subject of the production of the ramie plant, and the various uses to which the fiber may be applied, has attracted much attention for a number of years. The chief difficulty in the way of the successful development of the ramie has been in the decortication—the separation of the fiber from the plant.

This difficulty, it is now asserted, has been overcome by the invention of Mr. Samuel B. Allison, of New Orleans, whose machine it is claimed will turn out ten tons of cleaned, re-gummed fiber per day.

The plant grows freely in parts of Mexico, and for ages has been extensively cultivated in oriental countries, where it produces a fiber which is the nearest possible approach to silk. In those countries it is prepared by hand, and is sold at from 9 to 11 cents per pound.

The San Antonio Express says: "Mr. Natho, a Texas enthusiast, who has been cultivating the ramie plant since 1886, states that his yearly profits from one acre have been $700. The crude fiber brings from $80 to $90 per ton. He claims he has raised as many as six crops in one year on the same piece of ground.

URUGUAY.

DECREE RELATING TO IMMIGRATION.

(English, Spanish, and Portuguese.)

Under date of December 10, 1894, the President of the Republic of Uruguay, in order to carry out the provisions of the law of June 19, 1890, relating to inadmissible immigration, issued the executive decree following, for the guidance of the proper officials:

Article 1.—Inadmissible immigrants, within the meaning of article 26 of the law governing the matter, are declared to be:

(1) Such as are afflicted with contagious diseases.

(2) Paupers.

(3) Such as are incapacitated from work through organic or physical defects.

(4) Such as are over sixty years of age.

Article 2.—Pursuant to article 27 of said law, Asiatics, Africans, and persons generally known as gipsies, or bohemians, are also declared to be inadmissible immigrants.

Article 3.—The landing in the ports of the Republic of persons referred to in the preceding articles coming as second or third-class passengers from the Argentine Republic and Paraguay, is prohibited.

A like prohibition shall apply to such persons as shall arrive as third-class passengers at a port of the Republic, proceeding from Brazil or any foreign port.

Article 4.—The landing of sexagenarian immigrants, to which article 1 refers, is allowable whenever they are members of a family of immigrants composed of at least four persons capable of labor, accompanying them, or previously residing in the country; or whenever the said sexagenarian immigrants shall show that they possess resources other than those that may be afforded by public charities.

Article 5.—For the purpose of enforcing the prohibition of article 3, the general immigration board shall designate one of its officers to occompany the port officials in their regular visit, assuming for the operation the character of landing inspector.

Officers of the board shall alternate in the discharge of this duty.

During the immigration visit, no boat, lighter, or vessel engaged in the port service shall communicate with the vessel under inspection.

Article 6.—The landing inspector shall personally examine suspected persons, and whenever they shall be found to come within the proscribed class he shall prohibit their landing, exacting of the captain, for the time being, the obligation to return them, without prejudice to proceeding later, as provided in article 10.

The return having been ordered, the inspector shall make a second visit on the sailing of the offending vessel, to ascertain whether the excluded person is still on board.

Article 7.—Senior and subordinate officers of the general marine headquarters, as well as police officials taking part in the regular visit, shall obey and execute the orders of the landing inspector.

Article 8.—Should the personal inspection to ascertain the presence of a malady or contagious disease, or incapacity for work, prove imperfect, the landing inspector shall call for the professional assistance of the health officer, who shall comply at once and without fail.

Article 9.—Should doubts arise as to whether or not a person is a pauper, the landing inspector shall receive the negative proof which may be afforded by the documents exhibited by the person so charged, his decision to be discretionary, after considering the trustworthiness of the proofs and surrounding circumstances, and taking care to give due weight in each case to favorable or adverse testimony.

Article 10.—Any violation hereof by masters of vessels shall be communicated on the day of its occurrence, by the general immigration board, to the ministry of public works, which, upon determining the grade of the offense, shall impose the corresponding penalty, pursuant to the law governing the matter.

The ministry of war and the navy having been advised in this regard by that of public works, shall issue its orders to the general marine headquarters to carry the penalty imposed into effect.

Article 11.—The landing inspector shall transmit to the general immigration board a report of the visit to each vessel, separately, giving a full account thereof.

Article 12.—The general marine headquarters shall designate prudent and mandatory terms for agents of steam and sailing vessels to comply with this decree, and shall give notice of such terms in the usual manner.

Article 13.—The ministry of foreign relations shall issue to consuls stationed abroad the necessary instructions to abstain from viséing or authenticating any permits, certificates, passports, or other like personal documents presented for the purpose by parties desiring to immigrate into the country, who may come within the category of inadmissible immigrants.

Printed copies of this executive decree, translated into different languages, shall be transmitted to consuls.

Article 14.—The general immigration board shall submit to the ministry of public works such minor provisions as experience may prove best adapted to the most perfect execution of this decree.

Article 15.—Let it be communicated, published, and inserted, etc., etc.

(Signed) IDIARTE BORDA.
(Signed) JUAN JOSÉ CASTRO.

REPÚBLICA DEL URUGUAY.

INMIGRACIÓN INADMISIBLE.

DECRETO.

Ministerio de Fomento.

MONTEVIDEO, Diciembre 10 de 1894.

Habiendo manifestado la Jefatura Política de la Capital que la afluencia de inmigracion inútil que acude al país en buques de diversas procedencias, solo sirve para aumentar el número de competidores al favor de la asistencia pública, cuando no el de pequeños delincuentes; y

Considerando: Que esos elementos en sus diversas categorías están ya clasificados como inmigrantes de rechazo por la ley fecha 19 de Junio 1890.

Considerando: Que para que las autoridades administrativas puedan obstar á su desembarco en los puertos de la República, imponiendo al capitán del buque infractor la obligación de reconducirlos, basta solo con poner en obra y reglamentar convenientemente las diversas disposiciones de aquella ley conducentes á ese fin.

Considerando: Que tal reglamentación tiene principalmente que circumscribirse, hoy por hoy, á la consecución de ese fin de manifiesta utilidad pública, reservándose para otro tiempo la implantación y practicabilidad de los servicios legislados allí en vista de atraer al país una corriente inmigratoria poderosa.

El Presidente de la República, acuerda y

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.°—Se declaran inmigrantes de rechazo con arreglo al artículo 26 de la ley de la materia:

1.° Los enfermos de mal contagioso.

2.° Los mendigos.

3.° Los individuos que por vicio orgánico, ó por defecto físico, sean absolutamente inhábiles para el trabajo.

4.° Los individuos mayores de sesenta años.

Artículo 2.°—Se declaran también inmigración de rechazo; con arreglo al artículo 27 de la misma ley, los asiáticos, los africanos y los individuos generalmente conocidos con el nombre de zíngaros ó bohemios.

Artículo 3.°—Queda prohibido el desembarco en los puertos de la República de los individuos á que se refieren los artículos anteriores, que vengan con pasaje de segunda y tercera clase, procedentes de la República Argentina y el Paraguay.

Idéntica prohibición rige con respecto á los mismos individuos que como pasajeros de 3a clase lleguen á un puerto de la República con procedencia del Brasil ú otro puerto del exterior.

Artículo 4.°—Es admitido el desembarco del inmigrante sexagenario á que se refiere el artículo 1.° siempre que sea miembro de una familia de inmigrantes compuesta á lo menos de cuatro personas, útiles para el trabajo, que lo acompañen, ó que resida de antemano en el país, ó en el caso de justificar ese inmigrante sexagenario que posee otros recursos de vida que los que puede prestarle la beneficencia pública.

Artículo 5.°—A efecto de hacerse efectiva la prohibición del artículo 3.°, la Dirección General de Inmigración designará uno de los empleados de su dependencia que se agregará á los funcionarios de la visita marítima ordinaria, revistiendo para ese acto el título de Inspector de desembarco.

Los empleados de la Dirección se turnarán para el cumplimiento de ese nuevo servicio.

Mientras dure la visita de inmigración, ninguna embarcación de tráfico del puerto podrá comunicar con el buque visitado.

Artículo 6.°—El Inspector de desembarco examinará personalmente los individuos sospechosos, y siempre que resulten comprendidos en la clasificación de rechazo; prohibirá el desembarco, imponiendo por lo pronto el capitán la obligación de reconducirlos, sin perjuicio de proceder después como lo perceptúa el artículo 10.°

Ordenada la reconducción, el Inspector de desembarco practicará una segunda visita á la partida del buque infractor, para cerciorarse de la presencia del expulsado abordo.

Artículo 7.°—Los empleados superiores é inferiores de la Comandancia General de Marina, así como los de policía que acompañen á la visita ordinaria, atenderán y cumplirán las órdenes del Inspector de desembarco.

Artículo 8.°—En caso de deficiencia de la inspección ocular para constatar el mal ó enfermedad contagiosa ó inhabilitación para el trabajo, el Inspector de desembarco deberá requerir el auxilio profesional del Médico de Sanidad Marítima, que lo dará inmediata y perentoriamente.

Artículo 9.°—Cuando ocurrieren dudas respecto á la calidad de mendigo, el Inspector de desembarco admitirá la prueba en contrario que puede proporcionar la documentación que presente el sujeto así calificado, y resolverá el caso discrecionalmente atendiendo á la veracidad resultante de la prueba y demás circunstancias concurrentes, cuidando de dar á lo favorable y cdioso en cada caso la justa cabida que corresponde.

Artículo 10.°—Cualquier infracción por parte de los capitanes de buques será comunicada en el día por la Dirección General de Inmigración al Ministerio de Fomento, quien apreciando el grado de la contravención, impondrá con arreglo á la ley de la materia la represión que corresponda.

Instruido á tal respecto el Ministerio de Guerra y Marina por el de Fomento, procederá á impartir sus órdenes á la Comandancia General de Marina á efecto de hacerse efectiva la penalidad decretada.

Artículo 11.°—El Inspector de desembarco pasará á la Dirección General de Inmigración el parte de visita de cada buque por separado, relacionando lo ocurrido en ella.

Artículo 12.°—La Comandancia General de Marina señalará plazos prudenciales y perentorios á los agentes de buques de vapor y de vela para el cumplimiento de este decreto, y les notificará dicho plazo en la forma de estilo.

Artículo 13.°—Por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores se impartirán á los Cónsules acreditados en el exterior las órdenes del caso, para que se abstengan de visar ó autorizar cédulas, certificados ó pasaportes y otros documentos análogos, que les fueren presentados á ese efecto por individuos que deseen inmigrar al país y se hallaren comprendidos en la clasificación de inmigrantes de rechazo.

Se enviarán á los Cónsules copias impresas de este decreto reglamentario, traducido á diversos idiomas.

Artículo 14.°—La Dirección General de Inmigración someterá al Ministerio de Fomento las disposiciones de carácter secundario, que la experiencia acredite como más necesarias para el mejor cumplimiento de este decreto.

Artículo 15.°—Comuníquese, publíquese é insértese, etc.

IDIARTE BORDA.
JUAN JOSÉ CASTRO.

A REPUBLICA ORIENTAL.

DECRETO DO PRESIDENTE DA REPUBLICA ORIENTAL RELATIVO Á ADMISSÃO DE IMMIGRANTES NO PORTO DE MONTEVIDEO.

Ministerio de Fomento.

MONTEVIDEO, 10 de Dezembro de 1894.

Tendo o Chefe Politico da Capital informado que a affluencia da immigração que accorre ao paiz em navios de diversas procedencias, não serve senão para augmentar o numero de pretendentes ao favor da adjuda publica, o dos criminosos menores, e

Considerando: que á referida classe em suas differentes categorias a admissão é prohibida pela lei de 19 de Junho de 1890,

Considerando: que para que as autoridades administrativas possam obstar ao desembarque nos portos da Republica de taes pessoas, exgindo do capitão do navio culpado o cumprimento de sua obrigação de reconduzil-as, basta só impôr obediencia ás disposições da referida lei, convenientemente regulamentadas para esse fim,

Considerando: que tal regulamento deve ter por fim principal conseguir presentemente a execução destas disposições de manifesta utilidade publica, remettendo para outra occasião a iniciação e pratica dos serviços previstos pela dita legislação, a fim de attrahir ao paiz uma corrente forte de immigração,

O Presidente da Republica

DECRETA:

Artigo 1.—De conformidade com o artigo 26 da lei relativa ao assumpto, declaram-se immigrantes inacceitaveis:

(1) Os enfermos de molestia contagiosa.

(2) Os mendigos.

(3) As pessoas que por vicio organico ou defeito physiço sejam absolutamente incapacitadas para o trabalho.

(4) As pessoas de mais de sessenta annos de idade.

Artigo 2.—De conformidade com o artigo 27 da mesma lei, fica prohibida a immigração dos asiaticos, dos africanos e dos individuos geralmente conhecidos com o nome de zingaros ou bohemios.

Artigo 3.—Fica prohibido o desembarque nos portos da Republica das pessoas a que se referem os artigos anteriores, as quaes vierem com passagem de segunda ou terceira classe, procedentes da Republica Argentina ou Paraguay, tanto como dos mesmos individuos, que como passageiros de 3a classe entrarem em um porto da Republica com procedencia do Brazil ou de outro porto do estrangeiro.

Artigo 4.—E' permittido o desembarque do immigrante sexegenario a que se refere o artigo 1, comtanto que seja membro de uma familia de immigrantes composta de quatro pessoas ao menos capazes de trabalhar, e vindo com ella, ou que tiver morado anteriormente no paiz, ou estiver no caso de provar que possue outros recursos do que os que lhe pode prestar a beneficencia publica.

Artigo 5.—Afim de tornar effectiva a prohibição do artigo 3, a Direcção Geral de Immigração designará um de seus empregados para accompanhar os funccionarios da visita maritima ordinaria, assumindo para esse fim o titulo de Inspector de Desembarque.

Os empregados da Direcção servirão por turno no despacho desse novo serviço.

Emquanto durar a visita de immigração, nenhuma embarcação do trafego do porto poderá ter communicação com o navio visitado.

Artigo 6.—O Inspector de desembarque examinará pessoalmente as pessoas suspeitas, e no caso de achal-as comprehendidas na classe de prohibidos, obstará ao desembarque, impondo lógo ao capitão a obrigação de reconduzil-as, podendo proceder depois ao que exige o artigo 10.

Ordenada a reconducção, o Inspector de desembarque fará uma segunda visita á sahida do navio culpado, para assegurar-se da execução de suas ordens.

Artigo 7.—Os empregados superiores e inferiores da "Comandancia General de Marina," tanto como os da policia que accompanharem a visita ordinaria, attenderão y cumplirão as ordens do Inspector de desembarque.

Artigo 8.—No caso de não ser possivel por inspecção ocular constar a enfermidade ou incapacidade para o trabalho, o Inspector de desembarque deverá requerer o auxilio profissional do medico de Saude Maritima, que o prestará immediata e peremptoriamente.

Artigo 9.—Si houver duvidas a respeito da qualidade de mendigo, o Inspector de desembargue admittirá a prova em contrario, constante de documentos offerecida pela pessoa assim qualificada, e decidirá do caso como lhe parecer, attendida a veracidade resultante da prova e as mais circumstancias concurrentes, estimando imparcialmente em cada caso o favoravel e o contrario.

Artigo 10.—Qualquer infracção por parte dos capitães de navios deve ser communicada no mesmo dia pela Direcção Geral de Immigração ao Ministerio de Fomento, e este, conforme o gráo do delicto, imporá, de conformidade com as disposições da lei, a pena conveniente. Instruido a tal respeito, o Ministerio da Guerra e Marinha por o de Fomento procederá a dar á "Comandancia General de Marina" as ordens necessarias para tornar effectiva a pena decretada.

Artigo 11.—O Inspector de desembarque passará á Direcção Geral de Immigração a relação de visita de cada navio separada e detalhadamente.

Artigo 12.—"La Comandancia General de Marina" marcará praços convenientes e peremptorios aos agentes de navios de vapor e vela, para o cumprimento de este decreto, avisando-lhes do mesmo na forma de costume.

Artigo 13.—O Ministerio de Relações Exteriores participará aos Consules accreditados no exterior as ordens do caso, par que não visem ou legalisem certificados, passaportes e outros documentos que lhes apresentarem pessoas que dese-

jarem immigrar ao paiz, as quaes se acharem comprehendidas na categoria de immigrantes prohibidos. Exemplares impressos deste decreto regulamentario, traduzido nas differentes linguas, serão enviadas aos ditos consules.

Artigo 14.—A Direcção Geral de Immigração submetterá ao Ministerio de Fomento as disposições de caracter secundario, que a experiencia suggerir como mais necessarias para o melhor cumprimento deste decreto.

Artigo 15.—Communique-se, publique-se e inscreva-se no lugar competente.

(Assignado:) IDIARTE BORDA.
JUAN JOSÉ CASTRO.

URUGUAYAN NOTES.

PROPOSED PORT OF CORONILLA.

Mr. E. Cooper's proposal for building a port for the exportation of livestock and produce at Coronilla, has at length been forwarded to the Chambers with a government message. The idea has been warmly commended by the best authorities and its legislative approval is anticipated.

NEW PORT OF PUNTA DEL ESPINELLO.

The government has authorized the opening of the new port of Punta del Espinello, at the mouth of the Santa Lucia river, a short distance from Montevideo. This port is said to be well adapted for the shipment of cereals. A cargo of 3,000 tons of wheat was recently dispatched from there to Europe.

VENEZUELA.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR OF MARACAIBO.

Consul E. H. Plumacher has forwarded to the Department of State a translation of the contract for improving the harbor of Maracaibo. The work is now progressing.

In transmitting the document Consul Plumacher says:

"The importance of these works can scarcely be overestimated, and they will be of incalculable benefit both to the mercantile body of this city and to arriving and departing travelers."

The text of the contract as translated is as follows:

The minister of public works of the United States of Venezuela, duly authorized by the chief of the national executive power, of the first part, and of the second part Dr. Alejandro Andrade, with sufficient powers conferred by Messrs. Carlos Witzke, Karl Meyer, Benito Roncajolo, Constantino G. Pinedo, Julio A. de Lima, Alberto Estrada, and Roberto Willson, these forming a directory appointed by a large number of merchants of the city of Maracaibo, of a joint stock company organized in said city for the purposes set forth in the present document, have agreed upon the following contract:

Article 1.—The company obliges itself—

1. To construct a sea wall of Roman cement, which shall commence at the foot of Colon street and extend to the south for 50 meters, then 100 meters to the east, then 75 meters to the south, then 115 meters to the east, and from this last point to the beach at the foot of Obispo Lazo street, according to the plan deposited in the ministry of public works.

2. To fill in solidly the space between the sea wall and the shore of the lake.

3. To construct upon the land thus made by filling in, an edifice sufficiently capacious for the customhouse, national coast guard, a storeroom and two sheds for the cargoes of vessels loading and unloading, and another storeroom for merchandise in transit.

4. To construct a cistern of the capacity of not less than 120,000 litres.

5. Destroy the submerged reef known as the "Laja," so that it will not be an impediment to navigation at any time of the year.

Article 2.—The sea walls must be of a thickness proportionate to the height, and will be so constructed that the deepest draft vessels which enter this port may lie alongside.

All the buildings referred to in the foregoing article will be solidly and elegantly constructed, similar to those of the same character at Puerto Cabello, with iron braces and roofs, brick walls, and floors of cement sufficiently strong for the purposes for which they are destined. The building containing the customhouse and quarters of the coast guard will have foundations of masonry and will have a total length of 80 meters by 20 in breadth.

The two covered sheds, with braces, roofs and pillars of iron, and floors of cement, will have each a length of 60 meters by 10 in breadth.

The storerooms, with iron braces and roofs, folding doors of galvanized iron, and floors of cement, will be 60 meters long by 12 wide.

In the customhouse storerooms, and in the southern shed, there will be four platform scales, and in different points as may be convenient there will be three derricks, one of steam for loading and discharging vessels.

The customhouse building will be delivered with the necessary furniture, and in the storerooms and sheds the company will install and bear the expense of a good system of lighting. All the buildings will be painted in oil.

Article 3.—The government will cede to the company the property right in the building where the customhouse officers are now located. In accordance with the resolution of the ministry of finance of November 28, of this year, it is agreed that the company organize, and have under its direction and government for the period of twenty-five years, the corps of longshoremen of the port of Maracaibo, the government appointing the respective chiefs of that body with the character of inspectors of police. The tariff for longshore work (loading and discharging) will be that in force since 1883, and may be reduced according to circumstances and by agreement between the collector of customs and the commercial body of this city.

The wages paid to the longshoremen and foremen will be the same as under the arrangements now existing.

Article 4.—The national government will permit the introduction, free of duty, of the materials, machinery, tools and all other objects necessary for the execution of the indicated works, complying previously with the requirements of law.

Article 5.—In order that merchants and passengers may be entirely released from the expenses to which they are now liable, for boats and lighters in embarking and disembarking, and for the carriage of baggage and merchandise, neither the national government, nor the contracting company, shall charge, during the twenty-five years duration of the present contract, any fee for ships lying along the wharves, nor for launches.

Article 6.—The works mentioned shall be constructed within three years, counting from January 15, 1893, but the contracting company binds itself to finish and deliver to the national government, within eighteen months from the said date, the building for the custom house and coast guard.

Article 7.—Should the execution of the works referred to in this contract suffer unavoidable delay, the national government will grant a corresponding prolongation of time for their completion.

Article 8.—This contract may be transferred to another person or company with the approval of the national executive.

Article 9.—The doubts or controversies which may arise respecting this contract shall be resolved by the tribunals of the Republic in accord with existing laws.

Done in duplicate of one sole tenor, at Caracas, December 21, 1892.

JESUS MUÑOZ TÉBAR.

ALEJANDRO ANDRADE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed will be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

- Argentine Republic—
  - Buenos Aires.
  - Cordoba.
  - Rosario.
- Bolivia—
  - La Paz.
- Brazil—
  - Bahia.
  - Para.
  - Pernambuco.
  - Rio Grande do Sul.
  - Rio de Janeiro.
  - Santos.
- Chile—
  - Antofagasta.
  - Arica.
  - Coquimbo.
  - Iquique.
  - Talcahuano.
  - Valparaiso.
- Colombia—
  - Barranquilla.
  - Bogota.
  - Cartagena.
  - Colon (Aspinwall).
  - Medillin.
  - Panama.
- Costa Rica—
  - San José.
- Dominican Republic—
  - Puerto Plata.
  - Samana.
  - Santo Domingo.
- Ecuador—
  - Guayaquil.
- Guatemala—
  - Guatemala.
- Haití—
  - Cape Haitien.
  - Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—
- Ruatan.
- Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO—
- Acapulco.
- Chihuahua.
- Durango.
- Ensenada.
- Guaymas.
- La Paz.
- Matamoras.
- Mazatlan.
- Merida.
- Mexico.
- Nogales.
- Nuevo Laredo.
- Paso del Norte.
- Piedras Negras.
- Saltillo.
- Tampico.

MEXICO—*Continued.*
- Tuxpan.
- Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—
- Managua.
- San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—
- Asuncion.

PERU—
- Callao.

SALVADOR—
- San Salvador.

URUGUAY—
- Colonia.
- Montevideo.
- Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—
- La Guayra.
- Maracaibo.
- Puerto Cabello.

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15.	Commercial Directory of Colombia (contained also in Handbook	5
16.	Commercial Directory of Peru	5
17.	Commercial Directory of Chile	5
18.	Commercial Directory of Mexico	15
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CLINTON FURBISH,

Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1895.

These publications may be purchased from Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York.

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American republics, and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1895.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value of U S. gold and silver	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold and silver.	Peso.	0.96,5 (fixed).	Gold—Argentine ($4.82,4) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Bolivia	Silver.	Boliviano.	0.48,6.	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold.	Milreis.	0.54,6 (fixed).	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Central America	Silver.	Peso.	0.48,6.	Gold—Onza and divisions. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold and silver.	Peso.	0.91,2 (fixed).	Gold—Escudo ($1.82,4), doubloon ($4.56), condor ($9.12,3). Silver—Peso and divisions.
Colombia........................	Silver.	Peso.	0.48,6.	Gold—Condor ($9.64,7), double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	Peso.	0.92,6 (fixed).	Gold—Doubloon ($5.01,7). Silver—Peso.
Ecuador	Silver.	Sucre.	0.48,6.	Gold—Condor ($9.64,7) and divisions. Silver—Sucre and divisions.
Mexico..........................	Silver.	Dollar.	0.52,8.	Gold—Dollar ($0.98,3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dols. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Haiti	Gold and silver.	Gourde.	0.96,5.	Silver—Gourde.
Peru..............................	Silver.	Sol.	0.48,6.	Silver—Sol and divisions.
Venezuela......................	Gold and silver.	Bolivar.	0.19,3 (fixed).	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

Uruguay has the gold standard without a gold currency. One million dollars in silver of various denominstions were coined two years ago, and $1,000,000 more are now being issued. This currency is accepted as legal tender.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue them.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3175 pounds.
do.	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
do.	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
do.	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centavo	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
do.	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
do.	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
do.	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
do.	Chile	2.575 bushels.
do.	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
do.	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
do.	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
do.	Uruguay (single)	3 888 bushels.
do.	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
do.	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do.	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do.	2.838 bushels.
do. (liquid).	do.	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do.	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do.	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
do.	Central America	1.043 pounds.
do.	Chile	1.014 pounds.
do.	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
do.	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
do.	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
do.	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1 5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.

Weights and Measures.—(*Continued.*)

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do.	101.42 pounds.
do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
do.	Chile. Mexico and Peru	101.61 pounds.
do.	Paraguay	100 pounds.
do.	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2.700 cuadras (see cuadra).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
do.	Central America	38.874 inches.
do.	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
do.	Cuba	33.384 inches.
do.	Mexico	33 inches.
do.	Paraguay	34 inches.
do.	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram ($^1/_{1000}$ gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram ($^1/_{100}$ gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram ($^1/_{10}$ gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonnea—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Millimeter ($^1/_{1000}$ liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter ($^1/_{100}$ liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter ($^1/_{10}$ liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Millimeter ($^1/_{1000}$ liter) equals 0.27 fluid ounce.
Centiliter ($^1/_{100}$ liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter ($^1/_{10}$ liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.

Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (100 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2,471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following named countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, United States of America, and United States of Colombia.